

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

IMPORTANT RULE CHANGES FOR 2018

NEW BAT REQUIREMENTS FOR 2018: Beginning with the 2018 season, non-wood and laminated bats used in Little League (major division and below), Intermediate (50/70) Division, and Junior League shall bear the **USA Baseball logo** signifying that the bat meets the USA Baseball Performance Standard. **All BPF – 1.15 bats will be prohibited** beginning with the 2018 season. Additionally, starting in 2018, **the bat diameter shall not exceed 2 5/8 inches** for these divisions of play (Rule 1.10 page 66, 2018 Rule Book). **Please note that this means big-barrel bats will be allowed at all levels of play beginning in 2018 as long as they have the “USA Baseball” logo on them.** Senior Division players will still use the BBCOR Drop 3 bats.

Tee Ball Bats: Under the USA bat standard, certified Tee Ball bats (26 inches and shorter) will feature the USA Baseball mark and text which reads “ONLY FOR USE WITH APPROVED TEE BALLS”. All Tee Ball bats must feature the USA Baseball mark and accompanying text. Tee Ball bats that were produced or purchased prior to the implementation of the new standard can be certified using an approved Tee Ball Sticker via the USA Baseball Tee Ball Sticker Program (Rule 1.10, page 67, 2018 Rule Book).

TOURNAMENT AGE BRACKETS: The Tournament team brackets are the **8- to 10-Year-Old Division** to include eligible players league age 8, 9, or 10; the **9- to 11-Year-Old Division** to include eligible players league age 9, 10, or 11; the **Little League (11 & 12 Major Division)** Tournament team to include eligible players league age 10, 11, or 12, the **Intermediate (50/70) Division** to include eligible players league age 11, 12, or 13, the **Junior League Division** to include eligible players league age 12, 13, or 14, and the **Senior League Division** to include eligible players league age 13, 14, 15, or 16 (Tournament Rules, page 126, 2018 Rule Book).

STEALING OR RELAYING OPPOSING TEAM PITCH SIGNS: the stealing or relaying of signs to alert the batter of pitch selection and/or location is unsportsmanlike behavior. If, in the judgment of the umpire, this behavior is occurring, those responsible, including any player(s), coach(es), and/or manager **shall** be ejected from the game (Rule 9.01(d), **NOTE**, page 117, 2018 Rule Book).

UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT: The actions, **on or off the field**, of players, managers, coaches, umpires, and league officials must be above reproach. Any player, manager, coach, umpire, or league representative who is involved in a verbal or physical altercation, or an incident of unsportsmanlike conduct, at the game site or any other Little League activity **including through online or social media**, is subject to disciplinary action by the local league Board of Directors (Regulation XIV(a), page 55, 2018 Rule Book).

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LOCAL RULES

- **Continuous Batting Order** A continuous batting order policy will be followed that will include all players on the team roster present for the game. Players arriving after a game begins (ie, the home plate umpire puts the first pitch in play) may be added to the bottom of the batting order lineup **if the manager so chooses**. Otherwise, that player will be considered absent from that game.
- **Courtesy Runner for Catcher** If there are two outs and a catcher who will catch at the beginning of the next inning has reached base safely, a courtesy runner may be used for that catcher in order for the catcher to dress and be ready to warm up the pitcher immediately following the team's at bat. The courtesy runner **will be** the player who made the last out for the team at bat.
- **Courtesy Runner for Injured Player** If an offensive player is injured while at bat or running bases, a courtesy runner may be used to replace the injured runner. The courtesy runner **will be** the player who made the last out for the team at bat, whether in the current inning or in the previous inning. The injured player may re-enter the game **once provided** the player's manager **and** the umpire-in-chief deem that player recovered and able to play. However, if that player becomes injured again during that game, that injured player **will be** removed from the line-up and will be considered permanently out of the game. The re-entry rule is to accommodate a player who, for example, may only have the wind knocked out of him but is physically able to re-enter the game in the following inning when he has recovered his breath.
- **Late Arrivals of Players** If a player arrives late to a game and the manager chooses to allow that player to enter the game, he would be added to the end of the current lineup (Rule 4.01(d), NOTE 2, page 83, 2018 Rule Book).
- **Extension of Game Time** No new inning on a **Saturday** will start after the game is **2 hours for Major League games** and **2 hours 15 minutes for 50/70 or JR/SR League games** **except for games with no game scheduled to follow** the immediate game as long as agreed to by both managers and umpire-in-chief. No new inning on a **weeknight** will begin after **8:30 PM for Major League games** and **8:45 PM for 50/70 or JR/SR League games**. The only exception is if **both** managers agree to the extension of game time **as well as** the umpire-in-chief.

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GAME RULES:

- **Major League Bats:** See new bat requirements on page 1. Bats for major league: cannot be more than 33 inches in length nor more than 2 and 5/8 inches in diameter and non-wood or laminated bats shall be printed with a USA Baseball mark (Rule 1.10, pages 66 and 67, 2018 Rule Book).
- **Bats for 50/70 and JR Leagues:** See new bat requirements on page 1. Bats for Intermediate or Junior divisions cannot be more than 34 inches in length nor more than 2 and 5/8 inches in diameter and non-wood or laminated bats shall be printed with a USA Baseball mark (Rule 1.10, pages 66 and 67, 2018 Rule Book).
- **Bats for SR League:** cannot be more than 36 inches in length nor more than 2 5/8 inches in diameter (cannot use a 2 3/4 inch diameter bat) and must not have less than a “-3” rating, ie, “a drop 3” (weight of bat cannot be less than 3 ounces of the length of the bat) **SR League Bats:** all bats not made of a single piece of wood shall meet the Batted Ball Coefficient of Restitution (BBCOR) performance standard, **which will include having a silkscreen or other permanent certification mark on the bat. Aluminum/alloy and composite bats shall be marked as to their material makeup being aluminum/alloy or composite.** (Rule 1.10, page 67, 2018 Rule Book).
- **Penalties for use of illegal bats:** an illegal bat must be removed from the game. Additionally, if the batter enters the batter’s box with one or both feet **entirely** on the ground with an illegal bat or is discovered having used an illegal bat during his turn at bat and prior to the next player entering the batter’s box **and** the infraction is discovered before the next player enters the batter’s box, the batter is out and: (Rule 1.10, NOTE 4, page 67, and Rule 6.06(d), page 97, 2018 Rule Book).
 - a) the manager of the defense may advise the plate umpire of a decision to decline the penalty and accept the play (as long as this election is made at the end of the play),
 - b) for the **first violation**, the offensive team will **lose** one eligible adult base coach for the duration of the game,
 - c) for the **second violation**, the **manager** of the team will be **ejected** from the game, and
 - d) any **subsequent violations** will result in the **newly designated manager** being **ejected**.

An illegal bat **must** be removed from the game once discovered (Rule 1.10, NOTE 4, page 67, and Rule 6.06(d), page 97, 2018 Rule Book).

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- **Dropped Third Strike (Major, 50/70, JR, and SR League Divisions):** the batter becomes a runner when the third strike called by the umpire is not caught, providing (1) first base is unoccupied or (2) first base is occupied with two outs. A batter forfeits his opportunity to advance to first base when he enters the dugout or any other dead ball area (Rule 6.05(b), page 95, and Rule 6.09(b), page 100, 2018 Rule Book). **NOTE:** To put the batter out, the defense must tag the batter or first base before the batter touches first base (Rule 6.05(b), Approved Ruling, page 95, 2018 Rule Book)
- **Casts** may not be worn during the game, including umpires. **NOTE:** Persons wearing casts, including managers and coaches, must remain in the dugout during the game (Rule 1.11(k), page 69, 2018 Rule Book).
- **Electronic Equipment in Dugouts:** the use of electronic devices in the dugout is allowed for players, coaches, or managers **as long as** the devices are **not used for communication**; the penalty for violation of this rule is **ejection from the game** (Rule 3.17, page 82, 2018 Rule Book).
- **For minor league:** if the Board of Directors approve and elect this option, the five-run rule may be suspended **in the last half inning for either team** (Rule 5.07, page 91, 2018 Rule Book).
- **NOTE: PENALTIES FOR EJECTIONS** – a manager, coach, or player ejected from a game must leave the game site **and** are not allowed to participate or be present at the team’s next physically played game (Rule 4.07, pages 84 and 85, 2018 Rule Book).

OTHER RULE BOOK SUMMARIES

1. A “new inning” is defined as one that **starts the moment that the third out is made**, completing the preceding inning (Regulation X(a) – NIGHT GAMES, page 51, 2018 Rule Book).
2. **Continuous Batting Order:** A continuous batting order policy may be followed that will include all players on the team roster present for the game. Players arriving after a game begins (ie, the home plate umpire puts the first pitch in play) may be added to the bottom of the batting order lineup if the manager so chooses. Otherwise, that player will be considered absent from that game. Pinch runner rule does not apply if leagues use a continuous batting order (Rule 4.04, pages 83 and 84, 2018 Rule Book).

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3. **The following pre-game schedule should be adhered to by both teams:**

<u>Weekdays</u>	<u>Saturdays</u>	
:05	:35 or :05	Visitor's infield warm-up
:15	:45 or :15	Home infield warm-up
:25	:55 or :25	Meeting at home plate with umpires
:30	:00 or :30	Game begins

If the visiting team has not taken their infield warm-up within their designated time allotment, the home field may take their infield warm-up instead and the **visiting team will then forfeit infield warm-up** in order that the game starts on time.

4. **If a game cannot be played due to one or both teams failing to have nine players** to begin the game, the game will be referred to the League Vice-President for a decision on forfeiture. A game may not be started with less than nine (9) players on each team. Additionally, if an injury or ejection occurs during a game, the game may not continue without nine (9) players on the field. If a decision of forfeiture is decided, the score will be recorded as 6 – 0 (major league) or 7 – 0 (JR/SR league) with the losing team being the one that failed to field nine (9) players. If both teams fail to have sufficient players, both teams will forfeit with the score being recorded in the official team scorebooks as 0 – 6 or 0 – 7, depending upon major league or JR/SR league play (Sections 4.16 and 4.17, page 89, 2018 Rule Book and Section 2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Forfeited Game, page 74, 2018 Rule Book).
5. Any player who has played the position of catcher in four (4) or more innings in a game is ineligible to pitch on that calendar day (Regulation VI – PITCHERS, section (a), page 44, 2018 Rule Book). For example, if a player has caught for 3 full innings and catches **one live pitch** in the fourth inning, that player may **not** pitch that day.
6. **During games**, there shall be only one (1) manager and two (2) coaches allowed in the dugout with team players provided they have passed their background checks **and are approved by the Board of Directors**. If any manager, coach, or assistant coach is **has not** had a background check performed, that individual is **not allowed to be on the field at any time. (Rule 1.01, page 59 and Rule 3.17, page 82, 2018 Rule Book and page 3 of 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).**

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7. The offensive team shall station two base coaches on the field during its time at bat. These base coaches should not leave their respective dugouts until the pitcher has completed his/her preparatory pitches to the catcher. The base coaches are required to remain within the coaches boxes during their offensive time at bat. The base coaches may be both manager and coach (provided an adult coach is in the dugout with the players), manager/coach and player, or both players. Once the game has started, **all coaches must remain in the dugout as well as players** except for bathroom breaks or other “emergencies” (NOTE: going to the concession stand for snacks is not an “emergency”). An adult manager/coach **must be** in the dugout with the players at all times during the game (Rule 4.05, page 84, 2018 Rule Book **and** Rule 3.09, page 81, 2018 Rule Book).
8. Ten-Run Rule: There will be a 10-run rule in force for all games pursuant to Rule 4.10(e), page 86 of the 2018 Rule Book. Games will be called according to this rule and **the team books will be closed** but play may be continued if time permits and both managers as well as the umpire-in-chief agree to continue play.
9. A pitcher shall be permitted to pitch no more than eight (8) preparatory pitches to the catcher **but no more** than one minute of preparatory pitches between half-innings (Rule 8.03, page 113, 2018 Rule Book).
10. Pitching Rules: Pitching rules are as follows pursuant to Regulation VI – Pitchers, sections (b), (c) and (d), pages 44 and 45 in the 2018 Rule Book.

Pitchers must be removed, based on the pitcher’s age, from that position (but may remain in the game at another position) once the pitcher has reached a certain number of pitches for any particular game as follows:

Age 13 to 16	:	95 pitches allowed per day
Age 11 to 12	:	85 pitches allowed per day
Age 9 to 10	:	75 pitches allowed per day
Age 7 to 8	:	50 pitches allowed per day

If the pitcher reaches the limit imposed above on his/her last pitch to a particular batter, the pitcher **must be removed** prior to delivering a pitch to the next batter.

Exception: If a pitcher reaches the limit imposed above while facing a batter, the pitcher may continue to pitch until that batter reaches base, is put out, or the third out for the inning is made on another player.

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DAYS OF REST FOR PLAYERS AGE 14 AND UNDER:

That pitcher may pitch again as follows:

<u>Number of pitches</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>
66 or more	after 4 calendar days of rest
51 to 65	after 3 calendar days of rest
36 to 50	after 2 calendar days of rest
21 to 35	after 1 calendar day of rest
1 to 20	0 calendar days of rest

DAYS OF REST FOR PLAYERS AGE 15 OR 16:

That pitcher may pitch again as follows:

<u>Number of pitches</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>
76 or more	after 4 calendar days of rest
61 to 75	after 3 calendar days of rest
46 to 60	after 2 calendar days of rest
31 to 45	after 1 calendar day of rest
1 to 30	0 calendar days of rest

NOTE FOR DAY(S) OF REST EXCEPTION: If a pitcher reaches a day(s) of rest threshold while facing a batter, the pitcher may continue to pitch until any one of the following conditions occurs:

1. that batter reaches base,
2. that batter is retired,
3. the third out is made to complete the half-inning

The pitcher will only be required to observe the calendar day(s) of rest for the threshold he reached during that at-bat, provided that pitcher is removed before delivering a pitch to another batter (Regulation VI(d) – PITCHERS, pages 44 and 45, 2018 Rule Book).

Managers are responsible for the removal of pitchers once the pitcher has reached his/her maximum pitch count for the day. The manager should establish an official pitch count recorder for the team who may or may not also be the official scorekeeper. The failure of the pitch-count recorder or the umpire-in-chief to notify the manager of a pitcher reaching the pitching maximum for the day does not relieve the manager of his responsibility to remove that ineligible pitcher. **FOR 50/70 and JR/SR LEAGUE ONLY:** If the pitcher is removed prior to reaching his/her maximum pitch counts for a game, that pitcher may return to the mound if he/she remains in the game in another field position, but only once per game (Regulation VI – PITCHERS, sections (b) and (g), pages 44 and 45, 2018 Rule Book).

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I would suggest that all home-plate umpires check with the official pitch-count recorders and/or the official scorekeepers for both teams as each half inning ends to establish an ongoing pitch count. By checking with both teams, the home-plate umpire also establishes an agreed upon pitch count so there can be no controversy or protest of game.

11. **NOTE:** A pitcher who delivers forty-one or more pitches in a game **cannot** play the position of catcher for the remainder of that day. However, a player who begins a game in the position of catcher may pitch provided he meets all other pitch count and days of rest requirements and has not played the position of catcher for four (4) or more innings (Regulation VI – PITCHERS, section (c), **NOTE**, page 44, 2018 Rule Book).
12. **INTENTIONAL WALKS: Minor/Major Division ONLY** Prior to a pitch being thrown, the defense may elect to “Intentionally Walk” the batter by announcing such decision to the plate umpire. Such notification must be made by the defensive manager. The manager must request and be granted “Time” by the umpire and then inform the umpire of the defense’s intent to walk the batter. The ball is dead and no other runners may advance unless forced by the batter’s award. Four (4) pitches will be added to the pitch count (Rule 6.08(a)(2), page 99, 2018 Rule Book).

Intermediate (50/70), JR, and SR ONLY: If a pitcher wishes to intentionally walk a batter, he must do so by pitching four pitches intentionally outside the strike zone that are not struck at by the batter, are called “balls” by the umpire, and the catcher is within the catcher’s box at the time of delivery of each pitch. All such pitches will count in determining that pitcher’s pitch count (Rule 4.03(a), page 83, 2018 Rule Book).

When the batter is being given an intentional base on balls (Intentional Walk), the catcher must stand with both feet within the lines of the catcher’s box until the ball leaves the pitcher’s hand. The penalty for this infraction is illegal pitch resulting in a ball to the batter and a pitch added to the pitcher’s pitch count (**Major League and below**) or a balk with runners on base (**50/70, JR, SR League**). The pitch count would only increase if a pitch was delivered and, in this situation, a pitch would have been delivered (Rule 4.03(a), page 83, and Rule 8.05(k), page 114, 2018 Rule Book and Page 32, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).

13. An illegal pitch **in Major or Minor League**, whether or not a pitch is actually delivered to a batter, will count as a pitch in determining the pitch count for that pitcher. The pitch count **will increase** for a balk in 50/70, JR, or SR League divisions, **only if** a pitch was actually delivered (Rule 8.05, PENALTY FOR AN ILLEGAL PITCH/BALK, pages 113, 114 and 115 and Rule 2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Pitch, page 77, 2018 Rule Book).

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14. AN ILLEGAL PITCH requires the umpire (plate or field) to either call “ball” or “balk”. A “balk” is called only in 50/70/JR/SR League; major league and below, the call will be “ball”. A “ball” will be called to benefit the batter (**in 50/70/JR/SR League only if there are no base runners**). A “balk” will be called **when there are base runners** in 50/70/JR/SR League only. When a “balk” is called, the ball is dead and **each** runner shall advance one base, including home. With a “balk” call, the batter’s count will remain the same as it was prior to the call by the umpire **unless** an actual pitch was made to the batter which resulted in “ball 4” thereby awarding the batter first base. If a play is made on an illegal pitch (such as a hit, a fielding error, a base on balls, or a hit batter) **and** all base runners advance at least one base, then the play would stand and there would be no reference to a “balk” (Rule 8.05, pages 113, 114, and 115, 2018 Rule Book). An illegal pitch (or balk in 50/70, JR, and SR Leagues), whether or not a pitch is actually delivered to a batter, will count as a pitch in determining the pitch count for that pitcher **only for Major League or Minor League divisions**. The pitch count **will increase** for 50/70, JR, or SR League divisions, **only if** a pitch was actually delivered (Rule 8.05, PENALTY FOR AN ILLEGAL PITCH/BALK, pages 114 and 115, and Rule 2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Pitch, page 77, 2018 Rule Book).

Since there are no balks in Major League or Minor League divisions, an illegal pitch is called a ball. However, if a play follows the illegal pitch, the manager of the offense may advise the plate umpire of a decision to decline the illegal pitch penalty and accept the play, provided such election is made immediately at the end of the play (Rule 8.05, **PENALTY FOR AN ILLEGAL PITCH**, page 114, 2018 Rule Book). Illegal pitches are when:

- the pitcher, while touching the plate, makes any motion naturally associated with the pitch and fails to make the delivery,
- the pitcher, while touching the plate, feints a throw to first base and fails to complete the throw,
- the pitcher, while touching the plate, fails to step directly toward a base before throwing to that base (a snap throw),
- the pitcher, while touching the plate, throws or feints a throw to an unoccupied base, except for the purpose of making a play,
- the pitcher makes a “quick pitch” (a pitch delivered before the batter is reasonably set in the batter’s box),
- the pitcher makes any motion naturally associated with the pitch while **not** touching the plate,
- the pitcher, without having the ball, stands on or astride the pitcher’s plate,
- the pitcher, while touching the plate, accidentally or intentionally drops the ball,
- the ball slips out of the pitchers hand and crosses the foul line (if the slipped ball remains in fair territory, the call will be “no pitch”)

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15. For **50/70/JR/SR League**, umpires should bear in mind that the purpose of the balk rule is to prevent the pitcher from deliberately deceiving a base runner and that the “intent of the pitcher should govern” these calls. With a runner on first base attempting to steal second, the pitcher may make a complete turn without hesitating toward first and throw to second (Rule 8.05, **PENALTY FOR A BALK**, page 115, 2018 Rule Book).
16. A player who is 12 years old **cannot** pitch in the Minor League (Regulation VI – PITCHERS, section (j), page 45, 2018 Rule Book).
17. The pitcher shall not apply a foreign substance **of any kind** to the ball (this includes **dirt or clay**) or deface the ball in any manner. A pitcher may use a rosin bag for hands only. When a pitcher violates this rule, an umpire shall call the pitch a ball and warn the pitcher. (Rule 8.02 (a)(2) through (6), pages 112 and 113, 2018 Rule Book). If the violation is repeated during the game, the umpire shall remove the pitcher from the game. No **player** shall intentionally discolor or damage the ball by rubbing it with soil, rosin, etc. or any other foreign substance. The umpire shall demand the ball and remove the offender/player from the game. If the umpire cannot locate the offender/player and the pitcher delivers such discolored or damaged ball to the batter, the pitcher shall be removed from the game at once (Rule 3.02, page 79, 2018 Rule Book).
18. Pitchers can pitch from the windup position or the stretch position but, for 50/70, JR, and SR Leagues, the pitcher must come to a set and pause position prior to delivering the pitch to the batter. Major League and Minor League pitchers do not have to come to a complete stop. The pitcher, before making any motion naturally associated with a pitch to a batter, can **step and throw** to any base occupied by a runner, or to a base where a play can be made (such as an attempted stolen base in 50/70/JR/SR League). A snap throw followed by the step toward the base is an illegal pitch (a balk in 50/70/JR/SR League). The pitcher **may not** go into a set or stretch position from the windup position without properly disengaging the pivot foot from the pitcher’s plate (Rule 8.01(a)(3) and Rule 8.01(b) **NOTE**, page 111, 2018 Rule Book; also, see Rule 8.01 in its entirety, pages 111 and 112, 2018 Rule Book).
19. Note that in major league and below, once a pitcher is removed from that position, he cannot return as a pitcher for the remainder of the game (Regulation VI – PITCHERS, section (b), page 44, 2018 Rule Book)
20. If a player who is not the pitcher delivers one warm-up pitch to the catcher, that player now becomes the pitcher of record (assuming eligibility) and must pitch to at least one batter (Rule 3.08(a)(1), page 81, 2018 Rule Book and Page 16, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).

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21. A manager or coach may come out twice **in one inning** to visit a pitcher (the third time in one inning and the pitcher must be removed) and may visit a pitcher three times **per game** (the fourth visit within a game, the pitcher must be removed). A manager or coach is prohibited from making a third visit to the pitcher while the same batter is at bat. Injury time-outs **are not** considered visits to pitchers **unless the manager discusses strategy with the pitcher**. (Section 8.06, pages 115 and 116, 2018 Rule Book) **FOR 50/70/JR/SR LEAGUE ONLY:** If the pitcher is removed prior to reaching his/her maximum pitch counts for a game, that pitcher may return to the mound if he/she remains in the game in another field position, but only once per game (VI – PITCHERS, section (b), page 44, 2018 Rule Book). A pitcher moving to a different position and returning as the pitcher of record shall retain the number of visits from their previous appearance as pitcher. To calculate the number of visits for a pitcher, all visits, regardless of the pitcher being removed and returned to the pitcher's position, shall be applied (Rule 8.06(b) **NOTE**, page 116, 2018 Rule Book).
22. Other than the normal plays getting a **BATTER** out, a batter is also out when:
- bunting foul on a third strike,
 - the batter attempts to hit a third strike and is touched by the ball,
 - the batter hits the ball with **one or both feet** on the ground **entirely** outside the batter's box
 - a third strike is **not caught** by the catcher with less than two outs and first base is occupied
 - the batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat (as defined in Rule 1.10, pages 66 and 67, 2018 Rule Book) or is discovered having used an illegal bat prior to the next batter entering the batter's box
- (Rules 6.05 and 6.06, pages 95, 96, and 97, 2018 Rule Book)
23. A batter may attempt to run to first base when a third strike pitch is not caught by the catcher **and** either first base is unoccupied **or** first base is occupied but with two outs. A batter will forfeit the opportunity to advance to first base when he/she enters the dugout. Until the batter enters the dugout or other dead ball area, he/she may attempt to advance to first base under this rule (Rule 6.09(b), page 100, 2018 Rule Book). This rule does not apply to the Minor League Division or below.
24. If the ball is in the strike zone when it touches the batter (including hands on the bat when swinging at, or attempting to bunt, a strike), it shall be called a strike, whether or not the batter tries to avoid the ball. If the ball is outside the strike zone when it touches the batter, it shall be called a ball **if that batter makes no attempt to avoid** being touched (Rule 6.08(b), **NOTE**, page 99, 2018 Rule Book).

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25. **LOCAL LEAGUE OPTION:** After entering the batter's box, the batter must remain in the box with at least one foot throughout the at bat. **Exceptions:**
1. On a swing, slap, or check swing.
 2. When forced out of the box by a pitch.
 3. When the batter attempts a "drag bunt".
 4. When the catcher does not catch the pitched ball.
 5. When a play has been attempted.
 6. When time has been called.
 7. When 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 or the catcher leaves the catcher box.
 8. On a three ball count pitch that is a strike that the batter thinks is a ball.

PENALTY: If the batter leaves the batter box or delays play and none of the exceptions apply, the umpire shall warn the batter. After one warning on a batter, the umpire shall call a strike. Any number of strikes can be called on each batter. **Minor/Major Division:** No pitch has to be thrown, the ball is dead, and no runners may advance. **Intermediate (50/70), Junior, Senior Divisions:** NO pitch has to be thrown and the ball is live.

NOTE: The batter may return to their position in the batter's box and assume the new count at any time during the at-bat, unless such enforced penalty is the third strike. (Rules 6.02(c), page 94 and T-3a, page 134 Tournament Rules, 2018 Rule Book) **THIS WILL BE A RULE DURING TOURNAMENTS.**

A pitcher's pitch count will not be increased for strikes called under this rule (Rule 6.02(c), **RULING**, Page 28, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).

26. A batter becomes a runner at first base without liability to be put out when there is catcher's interference (when a batter's bat hits the catcher's glove when the batter is swinging at a pitch is the most common example of catcher's interference). If a play follows the catcher interference, the manager of the offense may advise the plate umpire of a decision to decline the interference penalty and accept the play provided the election is made immediately at the end of the play. If the batter reaches first base on a hit, error, base on balls, etc. and all other runners advance at least one base, the play proceeds without reference to the interference (Rule 6.08(c), page 99, 2018 Rule Book).
27. A batter becomes a runner at first base without liability to be put out when a fair ball touches an umpire or a runner in fair territory before touching a fielder (the runner would be called out). If a fair ball touches an umpire after having passed a fielder (other than the pitcher) or having touched a fielder (including the pitcher), the ball is live and in play (Rule 6.08(d), page 100, 2018 Rule Book).

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28. **Minor and Major League Only – Runners Leaving Bases Early and Tag-Up:** If a runner leaves prior to the pitch being delivered and reaching the batter, and if the batter hits a pop fly that is caught, the runner **cannot advance on a tag-up** and will be required to return to the base formerly occupied. The act of returning to tag-up does not negate the violation of leaving early (Page 39, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual; also see Rule 7.13, pages 107, 108, and 109, 2018 Rule Book).
29. **Minor and Major League Only – Runners Leaving Bases Early:** Base runners shall not leave their bases until the ball has been delivered and has reached the batter. If **any** base runner leaves early, the field umpire should let play continue and at the end of the play, throw a red flag or his hat to indicate the runner left early. If the play results in that runner being tagged or put out, the runner is out. However, if safe, that runner as well as other runners **may be** required to return to open bases. If the ball is hit within the infield and a runner leaves early, no run shall be allowed to score. If bases were loaded and the batter reaches first safely with on other runner being put out on the play, each runner shall advance to the base beyond the one they occupied at the start of the play (**one-base advance**) except the runner who occupied third base shall be removed from the base without a run being scored (Rule 7.13 and EXAMPLES, pages 107, 108 and 109, 2018 Rule Book):
- All runners on base will be allowed to score when the batter hits a **clean** triple (ie, not a triple on errors) or home run, regardless of whether any runner left too soon,
 - Runners on first and second, **either** leaves too soon, batter hits a **clean** double, runner on first goes to third, runner on second scores,
 - Runners on first and third, **either** leaves too soon, batter hits a **clean** double, runner on first goes to third, runner on third scores,
 - Runners on second and third, **either** leaves too soon, batter hits a **clean** double, runner on second goes to third, runner on third scores,
 - Runners on first, second, and third, **any** runner leaves too soon, batter hits a **clean** double, runner on first goes to third, runners on second and third score,
 - Bases full, **any** runner leaves too soon, batter receives a base on balls or is hit by a pitch, each runner will advance one base and a run will score,
 - Bases full, **any** runner leaves too soon, batter reaches first safely on any ball bunted or hit within the infield, all runners advance one base except runner advancing from third. That runner advancing from third is removed, no run is scored, and no out is charged. However, if on the play, **any** runner is put out at any base which results in an open base, the runner who occupied third base **returns to third base**.

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN DEALING WITH LEAVING EARLY:

- One runner leaving early effects all runner (team penalty),
- Leaving early cannot be undone by returning to tag-up or re-touch,
- There can never be an automatic out,
- The batter cannot be penalized as a result of a runner leaving early. That is, he cannot be sent backward; treat the batter as a “closed gate” that no other runner may pass through,
- There is a situation where a scored run can be nullified without recording an out (runner at third on bases loaded and batter bunts or hits the ball within the infield), and
- Leaving early violation may effect base awards for balls thrown out of play. The violation of leaving early occurred prior to the ball being thrown out of play by the defense.

30. **BUNTS and ATTEMPTS AT BUNT:** If no attempt is made to make contact with a ball outside the strike zone while in the bunting stance, **it shall be called a ball**. The batter **must offer** at the pitch for it to be called a strike. The position of the bat is irrelevant unless the batter attempts to make contact with the ball (Rule 2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Bunt, page 72, 2018 Rule Book and Page 8, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).
31. **BATTING OUT OF TURN:** A batter (proper batter) shall be called out, on appeal by the defensive team’s manager, when failing to bat in his/her proper turn and another batter (improper batter) **completes** a time at bat in place of the proper batter. The proper batter may take a position in the batter’s box any time before the improper batter becomes a runner or is put out, and the improper batter’s strike and ball count becomes the proper batter’s count (Rule 6.07(a), page 97, 2018 Rule Book).

When an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and the defensive team appeals to the umpire **before the first pitch to the next batter**, or before any play or attempted play, the umpire shall (1) declare the proper batter out and (2) nullify any advance or score made because of a ball batted by the improper batter or because of the improper batter’s advance to first base on a hit, an error, a base on balls, a hit batter or otherwise. When an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and a pitch is made to the next batter before an appeal is made, the improper batter becomes the proper batter and the results of such time at bat becomes legal (Rules 6.07(b) and (c), page 97, 2018 Rule Book).

While the improper batter is at bat and a runner advances on a stolen base, illegal pitch (balk), wild pitch, or passed ball by the catcher, such advance is legal.

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

- If a proper appeal is made by the defensive team after the improper batter becomes a runner or is put out, when the proper batter is called out by the umpire, the next batter in order **immediately after** the original proper batter who was just called out now becomes the proper batter, even if that batter was the improper batter. For example, assume Adam was supposed to bat and Bryce came out to bat instead. Bryce hit the ball between third and short-stop and was awarded first base on a hit. The defensive team appealed the batting order before the next pitch to Charley. Adam is now called out and Bryce, because he is the batter immediately following Adam, is now at bat again, but this time as the proper batter, not the improper batter (See Approved Rulings listed under Rule 6.07, pages 98 and 99, 2018 Rule Book).
32. **INFIELD FLY RULE:** a batter will be called out and runners, if any, may advance at their own risk if an infield fly ball is hit (**not bunted**) by the batter. An infield fly is a fair fly ball that can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort but only when first and second, or first, second, and third bases are occupied **and** there are less than two outs. The fly ball does not necessarily have to be judged by the umpire to be falling within the infield. If, in the umpire's judgment, the fly ball is high enough and gives the infielder enough time to go to the short outfield area and catch the ball with ordinary effort, this shall be deemed an infield fly. The umpire shall **immediately** declare "Infield Fly-Batter's Out" for the benefit of the runners. If the ball is near either foul line, the umpire shall declare "Infield Fly If Fair". The ball is alive on an infield fly and runners may retouch their respective bases after the ball is touched by a defensive player in order for the runner to advance at the runner's own risk, the same as any fly ball. If the hit becomes a foul ball, it is treated as any foul ball. If an Infield Fly falls untouched to the ground and bounces foul before passing first or third base, it is a foul ball. If an Infield Fly falls untouched to the ground in foul territory and bounces into fair territory before passing first or third base, it is an Infield Fly (Rule 2.00 – Definitions – INFIELD FLY, page 75, 2018 Rule Book).

The infield dirt and the outfield grass do not form a boundary line for infield fly purposes. In other words, an infielder may station himself under the ball while standing in the outfield grass just beyond the infield clay. It is the umpire's duty to determine the position of the infielder and the trajectory of the ball to determine if "Infield Fly" should be called (2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Infield Fly, Approved Ruling, page 75, 2018 Rule Book).

A batter is out when an infielder **intentionally** drops a fair fly ball **or line drive** with first, first and second, first and third, or first, second, and third bases occupied with less than two outs. The ball is dead and any runner shall return to their original base or bases (Rule 6.05(k), page 96, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

33. If a batter hits a fair ball close to the baseline and the umpire judges the hit to be fair, **the umpire should remain silent** and point to fair territory indicating the hit is a fair ball. If a batter hits a foul ball, the umpire should hold up both hands and declare “Foul Ball”. A foul ball is a dead ball, runners do not advance, and the game does not continue until the plate umpire puts the game back into play by pointing to the pitcher. A game should not be put back into play until the pitcher has the ball in his/her possession and is on the pitcher’s plate and the batter is in the batter’s box.

A fielder who is in fair territory but reaches out into foul territory and touches the ball requires the umpire to declare “Foul Ball”. An example is when a third baseman has his feet in fair territory but reaches into foul territory to attempt to catch a ball hit on the outside of third base; the ball is foul and play is dead until the umpire puts the game back into play. Any overthrown balls after a foul ball hit (dead ball) with runners on base **does not** allow those runners to advance. If the runners do advance in error, those runners must return to the bases they originally occupied at the time of the foul ball hit prior to the plate umpire putting the game back into play.

A foul tip **is not** a foul ball. For one thing, a foul tip is a **live ball** instead of a dead ball like a foul ball. A foul tip is defined as “a batted ball that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher’s hands and is legally caught. It is not a foul tip unless caught and any foul tip that is caught is a strike”. An umpire should never declare “Fair Ball” **or** “Foul Tip” as this could cause confusion to any base runner who chose to run on the foul tip ball. If the runner successfully advanced to the next base, that stolen base stands and the runner is not to be returned to the prior base. The umpire should make a “brushing” sign with his hands raised to indicate a foul tip (Rule 2.00 – DEFINITIONS, Foul Ball and Foul Tip, page 74, 2018 Rule Book).

34. Any **fair ball** after touching the ground passes through, over, or under a fence or through or under a scoreboard or passes through or under a fence or scoreboard without necessarily touching the ground, or is deflected by a fielder over or under a fence or into foul territory entitles the batter and any runner to **advance two bases** (Rule 6.09(e), (f), and (g), page 100, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

35. If a thrown ball **accidentally** touches a base coach, or a pitched or thrown ball touches an umpire, the ball is alive and in play. **However**, if the base coach interferes with a thrown ball, the runner is out and the play remains live (Rule 5.08, page 91, 2018 Rule Book).
36. The ball becomes dead when the plate umpire interferes with the catcher's act of throwing in an attempt to retire a runner. The runner(s) return to their original bases. **However**, if the catcher's throw gets the runner out, the out stands and there is no umpire interference (Rule 5.09(b), page 91, 2018 Rule Book).
37. The ball becomes dead when a pitched ball lodges in the catcher's or umpire's mask or paraphernalia. Runner(s) advance one base (Rule 5.09(g), page 92, 2018 Rule Book).
38. **Major and Minor Leagues Only:** There is **no On-deck Circle** for warm-up swings by batters (Rule 1.08, **NOTE 1**, page 66, 2018 Rule Book).

50/70/JR/SR League Only: There **is an On-deck Circle** for warm-up swing by batters.

Batters and player/base coaches **must always** have a batting helmet on when outside the dugout and in a position of either the base coach's box or, in the case of JR/SR League, the on-deck circle. Batters are **never permitted** to swing bats in the fenced-in areas of the dugouts. Both of these rules are related to safety issues and must be adhered to.

39. **The traditional batting donut is not permissible** (Rule 1.10, **NOTE 1**, page 67, 2018 Rule Book).
40. **Major League Only:** When a runner is advancing or stealing a base, there is no head-first sliding. If a runner does slide head-first while advancing, that runner shall be called "Out" (Rule 7.08(a)(4), page 103, 2018 Rule Book). **50/70/JR/SR League:** A runner may slide head-first on an advance to any base. Head-first sliding **is always allowed** for all runners in any league if they are **attempting to return to a base** they occupied.
41. **NO SLIDE TO AVOID RULE:** Any runner is out when the runner does not slide or attempt to avoid contact with a fielder who has the ball and is waiting to make the tag (in other words, the runner "trucks" the fielder as in football or rugby) (Rule 7.08(a)(3), page 103, 2018 Rule Book). **There is no "must slide rule", only the "no slide to avoid contact" rule** (Rule 7.08(a)(3), Approved Ruling, page 103, 2018 Rule Book and Page 37, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

42. All fielders, except the catcher, must be positioned in fair territory when play begins (including first- or third-basemen attempting to hold on runners). **NOTE:** There is no penalty for this infraction; the umpire should just have the player move into fair territory (Rule 4.03, page 83, 2018 Rule Book and Page 19, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).
43. **OBSTRUCTION:** is the act of a fielder (defensive team) who, while not in the possession of the ball, impedes the progress of any runner (this includes “fake tags” and blocking of bases or home plate while not in possession of the ball). As with most calls, this is one of judgment by either the plate umpire or the field umpire(s). The ball is either called “Dead ball-Obstruction” **or** play is allowed to continue at which time the umpire will call “Time” and impose any obstruction penalties (Rules 2.00, DEFINITIONS – Obstruction, page 76, 2018 Rule Book and Rule 7.06, page 102, 2018 Rule Book).

The dead-ball call is when **a play is being made on the obstructed runner**. The ball is dead and all play ceases. The obstructed runner is then awarded to advance to the base which, in the umpire’s judgment, that runner would have advanced had no obstruction occurred. The runner shall be awarded **at least one base** and any preceding runners **forced** to advance because of the obstruction call shall advance without liability to be put out. If Runner 1 is on 2nd Base and advances to 3rd Base when Runner 2 hits the ball and Runner 2 is obstructed with by a play to 1st Base, the ball would be called dead for obstruction and Runner 2 is awarded 2nd Base with Runner 1 remaining on 3rd Base because there was no force of advance. If Runner 1 was on 1st Base when the ball was hit and safely advanced to 2nd Base, Runner 2 would be awarded 2nd Base because of the obstruction and Runner 1 would be awarded 3rd Base because there was a forced advance when the obstruction call was made.

If **no play is being made on the obstructed runner**, the play shall proceed until no further action is possible. The umpire will then call “Time” and determine what bases, if any, should be awarded to runners due to the obstruction. Assume Jake hits the ball to the outfield, tags 1st Base safely then immediately proceeds to go to 2nd Base. When rounding first, Jake collides with the 1st Baseman because the 1st Baseman was standing within Jake’s established basepath to 2nd Base. Jake continues on to 2nd Base where the outfielder throws the ball. If Jake is safe at 2nd Base, the umpire should **not call obstruction** because Jake is where he would be had no obstruction occurred. If Jake is thrown out at 2nd Base, the umpire **should call “Time” and obstruction** and award Jake 2nd Base, if in the umpire’s judgment, Jake would have been safe at 2nd Base had the obstruction not occurred.

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

Please note that **actual contact with a runner does not have to occur** in order to have obstruction. In the example above with Jake hitting the ball and colliding with the 1st Baseman before going to 2nd Base, if Jake had not collided but was instead forced to run around the 1st Baseman thereby running outside of his otherwise normal basepath toward 2nd Base, there is still obstruction.

Also, please note that **if a defensive player blocks** the base, **home plate**, or baseline **clearly without possession of the ball**, “dead ball” obstruction shall be called and the runner is safe (Rule 7.06(b), page 103, 2018 Rule Book).

44. **INTERFERENCE:** There are three main types of interference, all of which are dead ball offenses and strictly judgment calls by either the plate umpire or the field umpire(s):

- offensive interference which is an act by a member of the team at bat that interferes with, obstructs, impedes, hinders, or confuses any fielder attempting to make a play,
- catcher’s interference which is an act by the catcher that hinders or prevents a batter from hitting a pitch (most common occurrence is when a batter swings at a pitch and in the process hits the catcher’s glove first), and
- umpire interference that occurs when an umpire hinders, impedes, or prevents a catcher’s throw attempting to prevent a stolen base or when a fair ball touches an umpire in fair territory prior to passing a fielder.

(Rule 2.00-DEFINITIONS – Interference, pages 75 and 76, 2018 Rule Book)

It is interference by a batter or runner when, with less than two outs and a runner is on 3rd Base, the batter hinders a fielder in making a play at home base. The runner will be called out. If there are two outs in this circumstance, the batter will be called out for the third out and no run scores (Rule 7.08(g), page 104 and Rule 7.09(c), page 105, 2018 Rule Book).

It is interference by a batter and/or runner when, in the judgment of the umpire, **a base runner** willfully and deliberately interferes with a batted ball or a fielder in the act of fielding the batted ball with the obvious intent of **breaking up a double play**. The ball is dead and the base runner is out for interference as well as the batter-runner because of the action of the runner and **no bases may be run and no runs scored** because of the interference (Rule 7.09(f), page 105, 2018 Rule Book). If there is no double play, only the runner who made contact with a fair ball in fair territory before the ball was touched or passed by an infielder shall be called out (Rule 7.08(f), page 104, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

It is interference by a batter and/or runner when, in the judgment of the umpire, **a batter-runner** willfully and deliberately interferes with a batted ball or a fielder in the act of fielding the batted ball with the obvious intent of breaking up a double play. The ball is dead and the batter-runner is out for interference as well as the runner who advanced closest to home plate regardless of where the double play might have been possible; **no bases may be run and no runs scored** because of the interference (Rule 7.09(g), page 105, 2018 Rule Book).

It is interference by a runner when the runner fails to avoid a fielder who is attempting to field a batted ball or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball (Rule 7.09(j), page 106, 2018 Rule Book). This includes a runner who does not vacate his base when the fielder must pass over that base to field a **fair batted ball**.

It is interference by a batter or runner when a fair ball touches the batter or runner in fair territory **before** touching a fielder or passing by an infielder. The umpire will declare “interference on the batter or runner” and the batter or runner is out. Additionally, if in the judgment of the umpire, the batter or runner deliberately and intentionally kicks such a batted ball on which the infielder had missed a play, then the batter or runner shall be called out for interference (Rule 7.09(k), page 106, 2018 Rule Book).

45. Any runner shall be called out on appeal if the runner fails to touch home plate and makes no attempt to return to that base and home base is tagged. The appeal **must** occur prior to the next pitch, any play, or attempted play. **NOTE:** A runner forfeits his/her opportunity to return to home plate when he/she enters the dugout **No appeal can be made if the ball is dead** (Rule 7.10(d), page 107, 2018 Rule Book). **NOTE:** To put the batter out, the defense must tag the batter or first base before the batter touches first base (Rule 6.05(b), Approved Ruling, page 95, 2018 Rule Book). This rule makes no mention of any newly created base path by the batter running from his position in the field to first base.
46. Any runner is out when that runner passes a preceding runner before that preceding runner is put out (Rule 7.08(h), page 104, 2018 Rule Book).
47. **RUNNING THROUGH FIRST BASE RULE:** Any runner is out when failing to return **at once** to first base and overrunning or oversliding that base. If attempting to run to second base, the runner is out when tagged (Rule 7.08(j), page 105, 2018 Rule Book). Please note that **there is no requirement for the runner to “turn out” into foul territory** in order to be declared safe without liability to be put out. The runner simply must immediately return to first base without making any move to run toward second base, regardless of whether that runner turns out into foul territory or turns into fair territory prior to immediately returning to first base.

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

48. **REMOVING BATTING HELMET DURING PLAY:** If a player, during play, removes his/her helmet or causes his/her helmet to come off, he/she shall **NOT** be called out, but shall be warned not to intentionally remove his/her helmet and, if it continues, the player may be removed (ejected) from the game for unsportsmanlike conduct, as this can cause an unsafe condition (Rule 1.16, Approved Ruling, page 69, 2018 Rule Book and Page 6, 2018 Make The Right Call Book).
49. Each batter-runner and/or runner may advance without being put out and **the ball remains in play** (ie, live ball) (Rule 7.05(b), (c), (d), (e), page 102, 2018 Rule Book):
- **three bases** if a **fielder touches a fair ball** with a cap, mask, or other part of the uniform detached from its proper place on the fielder, other than a glove remaining on the fielder's hand, and the batter, after being awarded 3rd Base, may advance to home plate at his own peril,
 - **three bases** if a **fielder deliberately throws a glove and touches a fair ball**, and the batter, after being awarded 3rd Base, may advance to home plate at his own peril,
 - **two bases** if a **fielder deliberately touches a thrown ball** with a cap, mask, or other part of the uniform detached from its proper place on the fielder, other than a glove remaining on the fielder's hand,
 - **two bases** if a **fielder deliberately throws a glove at and touches a thrown ball**.

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

50. Each batter-runner and/or runner may advance without being put out and **the ball becomes a dead ball** (versus a live ball) (Rule 7.05(g) and (h), page 102, 2018 Rule Book):

- **two bases** when a **thrown ball** goes into a dugout (even if the ball bounces back out into fair territory), over or under a fence, or becomes stuck in the fence. When such a wild throw is the **first play by an infielder**, the umpire, in awarding such bases, shall be governed by the position of the runners **at the time the ball was pitched**. In **all other cases**, the umpire shall be governed by the position of the runners **at the time the wild throw was made**. If all runners, including the batter-runner, have advanced at least one base when an infielder makes a wild throw on the first play after the pitch, the award shall be governed by the position of the runners when the wild throw was made.

Example: Adam is on second when Chris hits the ball to short-stop who overthrows first and the ball goes into the dugout; Chris is awarded 2nd Base and Adam is awarded home and the ball is dead.

Adam is on first when Chris hits the ball to right field. Adam runs to second and Chris runs through first but the right fielder, after Chris has run through first, attempts a throw to first but the ball goes into the dugout. Since Chris had established occupancy of first base safely and Adam had established occupancy of second base safely, the two-base award begins at the position of the runners when the throw was made. Therefore, Adam will be awarded home and Chris will be awarded third base.

- **one base** if a **ball is pitched** or **thrown by the pitcher to a base** in an attempt to catch a runner and that **ball goes into the dugout or over or through a fence**. If the pitch or throw remains within the field, the ball is live and runners advance at their own peril.

51. All ejections of managers, coaches, players, or parents **must be** reported within 24 hours to the League Vice-president by the home plate umpire (Rule 9.05(a), page 120, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

52. If a player, manager, or coach is ejected from a game by an umpire, that player, manager, or coach must immediately vacate the Little League premises and must not arrive for the next game (must not be in attendance) and could face more severe penalties as issued by the Discipline Committee. For the purpose of this rule, the game is in the hands of the umpires 10 minutes prior to the first pitch and continues until 10 minutes after the final out of the game. If that player, manager, or coach is ejected again during the season, the second ejection will automatically disqualify such player, manager, or coach for the rest of the season unless waived specifically by the Board of Directors with the League Vice-president's recommendation. Ejections will not be treated lightly by St. Augustine Little League, Inc. (see Rules 9.01, 9.02, and 9.05, pages 117, 118, 119 and 120, 2018 Rule Book).
53. The possession and/or use of firearms, tobacco products, cigarettes (including e-cigarettes and vapors), controlled substances, and alcoholic beverages in any form is **prohibited on the playing field, benches, or dugouts. Alcohol is prohibited at the game site** (Regulation XIV(e), page 55, 2018 Rule Book).
54. Judgment calls by umpires can **never** be questioned. These include fair/foul balls, strikes/balls, and safe/out calls. This rule applies to all managers, coaches, players, and spectators. Violators should be reported to the Junior/Senior League Vice-president or members of the Board of Directors. Violations of this rule will be treated strictly by St. Augustine Little League, Inc. (Rules 9.01, 9.02, and 9.05, pages 117, 118, 119 and 120, 2018 Rule Book).
55. Managers and coaches must not warm up a pitcher at home plate or in the bull pen or elsewhere at any time (this includes before or during the game) (Rule 3.09, page 81, and Regulation XIV(f), page 55, 2018 Rule Book).
56. The catcher must wear a catcher's mitt and wear a long or short model chest protector (Rules 1.12 and 1.17, pages 69 and 70, 2018 Rule Book)
57. Only one offensive time-out is permitted **each** inning (Rule 5.10(d) (**NOTE**), page 92 and Rule T-7, Visits (**NOTE**), page 139, 2018 Rule Book)
58. **Mandatory Play**: Every player on a team roster is required to play at least six (6) **consecutive** defensive outs and one time at bat per game. If this mandatory play is not met in a certain game, that player **must** start in the next game to make up his/her deficiency **plus** remain in that game until his/her mandatory play time for that game is met. Additional penalties: (a) first offense, the manager shall receive a written warning, (b) second offense, the manager shall receive a suspension for the next scheduled game, and (c) third offense, the manager shall receive a suspension for the remainder of the season (Regulation IV – THE PLAYERS, section (i), pages 41, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

59. **DOUBLEHEADERS:** A team may play one (1) doubleheader in a calendar week for Major League Division and more than one doubleheader may be played in a calendar week for 50/70 and JR/SR Divisions (Rule 3.11, page 81, 2018 Rule Book).
60. **Little League (Major Division) ONLY:** At no time shall a major league team have on its roster more than eight (8) players whose league age is twelve (12) (Regulation III(c), page 36, 2018 Rule Book).
61. When the winning run is scored in the last half-inning of a regulation game, the umpire shall not declare the game ended **until** the runner forced to advance from third has touched home plate **and** the batter-runner has touched first base (Rule 4.09(b), page 85, 2018 Rule Book).
62. With a runner on third base, the umpire begins to clean the plate without calling “Time”, the runner on third base breaks for home and slides under the catcher’s tag. The play stands even though the umpire may “believe” there was an implied time-out. There is no such thing as an implied time-out. The ball is alive until the umpire calls “Time”. Umpires should get in the habit of clearly calling and signaling a time-out when necessary (Rule 5.02, page 91, 2018 Rule Book and Page 25, 2018 Make The Right Call Manual).

TOURNAMENT-RELATED RULES

SPECIAL PINCH RUNNER USAGE: Twice a game but not more than one time per inning, a team may utilize a player who is not in the batting order as a special pinch-runner for any offensive player. A player may only be removed for a special pinch-runner one time during a game. The player for whom the pinch-runner runs is not subject to removal from the lineup. If the pinch-runner remains in the game as a substitute defensive or offensive player, the player may not be used again as a pinch-runner while in the batting order. However, if removed for another substitute that player or any player not in the lineup, is again eligible to be used as a pinch-runner (Rule T-3d, page 135, 2018 Rule Book).

BATTER SUBSTITUTION FOR PITCHER-TOURNAMENTS: If a team has thirteen (13) players in uniform at the start of a game and is the visiting team, they may substitute a batter for the starting pitcher listed in the line-up prior to the pitcher facing a batter without violating Rule 3.03(c) provided that the pitcher of record pitches to the first batter in the bottom of the first inning in accordance with Rule 3.05. All other rules governing the pitcher are still in effect – **does not apply to Senior League** (Rule T-10c, **NOTE 2**, pages 140 and 141, 2018 Rule Book).

UMPIRE AND MAIN RULES SUMMARY

PRELIMINARY PRE-GAME DUTIES:

- Inspect field for playing conditions, including filling of any holes in outfield
- Check team equipment (**NO ILLEGAL BATS**, bat sizes, bat dents or cracks, **dangling throat guards on catcher’s masks**, etc.)
- Discuss signs to be used during game with partner (lost count, infield fly, etc.), who will call fair/foul balls, etc. as well as rotations if an umpire goes out on a “trouble ball”

OTHER UMPIRE RULES

- At plate meeting, always ask managers “are all your players properly equipped to play per Little League Rules?”
- Umpire from behind the plate, **not** behind the pitcher’s mound
- Umpires must remain on **both feet**; umpires should not kneel on one knee or two knees behind the plate or in the field
- Maintain a consistent strike zone throughout the game
- Do not “rush the call”; if needed, take a second or two in order to make sure of the call and that the fielder did not drop a throw or the runner touched the plate or base prior to the throw arriving
- Field umpires, maintain your “A”, “B”, and “C” positions
- **Never** vocalize “fair balls” or “foul tips” (these are live balls and vocalization of these balls would only serve to confuse the players); only foul balls should be vocalized because this kills any play and becomes a dead ball
- Plate umpires, try to remember to always “put the game back into play” after a dead ball incident by pointing to the pitcher and vocalize “PLAY”
- Umpires are in charge of the field 10 minutes before and 10 minutes after a game; this includes the dugouts
- Try to make sure no batters are swinging bats in dugouts
- Try to ascertain that an adult coach remains in the dugout at all times throughout the game
- No manager or coach is allowed on the field during play without receiving time-out from the umpire; violators should be warned and, if the manager or coach continues to disregard the umpire’s warning, that violator should be removed from the game
- Harassment of umpires should **never** be tolerated and if it becomes a detriment to your decision-making on calls, any violator (manager, coach, player, parent, or fan) should be removed

Thank you all for volunteering as managers, coaches, and umpires in our league. Without you, there would be no league and our children could not benefit from the opportunities our league provides. Good luck to everyone and I, as well as the entire Board of Directors, hope everyone has a successful season.

Any comments, concerns, suggestions, or questions regarding rules should be directed to:

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