



# OKC PARKS

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## City of Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation 15U Fall Baseball Rulebook

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**City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Parks and Recreation Department**

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## Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department Mission Statement

The mission of the Parks and Recreation Department is to provide parks, recreational, and cultural services to the Oklahoma City residents and visitors so they can have improved health, wellness, and quality of life.

## Goals and Objectives

The Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Youth Baseball League is aimed to give all participants, through involvement in practices and competitive games, the opportunity to learn and improve the fundamentals of baseball.

## Coaches/Coaching Staff

- ❖ The most important objective is the welfare of everyone's participation.
- ❖ Must have a rational amount of knowledge of the game of baseball.
- ❖ Will be an outstanding role model for leadership, sportsmanship, and overall good conduct to his/her team at all times.
- ❖ Will show importance of coaching on learning regulations, basic fundamentals, encourage participation, and personal growth.
- ❖ Each team may have a head coach and as assistant coach who are 18 years of age and older.

## Equipment & Uniforms

- ❖ Will be given to each coach before the start of the season. The team is required to wear the given uniforms which include: Jerseys & Hats. All teams must wear the uniforms to each game.
- ❖ Baserunners and batters are required to wear protective helmets all times during practices and games.
- ❖ Each team will provide the umpire with game balls prior to the start of the game.
- ❖ Players may not wear objects which may cause injury or give an artificial advantage to the player. No jewelry allowed. The head coach is responsible for ensuring that all players are compliant before stepping onto the field.
- ❖ Each player must provide their own glove; individual bats and balls are optional.
- ❖ Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department does not provide balls, bats, helmets, or any other equipment besides jersey & hat.

## Game Time

Games will start at their scheduled time, however if a team is late or does not have enough players to start, a 10-minute grace period will be allowed. A team must have 7 registered uniform players to start the game. The umpire's watch is official.

## Forfeit Policy

A game will be considered a forfeit if a team has less than 7 legal players present on the field at game time and after the grace period is over.

## Weather Policy

The Site Coordinator or Recreation Program Coordinator has the final say on whether a game will be suspended or postponed due to weather conditions or poor field conditions. For the full weather policy please visit [www.teamsideline.com/okc](http://www.teamsideline.com/okc) under downloads tab. League Schedule For league schedule please visit [www.teamsideline.com/okc](http://www.teamsideline.com/okc)

# League Rules

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## Field

- ❖ A diamond (or infield) shall be a 90-foot square. When measuring the distance to first base and third base, measure from the apex of home plate to the back edge of the base. The outfield is the area between two foul lines formed by extending two sides of the diamond. The infield and outfield, including the boundary marks from home plate to first and third and their extended foul lines, are fair ground. All other area is foul ground.
- ❖ The on-deck circle should be to the side and away from home plate, 37 feet if space allows. Neither team's players shall warm up in the other team's on-deck circle. The on-deck circle does not have to be occupied, but if a player wishes to warm up, he shall do so only in his team's on-deck circle, provided the on-deck circle is located safely away from home plate.
- ❖ The pitching mound is an 18-foot diameter circle, the center of which is 59 feet from the back point of home plate.

## Equipment

- ❖ BALLS- The ball shall meet the current NOCSAE standard for baseballs at the time of manufacture and is required on balls that will be used in high school competition (Effective January 1, 2020). The SEI/NOCSAE mark is required on all balls that meet the NOCSAE standard that will be used in high school competition. Please see the mark below. A minimum of three umpire-approved baseballs shall be provided to start the game. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, the home team has this responsibility. No less than two baseballs shall be used to complete a game.
- ❖ BATS- The bat shall have the following characteristics and components
  - Each legal wood, aluminum or composite bat shall:
    - Be one-piece, multi-pieces and permanently assembled, or two pieces with interchangeable barrel construction.
    - Not have exposed attachments, rivets, pins, rough or sharp edges or any form of exterior fastener that would present a potential hazard.
    - Be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges. Bats that are broken, altered or that deface the ball are illegal. Materials inside the bat or treatments/devices used to alter the bat specifications and/or enhance performance are prohibited and render the bat illegal.

- Each legal wood, aluminum or composite bat shall have the following components:
  - Knob – The bat knob shall protrude from the handle. The knob may be molded, lathed, welded or permanently fastened. Wrappings are permitted except those that cause the knob to become flush with the handle. A one-piece rubber knob and bat grip combination is illegal.
  - Handle – The bat handle is the area of the bat that begins at, but does not include, the knob and ends where the taper begins.
  - Barrel – The barrel is the area intended for contact with a pitched ball. The barrel shall be round, cylindrically symmetric, with a smooth contour. The barrel may be aluminum, wood or composite (made of two or more materials). The type of bat (wood, aluminum or composite) shall be determined by the composition of the barrel.
  - Taper – The taper is an optional transition area which connects the narrower handle to the wider barrel portion of the bat. Its length and material may vary but may not extend more than 18 inches from the base of the knob.
  - End Cap – The end cap is made of rubber, vinyl, plastic or other approved material. It shall be firmly secured and permanently affixed to the end of the bat so that it cannot be removed by anyone other than the manufacturer, without damaging or destroying it. By definition, a one-piece construction bat does not have an end cap.
- Each bat not made of a single piece of wood shall:
  - Have a safety grip made of cork, tape (no smooth, plastic tape) or commercially manufactured composition material. The grip must extend a minimum of 10 inches, but not more than 18 inches, from the base of the knob. Slippery tape or similar material shall be prohibited. Resin, pine tar or any drying agent to enhance the hold are permitted only on the grip. Molded grips are illegal.
  - Be 2 5/8" or less in diameter at thickest part and 36 inches or less in length.
  - Not weigh, numerically, more than three ounces less than the length of the bat (e.g., a 33-inch-long bat cannot be less than 30 ounces).
- Bats that are not made of a single piece of wood shall meet the Batted Ball Coefficient of Restitution (BBCOR) performance standard, and such bats shall be labeled with a silkscreen or other permanent certification mark. No BBCOR label, sticker or decal will be accepted on any non-wood bat. The certification mark shall be rectangular, a minimum of one inch on each side and located on the barrel of the bat in any contrasting color to read: "BBCOR .50."
- ❖ GLOVES- Gloves/mitts made of leather shall be worn by all fielders and not be altered to create an adhesive, sticky, and/or tacky surface. The glove/mitt worn by the catcher may be any size. The glove/mitt worn by the pitcher that includes the colors white and/or gray shall be removed from the game upon discovery by either team and/or umpire. The glove/mitt worn by all fielders except the catcher shall conform to the following maximum specifications.
  - Height (measured from the bottom edge or heel straight up across the center of the palm to a line even with the highest point of the glove/mitt): 14 inches

- Width of palm (measured from the bottom edge of the webbing farthest from the thumb in a horizontal line to the outside of the little finger edge of the glove/mitt): 8 inches
- Webbing (measured across the top end or along any line parallel to the top): 5 ¾ inches
- ❖ UNIFORMS- Uniforms of all team members should be of the same color and style. Caps and shoes are required equipment (no track spikes allowed). When a player is required to wear a head protector, it replaces the cap as mandatory equipment.
- ❖ A uniform shall not have any dangerous or reflective buttons or ornaments. Each player shall be numbered on the back of his shirt with a plain number of solid color contrasting with the color of the shirt. This number shall be a plain Arabic style and shall be at least eight inches high, and no players on the same team shall wear identical numbers. A number may have a border of not more than one-quarter inch in width.
- ❖ It is mandatory for on-deck batters, batters, runners, retired runners, players/students in the coaches boxes as well as non-adult bat/ball shaggers to wear a batting helmet that has a non-glare (not mirror-like) surface and meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The batting helmet shall have extended ear flaps that cover both ears and temples and also display the NOCSAE stamp and the exterior warning statement. The warning statement may be affixed to the helmet in sticker form, or it may be embossed at the time of manufacture. A violation by a non-adult bat/ball shagger shall result in a warning to the coach of the team and the individual. A subsequent violation may result in the individual not being allowed on the field.
- ❖ A face mask/guard may be attached to batting helmets at the time of manufacture. All face mask/guards shall meet the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. A face mask/guard specifically designed for a particular helmet model may be attached after manufacture, if procedure is approved by the manufacturer and meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture.
- ❖ The catcher shall wear, in addition to a head protector, a mask with a throat protector, body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture (Effective January 1, 2020), protective cup (male only), and baseball protective shin guards. The SEI/NOCSAE mark is required on all body/chest protectors that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture that will be used in high school competition. Please see the accompanying mark.
- ❖ The catcher's helmet and mask combination shall meet the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. Any helmet or helmet and mask combination shall have full ear protection (dual ear flaps). A throat protector, which is either a part of or attached to the catcher's mask, is mandatory. A throat protector shall adequately cover the throat. The commercially manufactured catcher's head, face and throat protection may be a one-piece or multi-piece design. While in a crouch position, any nonadult warming up a pitcher at any location shall wear a head protector, a mask with a throat protector and a protective cup (male only).
- ❖ Hard and unyielding items (guards, casts, braces, splints, etc.) must be padded with a closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding no less than 1/2" thick. Knee and ankle braces which are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production do not require any additional padding. Each state association may, in keeping with applicable laws, authorize exceptions to NFHS playing rules to provide reasonable accommodations to individual participants with

disabilities and/or special needs, as well as those individuals with unique and extenuating circumstances. The accommodations should not fundamentally alter the sport, allow an otherwise illegal piece of equipment, create risk to the athlete/others or place opponents at a disadvantage.

## Playing Terms and Definitions

- ❖ For brevity in the play rulings, the home team is H and the visiting team V.
- ❖ Players of the team at bat are B1, B2, etc. The player who bats first in his half of an inning is designated B1. The second player to bat is B2, etc. Substitutes are S1, S2, etc. Runners are R1, R2, or R3. R1 occupies first base, R2 occupies second base, and R3 occupies third base.
- ❖ Fielding players are F1, F2, etc.,
- ❖ Awarded bases- When bases are awarded, it is the responsibility of the runner to legally touch those bases. It is the right to advance without a play being made that is awarded.
- ❖ Balk- Illegal act committed by the pitcher with a runner(s) on base which entitles each runner to advance one base.
- ❖ Ball- The ball is one of the playing implements. The term is also used to designate a pitch which is not touched by the bat and is not a strike.
- ❖ Base on Balls- is an award of first base (often referred to as a “walk”) if a batter receives four such balls. The batter must go immediately to first base before time-out is called.
- ❖ Intentional Base on Balls- May be given by the defensive team by having its catcher or coach request the umpire to award the batter first base. This may be done before pitching to the batter or on any ball and strike count. The ball shall be declared dead before making the award
- ❖ FAIR BALL/BASE HIT- A fair ball is a batted ball which:
  - Settles on fair territory between home and third base or between home and first base
  - Contacts fair ground on or beyond an imaginary line between first and third base
  - Is on or over fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base
  - First falls on fair ground on or beyond first or third base
  - Touches first, second or third base
  - While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment
  - While over fair ground passes out of the playing field in flight.
    - A fly ball or line drive, which passes over or inside first or third base in flight and curves to foul ground beyond such base, is not a fair hit; but a hit which goes over or through the fence is a fair hit if it is over fair ground when it leaves the field.
- ❖ A base hit (also called a safe hit or single) is one which enables the batter to advance to first base without being put out.
- ❖ An extra base hit is one which enables the batter to advance to first base and then to one or more succeeding bases. A two-base hit (double), three-base hit (triple) or home run enables him to reach second, third or home base, respectively.
- ❖ Batted Ball- is in flight until it has touched the ground or some object other than a fielder

- ❖ Fly Ball- batted ball which rises an appreciable high above the ground.
- ❖ Line Drive- is a batted ball which travels parallel, or nearly so, with the ground through most of its flight.
- ❖ Ground Ball- is one which is neither a fly nor line drive.
- ❖ Batter's Box- 4-foot x 6-foot area in which the batter shall stand when batting.
- ❖ The catcher's box is an area 43 inches by 8 feet.

## Conferences

- ❖ A charged conference is a meeting which involves the coach or his non-playing representative and a player or players of the team.
- ❖ A pregame conference is a meeting involving the umpires, both head coaches and team captains (if available) near home plate. The meeting should begin approximately five minutes prior to the game. The purpose of the pregame conference is to exchange and check each team's lineup cards and to discuss ground rules. Umpires also shall ask the head coaches of the two opposing teams if their players are legally and properly equipped. In addition, the expectation of good sporting behavior is shared with both teams. Both teams shall remain in their dugout (bench) or bullpen area until this meeting has concluded.

## Substitution

- ❖ Open Substitution everyone hits (except end of season tournament).

## Dead Ball

- ❖ Ball becomes dead immediately when:
  - a pitch touches a batter or his clothing, a runner
    - The ball becomes dead even though the batter strikes at it (8-1- 1d).
  - The ball is illegally batted or is intentionally struck a second time with the bat
  - The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat
  - A foul ball:
    - Touches any object other than the ground or any person other than a fielder; or
    - Goes directly from the bat to the catcher's protector, mask or person without first touching the catcher's glove or hand;
    - Or becomes an uncaught foul
  - There is interference by a runner, batter-runner or a retired runner or the batter (7-3-5), or by any person (3-2-3);
  - A fair batted ball:
    - Touches a runner or an umpire before touching any fielder and before passing any fielder other than the pitcher
    - Touches a runner after passing through or by an infielder and another infielder could have made a play on the ball
    - Touches a spectator,



- Goes over or through or wedges in the field fence
    - Lodges in player's or umpire's equipment or uniform; or
  - A pitch or any other thrown ball:
    - Is touched by a spectator
    - Is intentionally touched by a non-participating squad member
    - Goes into a stand or other dead-ball area or players' bench (even if it rebounds to the field), or over or through or wedges in the field fence
    - Lodges in an umpire's, catcher's or offensive player's equipment or uniform; or
  - The umpire handles a live ball or calls "Time" for inspecting the ball or for any other reason, including items in Section 2 or gives the "Do Not Pitch Signal" or inadvertently announces "Foul" on a ball that touches the ground
  - A fielder, after catching a fair or foul ball (fly or line drive), leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet or by falling into a bench, dugout, stand, bleacher, or over any boundary or barrier such as a fence, rope, chalk line, or a pregame determined imaginary boundary line
  - An infielder intentionally drops a fair fly, fair line drive or fair bunt in flight with at least first base occupied and with less than two outs.
  - EXCEPTION: Infield-fly rule (2-19). k. a balk or an illegal pitch is committed; or
  - A batted, thrown or pitched ball touches a designated media area or anyone or anything that is entirely or partially in the designated media area.
    - The umpire has the authority to remove any member of the media for not staying in or keeping their equipment in the designated dead ball area.
  - when malicious contact (offensive or defensive) occurs
  - Backswing interference occurs
- ❖ It is a delayed dead ball when:
  - a. there is interference by a batter (Exception 7-3-5 PENALTY),
    - When the batter interferes with the catcher attempting to play on a runner, if an out does not result at the end of the catcher's throw, the ball shall become dead immediately.
  - A catcher or any fielder obstructs a batter or runner; or obstructs the ball through use of detached player equipment.
  - Umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw
  - Any personnel connected with the offensive team calls "Time" or uses any other command or commits any act for the purpose of trying to cause the opposing pitcher to balk
  - Anyone who is required to wear a batting helmet deliberately removes his helmet, while the ball is in live-ball territory and the ball is live
  - A ball touches an illegal glove/mitt.
  - The ball becomes dead when time is taken to make an award when a catcher or any fielder obstructs a runner, when an intentional base on balls is to be awarded, or when baserunning penalties are imposed.

- After a dead ball, the ball becomes live when it is held by the - pitcher in a legal pitching position, provided the pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate, the batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes, and the umpire calls "Play" and gives the appropriate signal

## Suspension of Play

- ❖ "Time" shall be called by the umpire and play is suspended when:
  - The ball becomes dead
  - The umpire considers the weather or ground conditions unfit for play;
    - 1. After 30 minutes, he may declare the game ended.
  - A player, bench personnel or spectator is ordered from the grounds, or a player is ordered to secure protective equipment
  - An umpire or player is incapacitated, except that if injury occurs during a live ball, time shall not be called until no further advance or putout is possible;
    - 1. If there is a medical emergency or if, in the umpire's judgment, further play could jeopardize the injured player's safety, "Time" shall be called.
  - A player or coach requests "Time" and it is granted by the umpire for a substitution, conference with the pitcher or for similar cause
  - The umpire suspends play for any other cause, including an award of a base after an infraction, or for inspection of the ball.
- ❖ When the ball becomes dead:
  - No action by the defense can cause a player to be put out (unless it is a dead-ball appeal)
  - A runner may return to a base he left too soon on a caught fly ball or that was not touched during a live ball;
    - A runner who is on or beyond a succeeding base when the ball became dead, or advances and touches a succeeding base after the ball became dead, may not return and shall be called out upon proper and successful appeal.
  - Any runner may advance when awarded a base(s) for an act which occurred before the ball became dead provided any base in (b) above is retouched and all bases are touched in their proper order.

## Pitching

- ❖ The pitcher shall pitch while facing the batter from either a windup position or a set position (Art. 3). The position of his feet determines whether he will pitch from the windup or the set position. He shall take his sign from the catcher with his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate. The pitching regulations begin when he intentionally contacts the pitcher's plate. Turning the shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate in the set position is legal. Turning the shoulders after bringing the hands together during or after the stretch is a balk. He shall not make a quick-return pitch to catch a batter off balance. The catcher shall have both feet in the catcher's box at the time of the pitch. If a pitcher is ambidextrous, the umpire

shall require the pitcher to face a batter as either a left-handed pitcher or right-handed pitcher, but not both.

- ❖ For the wind-up position, the pitcher is not restricted as to how he shall hold the ball. A pitcher assumes the windup position when his hands are: (a) together in front of the body; (b) both hands are at his side; (c) either hand is in front of the body and the other hand is at his side. The pitcher's non-pivot foot shall be in any position on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate. He is limited to not more than two pumps or rotations. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration. With his feet in the wind-up position, the pitcher may only deliver a pitch or step backward off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first. After the pitcher has placed his pivot foot clearly behind the plate, he has the right to change to the set position or throw or feint to a base the same as that of any infielder. During delivery, he may lift his non-pivot foot in a step forward, a step sideways, or in a step backward and a step forward, but he shall not otherwise lift either foot.
- ❖ For the set position, the pitcher shall have the ball in either his gloved hand or his pitching hand. His pitching hand shall be down at his side or behind his back. Before starting his delivery, he shall stand with his entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate. He shall go to the set position without interruption and in one continuous motion. He shall come to a complete and discernible stop (a change of direction is not considered an acceptable stop) with the ball in both hands in front of the body and his glove at or below his chin. Natural preliminary motions such as only one stretch may be made. During these preliminary motions and during the set position until a delivery motion occurs, the pitcher may turn on his pivot foot or lift it in a jump turn to step with the non-pivot foot toward a base while throwing or feinting or he may lift his pivot foot in a step backward off the pitcher's plate which must be in or partially within the 24-inch length of the pitcher's plate. In order to change to the wind-up position, he must first step clearly backward off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first. After the pitcher has placed his pivot foot on the ground clearly behind the plate, he then has the right to throw or feint to a base the same as that of any other infielder.
- ❖ PENALTY (Arts. 1, 2, 3): The ball is dead immediately when an illegal pitch occurs. If there is no runner, a ball is awarded the batter. If there is a runner, such illegal act is a balk. In both situations, the umpire signals dead ball
- ❖ Each legal pitch shall be declared by the umpire as a strike, ball, fair or foul hit or a dead ball. A pitch dropped during delivery and which crosses a foul line shall be called a ball. Otherwise, it will be called no pitch. A pitch dropped during delivery with at least one runner on base would be a balk if it does not cross a foul line.
- ❖ When a pitcher is attempting to field a batted or thrown ball or is throwing to a base while his pivot foot is clearly off his plate, his status is that of an infielder except that if a batted ball passes but does not touch him and then strikes an umpire or a runner, the ball may become dead.
- ❖ Each state association shall have a pitching restriction policy based on the number of pitches thrown to afford pitchers a required rest period between pitching appearances
- ❖ INFRACTIONS BY PITCHER- Illegal acts include:

- Applying a foreign substance to the ball
- Spitting on the ball or glove
- Rubbing the ball on the glove, clothing or person if the act defaces the ball
- Discoloring the ball with dirt
- Bringing the pitching hand in contact with the mouth without distinctly wiping off the pitching hand before it touches the ball
- Wearing any items on the hands, wrists or arms that may be distracting to the batter
- Wearing or placing tape, bandages or other foreign material (other than rosin) on the fingers or palm of his pitching hand that could come in contact with the ball
- Wearing a glove/mitt that includes the colors white or gray
- Wearing exposed undershirt sleeves that are white or gray.
  - NOTE: Under umpire supervision, the pitcher may dry his hands by using a finely meshed cloth bag of powdered rosin. He may rub the ball with his bare hands to remove any extraneous coating.
  - PENALTY: For defacing the ball (a-d), the ball is dead immediately. The umpire may eject the pitcher. If such defaced ball is pitched and then detected, it is an illegal pitch. For infraction (e), a ball shall be awarded each time a pitcher violates this rule and subsequently engages the pitching plate. For infraction (f-i), the infraction must be corrected before the next pitch. In (f), the umpire has sole authority to judge whether or not an item is distracting and shall have that item removed.

❖ Delay of the game includes:

- Throwing to any player other than the catcher, when the batter is in the batter's box, unless it is an attempt to retire a runner;
  - PENALTY: The pitcher shall be ejected from the game after a warning.
- Consuming time as the result of the coach or his representative conferring with a defensive player or players after being charged with three conferences (3-4-1);
  - PENALTY: The pitcher shall be replaced as pitcher for the duration of the game.
- Failing to pitch or make or attempt a play, including a legal feint, within 20 seconds after he has received the ball.
  - PENALTY: The batter shall be awarded one ball.
  - NOTE: Umpires shall require that the ball be returned promptly to the pitcher.
  - EXCEPTION: The starting pitchers may warm up by using not more than eight throws, completed in one minute (timed from the first throw). When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher may not use more than eight throws completed in one minute (timed from the first throw). At the beginning of each subsequent inning, the pitcher may warm up by using not more than five throws, completed in one minute (timed from the third out of the previous half-inning) (3-1-2). In either case, the umpire-in-chief may authorize more throws because of an injury, ejection or inclement weather.

❖ Intentionally pitch close to a batter.

- PENALTY: The pitcher shall be ejected if the act is judged to be - intentional. In case of doubt, the umpire may first warn the pitcher.
- ❖ **Balk.** If there is a runner or runners, any of the following acts by a pitcher while he is touching the pitcher's plate is a balk:
  - Any feinting toward the batter or first base, or any dropping of the ball (even though accidental) and the ball does not cross a foul line
  - Failing to step with the non-pivot foot directly toward a base (occupied or unoccupied) when throwing or feinting there in an attempt to put out, or drive back a runner; or throwing or feinting to any unoccupied base when it is not an attempt to put out or drive back a runner;
  - Making an illegal pitch from any position
  - Filing to pitch to the batter in a continuous motion immediately after any movement of any part of the body such as he habitually uses in his delivery.
    - If the pitcher, with a runner on base, stops or hesitates in his delivery because the batter steps out of the box (a) with one foot or (b) with both feet or (c) holds up his hand to request "Time," it shall not be a balk. In (a) and (c), there is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call "Time" and begin play anew. In (b), a strike shall be called on the batter for violation of 7-3-1. In (a), (b) and (c), if the pitcher legally delivers the ball, it shall be called a strike and the ball remains live. Thus, two strikes are called on the batter in (b). If the umpire judges the batter's action to be a deliberate attempt to create a balk, he will penalize according to 3-3-1n.
  - Taking a hand off the ball while in a set position (6-1-3), unless he pitches to the batter or throws to a base or he steps toward and feints a throw to second or third base as in (b)
  - Failing to pitch to the batter when the entire non-pivot foot passes behind the perpendicular plane of the back edge of the pitcher's plate, except when feinting or throwing to second base in an attempt to put out a runner.
- ❖ It is also a balk if a runner or runners are on base and the pitcher, while he is not touching the pitcher's plate, makes any movement naturally - associated with his pitch, or he places his feet on or astride the pitcher's plate, or positions himself within approximately five feet of the pitcher's plate without having the ball.

## Batting

- ❖ Each player of the team at bat shall become the batter and shall take his position within a batter's box, on either side of home plate, in the order in which his name appears on the lineup card as delivered to the umpire prior to the game. This order shall be followed during the entire game except that an entering substitute shall take the replaced player's place in the batting order. A batter is in proper order if he follows the player whose name precedes his in the lineup, even though such preceding batter may have batted out of order. An improper batter is considered to be at bat as soon as he is in the batter's box and the ball is live. When the improper batter's infraction is first discovered by either team, time may be requested and the improper batter replaced by the proper batter with the improper batter's ball and strike count

still in effect, provided the infraction is detected before the improper batter is put out or becomes a base runner. Only the defensive team may appeal batting out of order after the batter has completed his time at bat. Any outs made on the play stand. An out for batting out of order supersedes an out by the improper batter on a play. While the improper batter is at bat, if a runner advances because of a stolen base, balk, wild pitch or passed ball, such advance is legal.

❖ After the first inning, the first batter in each inning shall be the - player whose name follows that of the last batter who completed his time at bat in the preceding inning.

○ PENALTIES: For batting out of order:

- A batter shall be called out, on appeal, when he fails to bat in his proper turn and another batter completes a time at bat in his place.
- When an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and the defensive team appeals to the umpire before the first legal or illegal pitch, or, play or attempted play, or prior to an intentional base on balls or before the infielders leave the diamond if a half-inning is ending, the umpire shall declare the proper batter out and return all runners to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
- When an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and a legal pitch or illegal pitch has been delivered to the succeeding batter, or an intentional base on balls has occurred, or all infielders have left the diamond if a half inning is ending, and before an appeal is made, the improper batter becomes the proper batter and the results of his time at bat become legal.
- When the proper batter is called out because he has failed to bat in turn, the next batter shall be the batter whose name follows that of the proper batter thus called out.
- When an improper batter becomes a proper batter because no appeal is properly made as above, the next batter shall be the batter whose name follows that of such legalized improper batter. The instant an improper batter's actions are legalized, the batting order picks up with the name following that of the legalized improper batter.
- NOTE: When several players bat out of order before discovery so that a player's time at bat occurs while he is a runner, such player remains on base, but he is NOT out as a batter

❖ STRIKES, BALLS AND HITS - A strike is charged to the batter when:

- A pitch enters any part of the strike zone in flight and is not struck at
- A pitch is struck at and missed (even if the pitch touches the batter)
- A pitch becomes a foul when the batter has less than two strikes
- A pitch becomes a foul tip (even on third strike) or a foul from an attempted bunt
- A batter delays
- A batted ball contacts the batter in the batter's box (foul ball).

❖ A ball is credited to the batter when a pitch is not touched by the bat and is not a strike or when there is an illegal pitch or pitcher delay.

❖ A foul ball or a fair hit (which may be a bunt) occurs when a pitch is touched by the bat of the batter who is in his box.

- ❖ BATTING INFRACTIONS — A BATTER SHALL NOT: Delay the game by failing to take his position promptly in the - batter’s box within 20 seconds. The batter must keep at least one foot in the - batter’s box throughout the time at bat.
  - EXCEPTION: A batter may leave the batter’s box when:
    - The batter swings at a pitch
    - The batter is forced out of the box by the pitch
    - The batter attempts a “drag bunt,”
    - The pitcher or catcher feints or attempts a play at any base
    - The pitcher leaves the dirt area of the pitching mound or takes a position more than five feet from the pitcher’s plate after receiving the ball
    - A member of either team requests and is granted “Time,”
    - The catcher leaves the catcher’s box to adjust his equipment or give defensive signals, or
    - The catcher does not catch the pitched ball.
    - PENALTY: For failure of the batter to be ready within 20 seconds after the ball has been returned to the pitcher, the umpire shall call a strike. If the batter leaves the batter’s box, delays the game, and none of the above exceptions apply, the plate umpire shall charge a strike to the batter. The pitcher need not pitch, and the ball remains live.
- ❖ Hit the ball while either foot or knee is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter’s box or touching home plate.
- ❖ Disconcert the pitcher by stepping from the box on one side of home plate to the box on the other side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch.
  - PENALTY: For infraction the ball becomes dead immediately and the batter is out.
- ❖ Permit a pitched ball to touch him.
  - PENALTY: The batter remains at bat (pitch is a ball or strike) unless pitch was a third strike or ball four. Interfere with the catcher’s fielding or throwing by:
    - Leaning over home plate
    - Stepping out of the batter’s box
    - Making any other movement, including follow-through interference, which hinders actions at home plate or the catcher’s attempt to play on a runner
    - Failing to make a reasonable effort to vacate a congested area when there is a throw to home plate and there is time for the batter to move away.
  - PENALTY: When there are two outs, the batter is out. When there are not two outs and the runner is advancing to home plate, if the runner is tagged out, the ball remains live and interference is ignored. Otherwise, the ball is dead and the runner is called out. When an attempt to put out a runner at any other base is unsuccessful, the batter is out and all runners must return to bases occupied at the time of the pitch. If the pitch is a third strike and in the umpire’s judgment interference prevents a possible double play (additional outs), two may be ruled out.

- ❖ If the bat breaks and is hit by the ball or hits a runner or a fielder, no interference shall be called. If a whole bat is thrown and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play, interference will be called.
  - PENALTY: The batter is out and runners return. If, in the umpire's judgment, interference prevented a possible double play, two players may be ruled out.
- ❖ Commit backswing interference.
  - PENALTY: The ball is immediately dead
- ❖ A batter is out when:
  - The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat or is discovered having used an illegal bat. If the infraction is discovered before the next pitch following the turn at bat of the player who used an illegal bat, the defense may take the penalty or the result of the play.
  - A third strike is not caught, provided a runner occupies first base and there are less than two outs.
    - 1. If there are two outs or if no runner occupies first base, the batter is not out unless the third strike is caught. He is entitled to try to reach first base before being tagged out or thrown out.
    - A third strike is caught
    - A foul ball (other than a foul tip not a third strike) is caught by a fielder or such catch is prevented by a spectator reaching into the playing area
    - An attempt to bunt on third strike is a foul
    - Any member of the offensive team or coach other than the runner(s) interferes with a fielder who is attempting to field a foul fly ball
    - A team playing with one less than the starting number and that turn to bat is reached; h. he enters the game as an illegal substitute and is discovered
    - He intentionally deflects a foul ball which has a chance of becoming fair.

## Baserunning

- ❖ A batter becomes a runner with the right to attempt to score by advancing to first, second, third and home bases in the listed order when:
  - He hits a fair ball
    - 1. He becomes a batter-runner when entitled to run.
  - He is charged with a third strike;
    - If third strike is caught, he is out an instant after he becomes a runner.
  - An intentional base on balls is awarded, or a fourth ball is called by the umpire;
  - A pitched ball hits his person or clothing, provided he does not strike at the ball; or
    - If he permits the pitched ball to touch him , or if the umpire calls the pitched ball a strike, the hitting of the batter is disregarded except that the ball is dead. It is a strike or ball depending on location of the pitch.
    - If a batter's loose garment, such as a shirt that is not worn properly, is touched by a pitched ball, the batter is not entitled to first base.



- The catcher or any other defensive player obstructs him. The coach or captain of the team at bat, after being informed by the umpire-in-chief of the obstruction, shall indicate whether or not he elects to decline the obstruction penalty and accept the resulting play. Such election shall be made before the next pitch (legal or illegal), before the award of an intentional base on balls, or before the infielders leave the diamond. Obstruction of the batter is ignored if the batter-runner reaches first and all other runners advance at least one base.
  - Any runner attempting to advance (i.e., steal or squeeze) on a catcher's obstruction of the batter shall be awarded the base he is attempting. If a runner is not attempting to advance on the catcher's obstruction, he shall not be entitled to the next base, if not forced to advance because of the batter being awarded first base. If obstruction is enforced, all other runners on the play will return to base occupied at time of the pitch. The batter is awarded first base, if he did not reach base.
  - If obstruction is not enforced, all other runners advance at their own risk.
- ❖ An advancing runner shall touch first, second, third and then home plate in order, including awarded bases.
- ❖ A returning runner shall retouch the bases in reverse order. If the ball is dead because of an uncaught foul, it is not necessary for a returning - runner to retouch intervening bases. The umpire will not make the ball live until the runner returns to the appropriate base.
- ❖ Any runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch it after a following runner has scored.
  - NOTE: Any runner who misses the first base to which he is advancing and who is later called out shall be considered as having advanced one base.
- ❖ If a fair or foul batted ball is caught, other than a foul tip, each base runner shall touch his base after the batted ball has touched a fielder.
- ❖ If a runner who misses any base (including home plate) or leaves a base too early, desires to return to touch the base, he must do so immediately. If the ball becomes dead and the runner is on or beyond a succeeding base, he cannot return to the missed base and, therefore, is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.
  - PENALTY: For failure to touch a base (advancing and returning), or failure to tag up as soon as the ball is touched on a caught fly ball, the runner may be called out if an appeal is made by the defensive team. The defense may appeal during a live ball immediately following the play and before a pitch (legal or illegal), granting an intentional base on balls, or before the next play or attempted play. If the offensive team initiates a play before the next pitch, the defensive team does not lose the right to appeal. A live-ball appeal may be made by a defensive player with the ball in his possession by tagging the runner or touching the base that was missed or left too early. A dead- ball appeal may be made by a coach or any defensive player with or without the ball by verbally stating that the runner missed the base or left the base too early. Appeals must be made (1) before the next legal or illegal pitch; (2) at the end of an inning, before the pitcher and all infielders have left fair territory; (3) before an intentional base on balls is granted; or (4) on the last play of the game, an appeal can be made until the umpire(s) leave the

field of play. NOTE: When a play by its very nature is imminent and is obvious to the offense, defense and umpire(s), no verbal appeal is necessary, e.g. runner attempting to retouch a base that was missed, or a failure to tag up and a throw has been made to that base or plate while a play is in progress.

#### ❖ Appeal procedures and guidelines

- Types
  - Missing a base
  - Leaving a base on a caught fly ball before the ball is first touched.
- Live Ball. In all games an appeal may be made during a live ball 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 he is still on the playing field.
- Dead Ball. The dead-ball appeal may be made: 1) Once all runners have completed their advancement and time has been called, a coach or any defensive player, with or without the ball, may make a verbal appeal on a runner missing a base or leaving a base too soon on a caught fly ball. The administering umpire should then make a decision on the play. 2) If the ball has gone out of play, runners must be given the opportunity to complete their base-running responsibilities before the dead-ball appeal can be made.
- May Not Return. A runner may not return to touch a missed base or one left too soon on a caught fly ball if:
  - He has reached a base beyond the base missed or left too soon and the ball becomes dead,
  - He has left the field of play, or
  - A following runner has scored.
- Advance. Runners may advance during a live-ball appeal play. If a time out is requested for an appeal, the umpire should grant it, and runners may not advance until the ball becomes live again.
- More Than One Appeal. Multiple appeals are permitted as long as they do not become a travesty of the game.
- Awards. An appeal must be honored even if the base missed was before or after an award, unless it was subsequently corrected.
- Tag-Ups. If a runner leaves a base too soon on a caught fly ball and returns in an attempt to retag, this is considered a time play and not a force out. If the appeal is the third out, all runs scored by runners in advance of the appealed runner and scored ahead of the legal appeal would count.
- Fourth-Out Appeal. An appeal may be made after the third out as long as it is made properly and the resulting appeal is an apparent fourth out.
- End of Game. If any situation arises which could lead to an appeal by the defense on the last play of the game, the appeal must be made while an umpire is still on the field of play.
- Third-out Baserunning Infraction. If a baserunning infraction is the third out, runs scored by the following runner(s) would not count. With two outs, if the base missed was the first to which the batter or runner was forced to advance, no runs would score. When a runner is legally returning after a fly ball has been caught, he can be put out by being

- tagged with the ball by a defensive player or merely by the defensive player with the ball touching the base occupied by the runner at the time of the pitch.
  - Last Time By. If a runner correctly touches a base that was missed (either in advancing or returning), the last time he was by the base, that last touch corrects any previous baserunning infraction.
- ❖ A batter-runner who reaches first base safely and then overruns or over slides may immediately return without liability of being put out provided he does not attempt or feint an advance to second.
- ❖ A runner acquires the right to the proper unoccupied base if he touches it before he is out. He is then entitled to this base until he is put out, or until he legally touches the next base while it is unoccupied or until a following runner is forced to advance to the base he has occupied. A runner need not vacate his base to permit a fielder to catch a fly ball in the infield, but he may not interfere.
  - If two runners are on the same base, at the same time and both are tagged, the following runner is declared out. On a force play situation, the runner who is forced to advance shall be declared out when tagged on the base or the base to which he is forced is touched by a fielder while in possession of the ball.
- ❖ Each runner shall touch his base after the ball becomes dead. All awarded bases must be touched in their proper order. The runner returns to the base he had reached or passed when the ball became dead. In the event of interference, a runner returns to the base he had legally reached at the time of the interference. If the interference does not cause the batter to be out and any other runner cannot return to the base last legally occupied at the time of the interference, he is advanced to the next base.
  - The runner returns to the base occupied at the time of the pitch if his advance was during an uncaught foul.
- ❖ The batter-runner is out when:
  - He intentionally interferes with the catcher's attempt to field the ball after a third strike;
  - His fair hit or foul (other than a foul tip which is not a third strike) is caught by a fielder, or such catch is prevented by a spectator reaching into the playing field
  - His fair fly, fair line drive or fair bunt in flight is intentionally dropped by an infielder with at least first base occupied and before there are two outs. The ball is dead and the runner or runners shall return to their respective base(s).
    - 1. In this situation, the batter is not out if the infielder permits the fair fly, fair line drive or fair bunt in flight to drop untouched to the ground, except when the infield fly rule applies.
  - After hitting or bunting a ball, he intentionally contacts the ball with the bat a second time in fair or foul territory. The ball is dead and no runner(s) advance.
    - In the case of a foul ball, it must have a chance to become fair in the umpire's judgment.
    - If the bat and ball accidentally come in contact with each other a second time while the batter is holding the bat in the batter's box, it is a foul ball. e.
  - A third strike is caught by the catcher; or the third strike is not caught with first base occupied and there are less than two outs.

- After a dropped third strike or a fair hit, if the ball held by any fielder touches the batter before the batter touches first base; or if any fielder, while holding the ball in his grasp, touches first base or touches first base with the ball before the batter-runner touches first base: or
- He runs outside the three-foot running lane (last half of the distance from home plate to first base), while the ball is being fielded or thrown to first base; or
  - This infraction is ignored if it is to avoid a fielder who is attempting to field the batted ball or if the act does not interfere with a fielder or a throw.
  - The batter runner is considered outside the running lane lines if either foot is outside either line
  - Any runner or retired runner interferes in a way which obviously hinders an obvious double play.
  - On a dropped third strike, he gives up by entering the bench or dugout area, or with two outs he does not attempt to reach first base before all infielders leave the diamond at the end of the half-inning; j. hits an infield fly and the infield-fly rule is in effect;
  - Enters the game as an illegal substitute and is discovered.
- ❖ Any runner is out when he:
  - Runs more than three feet away from a direct line between bases to avoid being tagged or to hinder a fielder while the runner is advancing or returning to a base.
    - This is not an infraction if a fielder attempting to field a batted ball is in the runner's proper path and if the runner runs behind the fielder to avoid interfering with him.
    - When a play is being made on a runner or batter-runner, he establishes his baseline as directly between his position and the base toward which he is moving.
  - Does not legally slide and causes illegal contact and/or illegally alters the actions of a fielder in the immediate act of making a play, or on a force play, does not slide in a direct line between the bases; or
    - A runner may slide in a direction away from the fielder to avoid making contact or altering the play of the fielder.
    - Runners are never required to slide, but if a runner elects to slide, the slide must be legal. (2-32-1, 2) Jumping, hurdling, and leaping are all legal attempts to avoid a fielder as long as the fielder is lying on the ground. Diving over a fielder is illegal.
    - PENALTY: The runner is out. Interference is called and the ball is dead immediately. On a force-play slide with less than two outs, the runner is declared out, as well as the batter-runner. Runners shall return to the bases occupied at the time of the pitch. With two outs, the runner is declared out. The batter is credited with a fielder's choice.
  - Does not legally attempt to avoid a fielder in the immediate act of making a play on him; or

- PENALTY: The runner is out, the ball remains live unless interference is called.
- Dives over a fielder; or
  - PENALTY: The runner is out and the ball remains live unless interference occurs and is declared.
- Initiates malicious contact;
  - Malicious contact always supersedes obstruction. Runner(s) will be awarded appropriate base(s) per umpire’s judgment.
- As a runner or retired runner, fails to execute a legal slide, or does not attempt to avoid the fielder or the play on a force play at any base
- Intentionally interferes with a throw or a thrown ball; or he hinders a fielder on his initial attempt to field a batted ball. A fielder is not protected, except from intentional contact if he misplayed the ball and has to move from his original location; or his being put out is prevented by an illegal act by anyone connected with the team or by the batter-runner; for runner returning to base (8-2-6); and for runner being hit by a batted ball. If, in the judgment of the umpire, a runner including the batter-runner interferes in any way and prevents a double play anywhere, two shall be declared out (the runner who interfered and the other runner involved). If a retired runner interferes, and in the judgment of the umpire, another runner could have been put out, the umpire shall declare that runner out. If the umpire is uncertain who would have been played on, the runner closest to home shall be called out; or
  - If two fielders try to field a batted ball and the runner contacts one or both, the umpire shall decide which one is entitled to field the ball and that fielder only is entitled to protection. If a fielder drops a batted ball and contact with a runner occurs during a subsequent attempt to field the ball, the fielder has the greater responsibility for avoiding contact.
- Is touched by a live ball securely held by a fielder or is touched by a fielder’s glove or hand with the live ball held therein, while the runner is not touching his base.
  - If a batter-runner safely touches first base and then overslides or overruns it, he may immediately return to first base without liability of being tagged out, provided he did not attempt to run or feint to second. Also, if any base comes loose from its fastening when any runner contacts it, such runner cannot be tagged out because the base slides away from him.
  - The ball is not securely held if it is dropped or juggled after the runner is touched.
- Does not retouch his base before a fielder tags him out or holds the ball while touching such base after any situation. Umpire may also call him out at end of playing action upon proper and successful appeal. Also, it is not necessary for runner to retouch his base after a foul tip.
- Fails to reach the next base before a fielder either tags the runner out or holds the ball while touching such base, after runner has been forced from the base he occupied because the batter became a runner (with ball in play) when other runners were on first base, or on first and second, or on first, second and third. There shall be no accidental appeals on a force play.

- No runner may be forced out if a runner who follows him in the batting order is first put out (including a batter-runner who is out for an infield fly).
- Is contacted by a fair batted ball before it touches an infielder, or after it passes any infielder, except the pitcher, and the umpire is convinced that another infielder has a play.
  - If a runner is touching his base when he is hit by an infield fly, he is not out, but the batter is out by the infield fly rule. The ball is dead, even in the exception.
  - If a runner is hit by an infield fly when he is not touching his base, both he and the batter are out.
- Attempts to advance to home base when the batter interferes with a play at home base, with less than two outs.
  - If there are two outs, the batter is out because of his interference and since he is the third out, the runner cannot score. But if there are not two outs, the runner is out and the batter is not penalized.
- Passes an unobstructed preceding runner before such runner is out (including awarded bases).
- Runs bases in reverse to confuse opponents to make a travesty of the game.
- Positions himself behind a base to get a running start.
- After at least touching first base, leaves the baseline, obviously abandoning his effort to touch the next base; or
  - NOTE: Any runner, after reaching first base, who leaves the baseline heading for the dugout or his defensive position believing that there is no further play, shall be declared out if the umpire judges the act of the runner to be considered abandoning his efforts to run the bases.
- Is on or beyond a succeeding base when the ball is declared dead after having left a base too soon on a caught fly ball, or he failed to touch a preceding base, or he continues and touches a succeeding base after the ball has become dead and the defense initiates a proper and successful appeal.
- Deliberately knocks the ball from a fielder's hand.
- Is physically assisted by a coach.

## Baserunning Awards

- ❖ Each runner other than the batter-runner is awarded one base when:
  - There is a balk or a pitch strikes a runner.
  - He is forced from the base he occupies by a following runner who must advance because a batter receives a fourth ball, or is hit by a pitched ball, or hits a fair ball which becomes dead.
  - He is attempting to steal or he is forced from the base he occupies by a batter-runner or runner who must advance because the catcher or any - fielder obstructs the batter, such as stepping on or across home or pushing the batter to reach the pitch or touching the bat. Instances may occur when the infraction may be ignored

- ❖ When a runner is obstructed while advancing or returning to a base, the umpire shall award the obstructed runner a minimum of one base beyond his position on base when the obstruction occurred. The umpire shall award the obstructed runner and each other runner(s) any additional bases that would nullify the obstruction.
- ❖ Each runner is awarded:
  - Four bases (home) if a fair ball goes over a fence in flight or hits a foul pole above the fence, or is prevented from going over by being touched by a spectator, or is touched by an illegal glove/mitt or detached player equipment which is thrown, tossed, kicked or held by a fielder
  - Three bases if a batted ball (other than in item a) is touched by an illegal glove or mitt, or by detached player equipment which is thrown, tossed, kicked or held by a fielder, provided the ball when touched is on or over fair ground, or is a fair ball while on or over foul ground, or is over foul ground in a situation such that it might become a fair ball
  - Two bases if a fair batted or thrown ball becomes dead because of bouncing over or passing through a fence, or lodges in a defensive player's or umpire's equipment or uniform (except ball lodged in glove); or if a live thrown ball:
    - Including a pitch, is touched by an illegal glove or mitt, or by detached player equipment which is thrown, tossed, kicked or held by a fielder; or
    - Goes into a stand for spectators, dugout or player's bench or over or through or lodges in a fence and it is not thrown by a pitcher from his plate.
    - When two runners are between the same bases on an overthrow into dead ball territory, the lead runner receives two bases and the following runner is awarded one, since both runners cannot share the same awarded base.
    - Runners between second and third would score, because the award does not result in both runners occupying the same base.
  - One base if a pitch or any throw by the pitcher from his pitching position on his plate goes into a stand or bench or over or through or lodges in a fence or backstop or touches a spectator or lodges in an umpire's or catcher's equipment; or with less than two outs, the batter hits a fair or foul ball (fly or line drive) which is caught by a fielder, who then leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet or by falling into a bench, dugout, stand, bleacher or over any boundary or barrier such as a fence, rope, chalk line or pre-game determined imaginary boundary line. A runner shall not be declared out if the fielder deliberately throws or carries the ball into dead ball territory to prevent that runner who has touched or advanced beyond a succeeding base from returning to a missed base or a base left too soon. Award the runner two bases. This allows the runner(s) to correct any base-running error. Defense may still appeal the play.
  - Bases as determined by the umpire, who shall also impose such penalties as in his judgment will nullify the act of spectator interference with any thrown or batted ball. The ball shall become dead at the moment of the interference. It is not spectator interference if a spectator physically hinders a fielder who is reaching into a dead ball area to make a play on a batted or thrown ball.

- One base beyond the last legally acquired base, if in the umpire's judgment the runner was attempting to advance at the time the ball becomes lodged in an offensive player's uniform or equipment. If the lodged ball occurs during play when the batter-runner was attempting to reach first base, the batter-runner will be awarded first base. Preceding runners will be awarded bases needed to complete the award.
- ❖ Illegal use of detached player equipment or an illegal glove/mitt does not cause ball to immediately become dead. If each runner advances to or beyond the base which he would reach as a result of the award, the infraction is ignored. Any runner who advances beyond the base he would be awarded does so at his own risk and may be put out.
- ❖ An award is from the base determined as follows:
  - If the award is the penalty for an infraction such as a balk, use of detached player equipment, or an illegal glove/mitt, the award is from the base occupied at the time of the infraction.
  - If any pitch (batted or unbatted) is followed by a dead ball before the pitcher is in position for the next pitch and before there is any throw by the fielding team, any award is from the base occupied at the time of the pitch. When a runner, who is returning to touch a base after a batted ball has been caught is prevented from doing so because a thrown live ball has become dead, his award shall be from the base he occupied at the time of the pitch. In any situations other than (a) or (b), on a batted ball which is the first play by an infielder, all runners including the batter-runner are awarded two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch. For purposes of this rule, the act of fielding is not considered a play. If every runner, including the batter-runner, has advanced one base at the time of the first play, the award is two bases from the time of the throw. For any subsequent play by an infielder or for any throw by an outfielder, the award is two bases from the time of the throw.
- ❖ When a plate umpire hinders, impedes or prevents a catcher's throw attempting to prevent a stolen base or retire a runner on a pickoff play, if an out is not made at the end of the catcher's initial throw, the ball shall be dead and all runners shall return to the bases occupied at the time of the interference.

## Record Keeping

- ❖ A runner scores one run each time he legally advances to and touches first, second, third and then home plate before there are three outs to end the inning.
- ❖ EXCEPTION: A run is not scored if the runner advances to home plate during action in which the third out is made as follows: a.
  - By the batter-runner before he touches first base.
  - By another runner being forced out.
  - By a preceding runner who is declared out upon appeal because he failed to touch one of the bases or left a base too soon on a caught fly ball.
  - When a third out is declared during a play resulting from a valid defensive appeal, which results in a force out (this out takes precedence if enforcement of it would negate a score).



- When there is more than one out declared by the umpire which terminates the half inning, the defensive team may select the out which is to its advantage. Credit the putout to the nearest designated baseman.
  - EXAMPLE: If second base is involved, credit the second baseman with the putout.
- NOTES:
  - If a fielder illegally obstructs a runner and is responsible for failure of that runner to reach home plate, the umpire has authority to award home plate to that runner.
  - When the winning run is scored in the last half inning of a regulation game, or in the last half of an extra inning, as the result of a base on balls, hit batter or any other play with the bases loaded which forces the runner on third base to advance, the umpire shall not declare the game over until all runners have advanced to the next base.
- ❖ The number of runs scored by each team is entered in the scorebook for each inning. The team whose runners score the greatest total number of runs for the entire regulation game is the winner.
- ❖ Each player's batting record shall include:
  - In columns 1, 2 and 3 after name and position, the number of times he batted, the runs he scored, and the base hits he made
  - In the summary, the number of total base hits and the type (single, double, triple or home run), sacrifices, and number of runs he batted in.
  - Slugging percentage, which is total bases (i.e., double = two bases, triple = three bases, etc.) divided by official at bats; and d. on-base percentage, which is the number of hits, walks and hit by pitch divided by the number of official at-bats, walks, hit by pitch and sacrifice flies).
- ❖ A base hit is credited to a batter when he advances to first base safely:
  - a. because of his fair hit (rather than because of a fielder's error)
    - It is not a base hit if any runner is out on a force play caused by the batter advancing toward first base.
    - Base hits include any fair hit which cannot be fielded in time to throw out or tag out a batter-runner or any other runner when he is being forced to advance. Illustrations are: ball is stopped or checked by a fielder in motion who cannot recover in time, or ball moves too slowly; or ball is hit with such force to a fielder that neither he nor an assisting fielder can handle it.
  - Without liability of being put out because: a runner is declared out for being hit by the batted ball (8-4-2k), or the umpire is hit by a batted ball.
  - Because of a fielder's choice when a fielder attempts to put out another runner but is unsuccessful and the scorer believes the batter runner would have reached first base even with perfect fielding.
- ❖ A base hit for extra bases is credited to the batter when it is the sole reason for his safe arrival at second (double), third (triple) or home base (home run).

- ❖ A sacrifice is credited to the batter when, with not more than one out, his bunt enables any runner to advance or his fly ball enables a runner to score but which, in either case, results in the batter-runner being out before he reaches first, or would have resulted in his being put out if his bunt or batted ball had been fielded without error.
- ❖ A run batted in is credited to the batter when a runner scores because of a base hit, including the batter-runner's score on a home run; a - sacrifice; any putout; a forced advance, such as for a base on balls or batter being hit; or an error, provided there are not two outs and that action is such that the runner on third would have scored even if there had been no error.
  - It is not a run batted in if there is a double play from a force or one in which the batter is put out or should have been put out on a batted ground ball.
- ❖ When a strikeout involves more than one batter, it is charged to the one who received at least two strikes. If no batter received more than one strike, it charged to the batter who received the third strike.
- ❖ A stolen base shall be credited in the summary to a runner each time he advances a base without the aid of a base hit, a putout, a fielding (including battery) error or fielder's choice.
  - EXCEPTION: No runner is credited with a steal if:
    - After reaching the base, the runner over slides and is put out.
    - In an attempted double or triple steal, any runner is put out.
    - Opponents are in collusion as in a deliberate attempt to help establish a record.
    - There is defensive indifference and no play is attempted.
- ❖ Each player's fielding record shall include the times he put out a batter or runner, the times he assisted a teammate in putting out a runner, and the number of errors he committed. These shall be recorded respectively in columns 4, 5, and 6.
- ❖ A putout is credited to a fielder who catches a batted ball in flight, or who tags out a runner, or who puts out a runner by holding the ball while touching a base to which a runner is forced to advance or return.
  - EXCEPTIONS:
    - Catcher is credited with the putout when batter is out for illegally batting the ball, for a third strike bunted foul, for being hit by his own batted ball, for batting out of turn or for batter's interference.
    - For an infield fly, the putout is credited to the fielder who would ordinarily have made the catch.
    - For runner being out because of being hit by a batted ball, the putout is - credited to the fielder who is nearest the ball at the time.
    - For runner called out for missing base, credit putout to fielder at that base.
    - For malicious contact by a runner, credit the putout to the involved fielder.
- ❖ An assist is credited to a fielder each time he handles or deflects the ball during action which is connected with the putout or he handles the ball prior to an error which prevents what would have been a putout. If several fielders handle the ball or one fielder handles it more than once during a play, such as when a runner is caught between bases, only one assist is credited to each of such fielders.

- After a pitch, if catcher tags out or throws out a runner, the pitcher is not credited with an assist.
- ❖ A double play or triple play is credited to one or more fielders when two or three players are put out between the time a pitch is delivered and the time the ball next becomes dead or is next in possession of the pitcher in pitching position.
- ❖ An error is charged against a fielder or a team for each misplay that prolongs the time at bat of the batter or the time a player continues to be a runner, or permits the runner to advance one or more bases.
  - EXCEPTIONS:
  - A pitcher is not charged with an error for a base on balls; or a batter being hit, or a balk, or a wild pitch.
  - A catcher is not charged with an error for a wild throw in his attempt to - prevent a stolen base unless the runner advances another base because of the wild throw
  - Neither catcher nor infielder is charged with an error for a wild throw in an attempt to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that it permits a runner to advance an additional base. But if a player drops a thrown ball, when by holding it he would have completed the double (or triple) play, it is an error. A passed ball is a pitch the catcher fails to stop or control when he should have been able to do so with ordinary effort and on which a runner, other than the batter, is able to advance. When a passed ball occurs on a third strike, permitting a batter to reach first base, score a strikeout and a passed ball.
  - A fielder is not charged with an error for accurately throwing to a base whose baseman fails to stop or tries to stop the ball, provided there was good reason for the throw. If the runner advances because of the throw, the error is charged to the team or fielder who should have covered that base.
  - If a fielder drops a fair fly ball but recovers in time to force out a runner, he is not charged with an error. It is recorded as a force-out.
- ❖ A wild pitch shall be charged in the summary to the pitcher when a ball legally delivered to the batter is so high, or so low (including any pitch that touches the ground in front of home plate), or so far away from home plate that the catcher does not stop or control it with ordinary effort so that the batter-runner advances to first base or any runner advances a base. When the catcher enables a runner, other than the batter-runner, to advance by failing to control a pitch that he should have been able to control, it is not a wild pitch but a “passed ball.”
- ❖ The number of bases on balls, batters being hit by a pitch, strikeouts, and base hits allowed by each pitcher shall be recorded in the summary. If batter is hit by what would have been the fourth ball, it is recorded as a hit batter.
- ❖ In order for a run to be earned, it must be scored without the aid of errors, or passed balls. To determine whether runs are earned or not, reconstruct the inning without the errors and passed balls. If there is doubt as to whether or not a run is earned, the pitcher shall be given the benefit.
- ❖ A strikeout is credited to the pitcher when a third strike is delivered to a batter even though the batter might reach first base because the third strike is a wild pitch or is not caught. It is also a strikeout if an attempted third strike bunt is an uncaught foul.

- ❖ A relief pitcher shall not be charged with any earned run scored by a runner who was on base when such pitcher entered, nor with any hit or advance by a batter who had more balls than strikes when such pitcher entered.
- ❖ Winning and losing pitchers are determined as follows:
  - If the starting pitcher has pitched the first four innings or more and his team is ahead when he is replaced and the team holds the lead for the remainder of the game, he shall be the winning pitcher.
  - If a game ends for whatever reason, having gone less than seven innings, then the starting pitcher shall have pitched three or more consecutive innings to be declared the winning pitcher. If the starting pitcher cannot be declared the winning pitcher, and more than one relief pitcher is used, the winning pitcher shall be determined using the following criteria:
    - If the score is tied, it results in the game becoming a new contest so far as judging who is the winning and losing pitcher.
    - If the starting pitcher is removed before having pitched four or more innings and his team is ahead, the official scorer shall determine the winning pitcher to be the relief pitcher who has been the most effective.
    - If the opposition goes ahead, pitchers up to that time in the game cannot be credited with the win. However, if the pitcher pitching subsequently takes and maintains a lead the remainder of the game, said pitcher is credited with the win.
    - Generally the relief pitcher credited with the win is the pitcher when his team takes the lead and holds it for the rest of the game. However, if the relief pitcher pitches only a short while or not effectively and a succeeding relief pitcher replaces him and does better work in keeping the lead, the latter shall be granted the win.
  - If a pitcher is removed for a pinch-hitter or a pinch-runner, the runs scored by his team during the inning of his removal are to be credited to his benefit to decide the pitcher of record.
  - The starting pitcher shall be charged with the loss when he is replaced and his team is behind or falls behind because of runs assessed to him after being replaced and his team does not subsequently tie the score or take the lead.
  - A pitcher cannot be given credit for pitching a shutout when he does not pitch the complete game except when he enters the game with no one out before the opponents have scored in the first inning and does not permit the opposition to score during the game.
- ❖ In order for a pitcher to be credited with a save, he shall meet all three of the following criteria:
  - He is the last pitcher in a game won by his team.
  - He is not the winning pitcher
  - He meets at least one of the following:
    - He enters the game with a lead of not more than three runs and pitches at least one inning; or

- He enters the game regardless of the count on the batter with the potential tying run either on base, at bat or on deck.
  - He pitches effectively for at least three innings.
  - A starting pitcher who is replaced and then re-enters as pitcher can be credited with a win but not a save.
- ❖ The game summary includes the following:
  - Total score and runs scored in each inning.
  - Stolen bases for each runner.
  - Sacrifices by each batter.
  - Base hits by each batter and total against each pitcher
  - Two- or three-base hits and home runs.
  - Times at bat for each player and total against each pitcher.
  - Strikeouts by each pitcher.
  - Bases on balls by each pitcher.
  - Wild pitches by each pitcher.
  - Times each pitcher hits batter with pitch and names of those hit.
  - Passed balls by catcher.
  - Time required to play game and name of each umpire.
  - Names of winning and losing pitchers.
  - Name of pitcher to receive credit for a save.
- ❖ Percentage records are computed as follows:
  - Percentage of games won and lost — divide the number of games won by total games played.
  - Batting percentage — divide the total number of base hits, not the total bases on hits, by the total times at bat.
  - Fielding percentage — divide the total putouts and assists by the total of putouts, assists and errors.
  - Pitcher's earned run average — divide the total runs earned during his pitching by the total number of innings he pitched and multiply by seven.
    - In items a, b, c or d, if there is a fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more, a full point is added.

## Umpiring

- ❖ Game officials include the umpire-in-chief and one, two, three or more field umpires. Whenever possible, at least two umpires are recommended. Any umpire has the authority to order a player, coach or team attendant to do or refrain from doing anything that affects the administration of these rules and to enforce prescribed penalties.
- ❖ Umpire jurisdiction begins upon the umpires arriving at the field (within the confines of the field) and ends when the umpires leave the playing field at the conclusion of the game. The game officials retain clerical authority over the contest through the completion of any reports, including those imposing disqualification, that are responsive to actions occurring while the umpires had jurisdiction. State associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents

after the umpires' jurisdiction has ended or in the event that a game is terminated prior to the conclusion of regulation play.

- ❖ If there is only one umpire, he has complete jurisdiction in administering the rules and he may take any position he desires, preferably behind the catcher.
- ❖ Any umpire's decision which involves judgment, such as whether a hit is fair or foul, whether a pitch is a strike or a ball, or whether a runner is safe or out, is final. But if there is reasonable doubt about some decision being in conflict with the rules, the coach or captain may ask that the correct ruling be made. The umpire making the decision may ask another umpire for information before making a final decision. No umpire shall criticize or interfere with another umpire's decision unless asked by the one making it.
  - The umpire-in-chief sometimes asks for aid from the base umpire when there is a question as to whether a batter's "half swing" is such as to be called a strike. As an aid in deciding, the umpire may note whether the swing carried the barrel of the bat past the body of the batter, but final decision is based on whether the batter actually struck at the ball.
- ❖ The use of videotape or equipment by game officials for the purpose of making calls or rendering decisions is prohibited.
- ❖ No umpire may be replaced during a game unless he becomes ill or is injured. His right to disqualify players or to remove nonplayers for objecting to decisions or for unsportsmanlike conduct is absolute. Ejections will be made at the end of playing action.
- ❖ Casts, splints and braces may be worn, if padded. Umpires may wear prostheses and use mobility devices.
- ❖ Umpires shall not use tobacco or tobacco-like products on or in the vicinity of the playing field.
- ❖ Umpires shall wear gray slacks, and navy pullover shirt or state association-adopted shirt.
- ❖ If there are two or more umpires, the umpire-in-chief shall stand behind the catcher. The umpire-in-chief, when behind the plate, shall wear proper safety equipment including, but not limited to, chest protector, face mask, throat guard, plate shoes, shin guards and protective cup (if male). He shall call and count balls and strikes; signal fair balls; call out "Foul Ball," except on a caught foul fly ball, while signaling a foul ball, except on fair/foul situations commonly called by the field umpire(s); and make all - decisions on the batter. He shall make all decisions except those commonly reserved for the field umpire.
- ❖ The umpire-in-chief has sole authority to forfeit a game and has jurisdiction over any rules matters not and not assigned to the field umpire.
- ❖ His duties include
  - Inspect the condition of the field, receive batting order of both teams, announce special ground rules and formulate such if the two teams cannot agree, designate the official scorer and see that each player takes his glove and other loose equipment to the bench at the end of his term in the field.
  - Call "Play" and use the correct hand signal to start the game or to resume play; and call "Time" whenever ball becomes dead.
  - Eject a player or coach or clear the bench or send a coach from the field or restrict a coach or player (illegal substitution) to the bench/dugout if it becomes necessary.

- Announce each substitution.
- Call the game if conditions become unfit for play.
- Penalize for rule infractions, such as balk, interference, baserunning - infractions, delay, unwarranted disputing of decision, or unsportsmanlike conduct.
- Make final decision on points not covered by the rules.
- Forfeit the game for prescribed infractions by spectators, coaches, players or attendants.
- When game is played under the auspices of an organization which permits protests to be filed, he shall report the protest to the organization along with all related conditions at the time of the protested play, provided the protest is brought to the attention of an umpire by the offended team at the time of the play and before the next pitch after such play, or before the umpires leave the field if the play in question is the last play of the game. The umpire-in-chief shall then inform the coach of the opposing team and the official scorekeeper.
  - If there is a question about a rule that was possibly misapplied, the team's coach or captain shall inform the umpire at time of the play and before a pitch to the next batter of either team, or before the umpires leave the field if the play in question was the last play of the game.
- Keep a written record of defensive and offensive team charged conferences for each team and notify the respective coach each time a conference is charged to his team. He shall also be responsible for keeping a lineup card and recording all substitutes, courtesy runner participation, and warnings.
- Prohibit any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) from returning to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.
- Rectify any situation in which an umpire's decision that was reversed has placed either team at a disadvantage.
- Correct a scorekeeping error if brought to an umpire's attention before the umpires leave the field when the game is over.
- Order the lights turned on whenever he believes darkness could make further play hazardous. Whenever possible, lights should be turned on at the beginning of an inning.
- ❖ A field umpire shall aid the umpire-in-chief in administering the rules. He shall make all decisions on the bases except those reserved for the umpire-in-chief. He shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the umpire-in-chief in calling time, balks, infield fly, defacement or discoloration of ball by the pitcher, illegal pitches, when a fly ball is caught, or in ejecting any coach or player for flagrant, unsportsmanlike conduct or infraction as prescribed by the rules. In some instances, he will rule on the ball being fair or foul.
- ❖ When there is only one field umpire, he shall make all calls primarily at first, second and third unless the calls are more conveniently made by the umpire-in-chief.
- ❖ If additional field umpires are used, they are referred to as base umpires and their normal positions are behind third and second bases. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the first field umpire.

## Suggested Speed-Up Rules

### ❖ COURTESY RUNNERS

- At any time, the team at bat may use courtesy runners for the pitcher and/or the catcher. In the event that the offensive team bats around, the pitcher and/or catcher who had a courtesy runner inserted on their behalf may bat in their normal position in the batting order.
- The same individual runner may not be used for both positions (pitcher and catcher) during the game.
- Neither the pitcher nor the catcher will be required to leave the game under such circumstances.
- Players who have participated in the game in any other capacity are ineligible to serve as courtesy runners.
- A player may not run as a courtesy runner for the pitcher or the catcher and then be used as a substitute for another player in that half inning. If an injury, illness or ejection occurs and no other runners are available, the courtesy runner may be used as a substitute.
- The umpire-in-chief shall record courtesy runner participation and also announce it to the scorer.
- A player who violates the courtesy-runner rule is considered to be an illegal substitute. a. Should an injury, illness or ejection occur to the courtesy runner, another courtesy runner for the pitcher or catcher may run.

### ❖ AFTER PUTOUTS

- After a putout in the outfield and with no runners on base, the ball shall be thrown to a cutoff man and, if desired, to one additional infielder before being returned to the pitcher for delivery to the next batter.
- After a putout in the infield and with no runners on base, the ball shall be returned directly to the pitcher.
- Following the final out in any inning, the ball shall be given to the nearest umpire. The plate umpire shall give the ball to the catcher. The base umpire shall place the ball on the pitcher's plate.

## Suggested Double First Base Rules

- ❖ Runner should use the colored base on initial play at first base (dropped third strike only), unless the fielder is drawn to the side of the colored base (dropped third strike only), in which case the runner would go the white base and the fielder to the colored base.
- ❖ On a dropped third strike, fielder and runner may touch white or colored base.
- ❖ A runner is never out for touching the white base rather than the colored base.
- ❖ Once the runner reaches first base, the runner shall then use the white base.

## Point of Emphasis

- ❖ End of Game:
  - 15 runs after 3<sup>rd</sup> inning.



- 10 runs after 4<sup>th</sup> inning.
- 8 runs after 5<sup>th</sup> inning.
- ❖ With the adoption of the changes to the designated hitter rule, teams now have three choices with respect to the use of a designated hitter in a specific game. First, a team may elect to not use a designated hitter. Such a team would have a “traditional” nine player line-up for that game. Second, a team may elect to use the same designated hitter rule that has existed for the last several decades. This option is selected when the team’s lineup card presented at the plate meeting has 10 players listed, one of whom is a designated hitter not playing defensively at the start of the game. Third, under the new change to the DH rule, a team may elect to have one player start the game as both a defensive player and designated hitter. This option is selected when the team’s lineup card presented at the plate meeting has nine players listed, one of whom has both a defensive position and “DH” written next to his name on the lineup card. If the third option is selected, a player can be substituted for the DH on defense and the starter will remain as the DH. However, if the third option is selected, the DH role is terminated if the starter is substituted for on offense. In either case, the starting defensive player/DH can re-enter if he has a re-entry remaining.
- ❖ The NFHS Baseball Rules Committee continues to be concerned with pitchers whose feet are not in a proper position prior to starting their delivery. Specifically, certain pitchers across the country continue to place their feet in an illegal “hybrid” stance. This appears to be a result of both coaches who continue to teach improper pitcher positions, and umpires who refuse to enforce the rules as written and apply the proper penalty. Pitchers are required to use one of two positions; the wind-up or the set. In the wind up position, the pitcher’s non-pivot foot must be in a position on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher’s plate. If the heel of the pitcher’s non-pivot foot is closer to home plate than the front edge of the pitcher’s plate, then the pitcher is in an illegal “hybrid” stance, unless he is using a proper set position. In the set position, the pitcher’s pivot foot must be on or in front of and touching the pitcher’s plate. The pivot foot must also be parallel to the pitcher’s plate. The non-pivot foot must be entirely in front of the front edge of the pitcher’s plate. If the non-pivot foot is touching (or next to) the front edge of the pitcher’s plate, the pitcher is in an illegal “hybrid” stance, unless he is using a proper wind-up position.
- ❖ Simply stated, the runner never has to slide. However, on a force play when he does slide, it must be legal and in a direct line between the two bases. A runner may slide or run in a direction away from the fielder to avoid making contact or altering the play of the fielder. The force play slide rule is in effect at second, third and home plate.
- ❖ Items that are attached except medical appliances/devices are considered to be jewelry. The restriction of jewelry is primarily for risk minimization for the wearer and for the opponent. Earrings and various other piercings can be problematic for a player if the piercing gets caught on equipment and torn away from the body. Obviously, if a physician has provided documentation in support of a particular piercing, the local state association has the latitude (with proper justification) to make a special accommodation for the player. We need to be more vigilant to protect our players and their opponents.
- ❖ In preparation of the new equipment that will have the NOCSAE stamp being introduced into high school baseball, it is appropriate to begin to have those discussions with players, coaches, umpires and parents. The NOCSAE stamped baseball has been available for use during the 2019

high school baseball season. The transition will be easier when all the baseballs have both the NFHS Authenticating Mark and NOCSAE seal effective January 1, 2020.

## Suggested Guidelines for Management Of Concussion In Sports

- ❖ Common Signs and Symptoms of Concussion Include:
  - Dazed or stunned appearance;
  - Confusion about assignment or position;
  - Forgetfulness; Uncertainty of game, score, or opponent;
  - Clumsy movements; Slow response to questions;
  - Mood, behavior or personality changes;
  - Can't recall events prior to or after hit or fall;
  - Headache or "pressure" in head;
  - Nausea; Balance problems or dizziness;
  - Double or blurry vision; Sensitivity to light or noise;
  - Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy;
  - Concentration or memory problems;
  - Emotions of "not feeling right" or "feeling down."
- ❖ Activate the Emergency Medical System or Call 9-1-1 if, after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, an athlete has one or more of these danger signs:
  - One pupil larger than the other;
  - Drowsiness or inability to wake up;
  - A headache that gets worse and does not go away;
  - Slurred speech, weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination;
  - Repeated vomiting or nausea;
  - Convulsions or seizures (shaking or twitching);
  - Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation;
  - Loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out).
  - Even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously.
  - Suggested Concussion Management:
    - No athlete should return to play (RTP) or practice on the same day of a concussion.
    - Any athlete suspected of having a concussion should be evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional as soon as possible.
    - Any athlete with a concussion should be medically cleared by an appropriate health-care professional prior to resuming participation in any practice or competition.
    - After medical clearance, RTP should follow a step-wise protocol with provisions for delayed RTP based upon return of any signs or symptoms at rest, while doing school work or with physical activity. For further details please see the "NFHS Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion in Sports" at [www.nfhs.org](http://www.nfhs.org)

## Equipment Guidelines

- ❖ Each NFHS sports rules committee is responsible for recommending the official playing rules to the NFHS Board of Directors for adoption. The committee is NOT responsible for testing or approving playing equipment for use in interscholastic sports. Equipment manufacturers are responsible for the development of playing equipment that meets the specifications established by the committee, and that is otherwise of good design and quality. The NFHS urges manufacturers to work with the various independent testing agencies to ensure the production of safe products. Neither the NFHS nor the applicable NFHS sport rules committee certifies the safety of any sport equipment. Non-compliant equipment is inappropriate for use in competition under NFHS sports rules. While the committee does not regulate the development of new equipment and does not set technical or scientific standards for testing equipment, the committee may, from time to time, provide manufacturers with guidance as to the equipment-performance levels it considers consistent with the integrity of the game. The committee reserves the right to intercede to protect and maintain that integrity.
- ❖ Each NFHS sport rules committee suggests that manufacturers planning innovative changes in sports equipment submit the equipment to the applicable NFHS sport rules editor and/or rules committee for review before production.
- ❖ Protective headgear is required by NFHS rules in some sports and is permissive in others. Hard helmets can decrease the incidence of certain head trauma, such as skull fractures and subdural hematomas. Soft headgear may protect against cuts and bruises to the scalp and forehead. Coaches, athletes and parents/guardians should review the manufacturers' warnings about proper usage and performance limits of such products. No helmet or headgear can eliminate the risk of concussion and all sports should be played, coached and officiated in recognition of that fact.

## Coaches Code of Ethics

- ❖ The function of a coach is to educate students through participation in interscholastic competition. An interscholastic program should be designed to enhance academic achievement and should never interfere with opportunities for academic success. Each student should be treated with the utmost respect and his or her welfare should be considered in decisions by the coach at all times. Accordingly, the following guidelines for coaches have been adopted by the NFHS Board of Directors.
  - The coach shall be aware that he or she has a tremendous influence, for either good or ill, on the education of the student and, thus, shall never place the value of winning above the value of instilling the highest ideals of character.
  - The coach shall uphold the honor and dignity of the profession. In all personal contact with students, officials, athletic directors, school administrators, the state high school athletic association, the media, and the public, the coach shall strive to set an example of the highest ethical and moral conduct.
  - The coach shall take an active role in the prevention of drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse. The coach shall avoid the use of alcohol and tobacco products when in contact with players.

- The coach shall promote the entire interscholastic program of the school and direct the program in harmony with the total school program.
- The coach shall master the contest rules and shall teach them to his or her team members.
- The coach shall not seek an advantage by circumvention of the spirit or letter of the rules.
- The coach shall exert his or her influence to enhance sportsmanship by spectators, both directly and by working closely with cheerleaders, pep club sponsors, booster clubs, and administrators.
- The coach shall respect and support contest officials.
- The coach shall not indulge in conduct which would incite players or spectators against the officials. Public criticism of officials or players is unethical.
- The coach should meet and exchange cordial greetings with the opposing coach to set the correct tone for the event before and after the contest.
- The coach shall not exert pressure on faculty members to give students special consideration. The coach shall not scout opponents by any means other than those adopted by the league and/or state high school athletic association.

## Officials Code of Ethics

- ❖ Officials at an interscholastic athletic event are participants in the educational development of high school students. As such, they must exercise a high level of self-discipline, independence and responsibility. The purpose of this Code is to establish guidelines for ethical standards of conduct for all interscholastic officials.
  - Officials shall master both the rules of the game and the mechanics necessary to enforce the rules, and shall exercise authority in an impartial, firm and controlled manner.
  - Officials shall work with each other and their state associations in a constructive and cooperative manner.
  - Officials shall uphold the honor and dignity of the profession in all interaction with student-athletes, coaches, athletic directors, school administrators, colleagues, and the public.
  - Officials shall avoid the use of alcohol and tobacco products beginning with the arrival at the competition site until departure following the completion of the contest.
  - Officials shall prepare themselves both physically and mentally, shall dress neatly and appropriately, and shall comport themselves in a manner consistent with the high standards of the profession.
  - Officials shall be punctual and professional in the fulfillment of all contractual obligations.
  - Officials shall remain mindful that their conduct influences the respect that student-athletes, coaches and the public hold for the profession.
  - Officials shall, while enforcing the rules of play, remain aware of the inherent risk of injury that competition poses to student-athletes. Where appropriate, they shall inform event management of conditions or situations that appear unreasonably hazardous.

- Officials shall take reasonable steps to educate themselves in the recognition of emergency conditions that might arise during the course of competition.
- Officials shall maintain an ethical approach while participating in forums, chat rooms and all forms of social media