

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
2018 BASEBALL STUDY QUESTIONS

(Updated: 11/28/17)

LHSAA Rules Test Questions: The LHSAA rules questions are TRUE / FALSE and MULTIPLE CHOICE. They come mainly from the **Rules Book**, including rule changes, **Comments on the Rules (COR)**, the **Case Book (CB)** and the **LHSOA Mechanics Manual**.

NOTE: In the following questions, **F** refers to a **fielder (F1, F2, etc. refer to the traditional defensive positions.)**, **B** refers to a **batter (B1, B2, etc. refer to the proper batting order.)**, **R** refers to a **runner (R1 is the runner on 1st Base, R2 on 2nd & R3 on 3rd.)** and **S** refers to a **substitute**. All situations and acts are legal, and no errors or mistakes are involved unless otherwise stated. Answers to the following questions should be selected based solely on the information stated therein.

1. Each of the two teams must be able to field at least **9** players at the start of the game, one of whom must be designated captain.
(1-1-1; 4-4-1f)
2. Team lineups become official immediately when they are handed to the umpire-in-chief at the pre-game meeting at home plate, regardless of any mistakes that need to be rectified prior to starting the game.
(1-1-2)
3. The head coaches are required to attend the pre-game conference, if available, and verify to the umpire-in-chief that all of their players are legally equipped and that all bats, helmets and protective equipment are legal.
(3-2-4; 4-1-3b)
4. A coach, player, substitute, attendant or other bench personnel shall not:
 - a. Leave the dugout during a live ball for an unauthorized purpose.
 - b. Carelessly throw a bat.
 - c. Wear jewelry (players participating in the game) or wear bandanas.
 - d. Any of the above.
(3-3-1a, c, d)
5. A team forfeits the use of a “designated hitter” if it fails to declare one prior to the game.
(3-1-4)
6. One player or coach must occupy each coach’s box while his team is at bat.
(3-2-1)

7. "Umpire interference" occurs when:
 - a. Any fielder or runner runs into an umpire.
 - b. The base umpire is hit with a fair batted ball after it has been touched by any fielder or passed any infielder other than the pitcher.
 - c. The catcher makes contact with the plate umpire as he is throwing the ball in an attempt to retire a runner.
 - d. The plate umpire prevents the catcher from making a play at the plate by bumping into him.(2-21-2)
8. If a bleeding or injured player leaves the game for appropriate treatment, the re-entry rule is suspended and he may return to the game regardless of any prior substitution made for him.
(3-1-6; CB 3.1.6 SIT. A)
9. 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.
(10-1-4)
10. Ejections which are made during playing action will take effect immediately.
(10-1-6)
11. A run is not scored if the runner advances to home plate during action in which the **3rd out** is made by a preceding runner who is declared out upon appeal because he failed to touch one of the bases.
(9-1-1 Exception c)
12. **B1** assumes his batting stance with his back foot on the back line of the batter's box, but not outside the line. RULING: This is legal.
(2-7-2)
13. Legal wood, aluminum or composite bats shall not have exposed attachments, rivets, pins, rough or sharp edges or any form of exterior fastener that would present a potential hazard.
(1-3-2a2)
14. Neither a line drive nor an attempted bunt can create an infield-fly situation.
(2-19)
15. If loose equipment interferes with play, the umpire may call an out(s), award bases or return runners, based on his judgment and the circumstances concerning the play.
(1-3-7 Penalty)

16. The ball becomes dead immediately anytime the umpire handles a “live” ball.
(5-1-1h)
17. From the set position, the “time of the pitch” is:
 - a. When the pitcher comes set with the ball in both hands.
 - b. When the pitcher, after coming to a complete and discernible stop, starts any movement with arm(s) and/or leg(s) that commits him to pitch.
 - c. When the pitcher’s non-pivot foot passes behind the back edge of the pitcher’s plate.
 - d. When the pitcher starts any movement prior to delivering the pitch.(2-28-3)
18. The plate umpire raises one hand in the air indicating “Do not pitch.” **F1** attempts a pick-off at 1st base and successfully catches **R1** off the bag. RULING: Since the plate umpire did not verbally announce his signal, the ball remains live and **R1** is out.
(5-1-1h)
19. To give the batter an intentional base on balls:
 - a. The pitcher must throw 4 pitches out of the strike zone.
 - b. The catcher or coach may request the award before the first pitch to the batter.
 - c. The catcher or coach may request the award on any ball and strike count.
 - d. Either B or C.(2-4-3)
20. No legal bats, regardless of composition, may be more than 36 inches in length.
(1-3-2c2; 1-3-3b)
21. It is illegal for any fielders, other than the 1st baseman, to wear a 1st baseman’s mitt.
(1-3-6)
22. **F7**, while attempting to catch a fly ball near a dead-ball area, makes the catch then steps with both feet into the dead-ball area. RULING: This is a legal catch, the batter is out and **F7** can come back out to live-ball area to play on any other runners.
(2-9-1; 5-1-1j; 8-3-3d)
23. If umpires disagree or cannot get a proper angle to see the play, it is permissible for them to use a video replay, if available, in order to render the correct call.
(10-1-5)
24. A batter/runner, who reaches 1st base safely by hitting the ball or drawing a base on balls, may overrun/overslide the base and immediately return without liability to be put out provided he does not attempt or feint an advance to second.
(8-2-7)

25. Under no circumstances may a home run be hit following a balk by the pitcher.
(5-1-1k)
26. When necessary to temporarily extend the dugout area, it may only be done toward the outfield.
(1-2-4)
27. When the plate umpire hinders, impedes or prevents the catcher's throw attempting to prevent a stolen base or retire a runner on a pick-off play, if an out is not made at the end of the catcher's initial throw, the ball becomes dead and all runners shall return to the base occupied at the time of the interference.
(8-3-6)
28. Unless "time-out" is called, the ball remains live when an intentional base on balls is awarded to the batter.
(5-1-3)
29. A batted ball will be declared "fair" when it:
 - a. First contacts a foul pole, while in flight, above the fence and then goes over the fence in foul territory.
 - b. Passes over 1st or 3rd base in flight but first contacts the ground in foul territory.
 - c. Contacts fair ground on or beyond an imaginary line between 1st and 3rd base.
 - d. A and C.
(2-5-1c; 2-16-1c; 8-3-3a)
30. Even though the plate umpire is designated as umpire-in-chief, he cannot, by rule, overturn a call by the base umpire(s) unless asked for help by the umpire who made the call.
(10-1-4)
31. The designated hitter (**DH**):
 - a. Must be designated on the lineup card prior to the start of the game.
 - b. May not play defense.
 - c. Can only hit for the pitcher.
 - d. Can also be the pitcher.
(3-1-4)
32. Compression sleeves that are solid black or solid dark colored shall be the only colors allowed to be worn by the pitcher below his elbow.
(1-4-2)
33. A team playing with **8** players may not return to playing with **9** players.
(4-4-1f Note 2)

34. As part of their pre-game duties, umpires should ascertain from game management whether a lightning detector and trained healthcare personnel are available.
(LHSAA GUIDELINES)
35. “Offensive interference” occurs when a runner creates malicious contact with any fielder, with or without the ball, in or out of the baseline.
(2-21-1b)
36. **R3** on 3rd base with no outs. **B4** hits the ball to **F4** who throws to **F3** for the out. **R3** scores easily but before he touches home plate, he is “high-fived” by the on-deck batter. RULING: **R3** will be declared out for “assistance” by his teammate. His run will not score.
(2-21-1)
37. With a 1-1 count and no outs, **B1’s** attempted bunt results in a foul ball that only goes as high as the middle of **B1’s** back in the opposite batter’s box. **F2** dives and catches the ball. RULING: “Foul tip”; 1-2 count on the batter.
(2-16-2; 8-4-1b)
38. With no runners on base and a 3-2 count on the batter, **F1** pitches from the “set position” but does not come to a stop. **B1** swings and misses. RULING:
- F1** has committed a balk.
 - Ball 4 is awarded to **B1** and he is entitled to 1st base.
 - B1** has struck out.
 - The pitch is a “do over.”
- (6-1-3 Penalty; 7-2-2; 8-1-1c)
39. With no runners on base and no outs, **F1’s** first pitch to **B1** hits the dirt in front of the plate and then hits **B1** in the shin. RULING: The ball is dead when it hits **B1** → he gets 1st base.
(8-1-1d)
40. With **R2** on 2nd base, **F1** comes to a complete stop in the set position. **R2** breaks for 3rd base and **F1** steps toward and throws to 3rd base, catching **R2** for the out. RULING: This is a balk for throwing to an unoccupied base from the pitcher’s plate.
(6-2-4b)
41. If a runner intentionally interferes with a throw, the runner is out and the ball is dead immediately. Other runners return to the bases occupied at the time of the interference, unless the umpire judged the interference prevented another out.
(5-1-1e; 8-2-9; 8-4-2g)

42. **B1** is hit by a pitch and awarded 1st base. He overruns the base, slowly turning toward fair territory to return. An alert **F2** fires the ball to **F3** who tags **B1** before he gets back to 1st base. RULING: The umpire should declare **B1** out.
(5-1-1a; 5-2-2a)
43. When bases are awarded, runners must legally touch those bases when advancing even though the ball is dead.
(2-2; 8-2-1; 8-2-9)
44. It is illegal for players to wear hard and unyielding items such as casts, braces, splints, etc. even if they are properly padded.
(1-5-8)
45. Players' uniforms must have a legible number on both the front and back of the jersey.
(1-4-3)
46. It is not required that the uniforms of opposing teams be of contrasting colors.
(1-4)
47. In Louisiana, "speed-up" rules outlined in the NFHS **Baseball Rules Book** shall apply to all regular season, play-off and championship contests.
(RULES BOOK Pg. 65 - Speed-Up Rules; LHSAA HANDBOOK - 10.5.2)
48. When there are base runners and the pitcher is in the "set position", he is required to come to a complete "stop" prior to delivering a pitch or throwing to a base to pick off a runner.
(6-1-3)
49. With the bases loaded and **2** outs, **B1** homers, but misses 1st base. If properly appealed, how many runs will score?
a. None.
b. One.
c. Three.
d. Four.
(9-1-1 Exception a)
50. A special ground rule adopted by the home coach to address unusual field conditions and agreed to by the visiting coach may be used even though it is contrary to the rules book.
(4-1-2)

51. Substitute Brown enters the game to pinch hit for Green but no one reports this to the umpire. After Brown singles, the defensive coach complains that he was an illegal sub and should be ejected. RULING: Brown's unannounced substitution and hit are legal.
(3-1-1)
52. The location of a fly ball when it is touched, in relation to fair/foul ground, determines whether it is a "fair" or "foul" ball.
(2-5-1f; 2-16-1d)
53. A runner is never required to slide into a base, but if he elects to do so, it must be a legal slide.
(2-32-1; 8-4-2b2)
54. To be considered in fair territory, a fielder can have **1** foot touching the ground in fair territory and the other foot on foul ground.
(1-1-4)
55. **R1** is at 1st base and **B2** is at bat with a 3-2 count when the next pitch hits the top of the plate and bounces out of play. RULING: Award **B2** 2nd base . . . 1 base for the walk and 1 base for the ball going out of play on the pitch. **R1** will get 3rd base.
(8-1-1c; 8-3-1b; 8-3-5b)
56. The defensive player for whom the DH is batting may only pinch hit/run for the player in the DH's slot in the batting order.
(3-1-4)
57. **R2** is on 2nd base after hitting a double. The pitcher wants to appeal that **R2** missed 1st base but throws the ball into the dugout. RULING: The umpire should allow the appeal as throwing the ball into dead-ball territory does not cancel the right to make the appeal.
(8-2-5 Penalty; 8-2-6c)
58. Prior to the start of the 6TH inning, the defensive coach tells **F5** and **F9** to switch positions but does not inform the plate umpire before play commences.
RULING: Legal → No penalty.
(3-1-1)
59. **R1** is on 1st base and **R3** is on 3rd base. **R1** takes a walking lead to the outfield, hoping to draw a throw allowing **R3** to score. RULING: The umpire should declare **R1** out for being out of the baseline.
(8-4-2a2)

60. **R1** is on 1st base with right-handed **F1** working out of the “set” position. **F1**’s left leg is off the ground as **R1** takes off for 2nd base. Without moving toward home, **F1** wheels his left leg toward 2nd base and throws there ahead of the runner in an attempt to retire **R1**. RULING: Legal move by **F1**.
(6-2-4d, f)
61. **R1**, on 1st base with no outs, is stealing on the pitch. **F1**’s pitch to right-handed **B2** is inside, but **B2** doesn’t move. **F2** moves inside to catch the pitch and, because **B2** is still in place in the batter’s box, is unable to throw to 2nd base. RULING: **B2** did nothing illegal → No “batter’s interference.”
(7-3-5; CB 7.3.5 SIT. E)
62. If a player legally slides at home plate, it is permissible for the slider’s momentum to carry him through the plate in a straight line (baseline extended).
(2-32-2c)
63. When the proper batter is called out because he failed to bat in turn, the next batter shall be:
- The batter who batted improperly.
 - The batter whose name follows the proper batter thus called out.
 - The proper batter who should have batted.
 - The batter the opposing team chooses.
- (7-1-2, Penalty 4)
64. A player may be removed as pitcher and returned as pitcher any number of times during an inning.
(3-1-2)
65. It is a “delayed dead ball” when:
- The batter interferes with the catcher attempting to play on a runner.
 - The umpire handles a live ball.
 - A thrown or batted ball touches an illegal glove/mitt.
 - A and C.
- (5-1-2a, c)
66. The umpires are the sole judges as to whether the grounds or other conditions are suitable for starting any game.
(4-1-1)
67. During the opposing team’s infield practice, players are required to be inside their dugout or bullpen area.
(3-3-1f5)

68. If the player for whom the **DH** is batting hits or pinch-runs for the **DH**, the role of the **DH** is terminated for the remainder of the game.
(3-1-4a)
69. At the pre-game conference, the plate umpire asks both head coaches if they have listed all their substitutes on the lineup card. The home team's head coach states he has some substitutes but did not have time to list them on his line-up card. The plate umpire will:
- Start the game and tell the coach he may add the substitutes as soon as he can get the names to him.
 - Inform the home team's head coach that there will be no substitutions allowed for his team in the game.
 - Not accept the home team's lineup card until all substitutes are listed. The game cannot begin until the umpire has received lineup cards from both teams.
 - Inform the head coach that he cannot occupy a coaching box for the balance of the game.
- (1-1-2)
70. A foul tip will be ruled when a batted ball goes directly to the catcher's glove or hand, caroms against his protector, rebounds and is then caught by any player.
(2-16-2)
71. The catcher's helmet and mask combination must have dual ear-flap protection, a legal throat protector and meet the NOCSAE standard.
(1-5-4)
72. Team **A** has one of its players in uniform sitting in the stands behind home plate using a radar gun to chart his team's pitchers. RULING: This is not legal and the player must return to his dugout.
(3-3-1a, i)
73. Going into extra innings, the home team has used only **1** of its allotted charged conferences. RULING: The home team will now have **3** charged conferences available to them → the **2** from regulation play plus **1** for each extra inning.
(3-4-1)
74. With **R1** on 1st base, **B3** swings and misses the pitch. His follow-through hits the catcher, interfering with his throw to 2nd base attempting to put out **R1** who is ruled safe. RULING: **B3** is called out for his interference and **R1** is returned to 1st base.
(7-3-5c; Penalty)

75. The strike zone is that space over home plate, the top of which is halfway between the batter's shoulders and the waistline, and the bottom being the knees, when he assumes his natural batting stance.
(2-35)
76. An "illegal substitute" is:
a. A player who enters or re-enters the game without eligibility to do so.
b. When the player for whom the DH is batting enters the game as a batter or runner in a different position in the batting order.
c. A player who enters the game without reporting.
d. A and B.
(2-36-3a, d)
77. In order for a coach or player to be properly ejected from a game, they must first be issued a verbal warning and subsequently receive a written warning prior to the ejection.
(3-3-1 Penalty)
78. If **2** runners are on the same base at the same time in a force situation and both are tagged, the runner who got there last shall be declared out.
(8-2-8a)
79. Before the plate umpire puts any dead ball back in play, he must first ensure that the pitcher is legally holding the ball while touching the pitching rubber, the catcher is in the catcher's box and the batter is in the batter's box.
(5-1-4)
80. Going into the top of the **5TH inning**, the score is **5-5**. The visiting team scores a run and has a runner on **2nd base** with **2** outs when a heavy rain halts play. After an hour's wait, the umpires rule that the field cannot be made safe to play.
RULING: "Suspended game" . . . to be continued at a later date from the point of suspension with the visitors leading **6-5**, a runner on **2nd base** and **2** outs.
(2-17-3; 4-2-2, 3)
81. Only the defense can appeal batting out of order, regardless of who discovers an improper batter.
(7-1-1)
82. If a player who has been taken out of the game earlier returns as a courtesy runner, he shall be called out upon discovery and restricted to the bench for the duration of the game.
(2-36-3e; 3-1-1)

83. **B1** takes 2 “questionable” outside pitches for strikes. He steps out of the box and begins questioning the plate umpire about the calls. He ignores the umpire’s direction to re-enter the batter’s box. RULING: The plate umpire shall declare **B1** out without a pitch.
(8-3-1 Penalty)
84. With a 1-1 count, **B1** swings at an inside pitch and then steps outside the dirt area surrounding home plate with both feet to take the sign from the 3rd base coach. The plate umpire shall rule:
a. No violation.
b. **B1** is charged with a strike.
c. **B1** is out.
(7-3-1 Exception a)
85. If play in a game has not progressed past 4½ or 5 completed innings and is stopped for weather or darkness, it shall be ruled a “suspended game” to be completed at a later date from the point of suspension.
(2-17-3; LHSAA HANDBOOK 10.5.1-2)
86. A player may be listed on the lineup card as both the pitcher and as the DH.
(3-1-4)
87. It is an immediate dead ball when any fielder catches then intentionally drops a fly ball with runners on base.
(5-1-1j)
88. The bases are loaded when **F1** balks then delivers **ball 4** to **B1**. RULING:
a. The pitch is canceled.
b. Each runner is awarded **1** base and **B1** remains at bat with the same count.
c. The play stands.
d. A and B.
(5-1-1k; 8-3-1a)
89. Pitching from the wind-up position, the pitcher pauses for a couple of seconds with both hands together above his head. RULING: This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration.
(6-1-2)
90. From the windup position, **F1** begins to bring his hands up, as if to begin his windup, and then steps back off the rubber with his pivot foot and throws to 3rd base in an attempt to pick off the runner there. RULING: Balk.
(6-1-2 Penalty)

91. With **R2** on 2nd base, **B1** grounds to short. **F6** chases **R2** back toward 2nd base, swipes at and misses. **F6** then makes an errant throw to 1st base which goes into the dugout. When **F6** released the throw, **B1** had already touched 1st base. RULING:
 a. **B1** is awarded 2nd base.
 b. **R2** scores and **B1** is awarded 3rd base.
 c. **R2** is awarded 3rd base.
 (8-3-3c; 8-3-5; CB 8.3.5 SIT. J)
92. **R3** is on 3rd base with 2 outs. **F1** contacts the pitching rubber in the wind-up position with his glove hand in front of his body and his pitching hand by his side. As he brings his pitching hand to his glove hand, **R3** takes off for home. **F1** steps forward off the rubber with his non-pivot foot and throws to **F2** to tag out **R3**. RULING: Legal play → **R3** is out if tagged.
 (6-1-2; 8-3-1a)
93. 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.
 (8-2-6b)
94. Illegal use of detached player equipment or an illegal glove/mitt causes the ball to become immediately dead.
 (5-1-2b, f; 8-3-4)
95. A pitcher may use a multi-colored glove provided it does not have any white or gray on the glove and it is not judged to be distracting.
 (1-3-6; CB 1.3.6 SIT. A)
96. If the game goes into extra innings, both teams, while on defense, will be allowed to take 1 charged conference each inning without penalty. For each subsequent conference during the same inning, the pitcher must be removed as pitcher for the duration of the game.
 (3-4-1; Penalty)
97. With 1 out, **R3** is at 3rd base and **R1** is at 1st base. **B6** hits a fly ball deep to right field which is caught by **F9**. **R3** tags and scores but **R1**, running on the pitch, has to return to 1st base. **F9**'s rifle throw doubles off **R1** for the 3rd out just after **R3** crosses home plate. RULING: **R1**'s out was a "force-play" out so **R3**'s run does not count.
 (8-2-6h)
98. It is legal for a team to use a video camera on a tripod manned by a player in uniform or a tablet computer manned by an assistant coach as long as they are in the dugout while the ball is live.
 (3-3-1; CB 3.3.1 SIT. OO)

99. By LHSAA rules, any baseball game (regular season, play-off or championship) becomes “official” after **4½** (home team ahead) or **5** complete innings have been played and can end at any point after that.
(4-2-3; LHSAA HANDBOOK 10.5.1-1)
100. **B1** hits a screaming line drive to deep center field. **F8** makes a gallant effort, but the ball deflects off his glove and goes over the fence in fair territory. RULING:
a. Home run
b. 2-base award for **B1**.
c. 3-base award for **B1**.
(8-3-3a)
101. If a runner intentionally interferes with a throw, the runner is out and the ball is dead immediately. Other runners return to the bases occupied at the time of the interference, unless the umpire judged the interference prevented another out.
(5-1-1e; 8-2-9; 8-4-2g)
102. If a coach or player commits an unsportsmanlike act, the umpire may issue a verbal or written warning or eject them from the game depending on the severity of the act.
(3-3-1f Penalty)
103. Jewelry is not allowed to be worn by any players. However, a player may wear a religious or medical medal provided the religious medal is taped down under his uniform. The medical alert must be taped but may be visible.
(1-5-12)
104. With **2** outs, the runner from 3rd base is off with the pitch as the batter grounds back to the pitcher. The runner crosses the plate before the out is recorded at 1st base.
a. **1** run will score – This is a “time” play.
b. No runs will score since this was the 3rd out of the inning by the batter/runner before he touched 1st base.
(9-1-1a)
105. **R1** is diving back to 1st base on a pick-off attempt when he is obstructed and tagged out. He will be awarded:
a. 1st base.
b. 2nd base.
c. 3rd base.
(8-3-2)

106. A player who violates the courtesy-runner rule is considered to be an “illegal substitute”.
(Rules Book Pg. 65 “Courtesy Runners” #7)
107. 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.
(8-2-6h)
108. The 3rd base coach asks for timeout to talk to his batter. While they are talking, the defensive coach runs out to speak with his pitcher briefly then returns to the dugout as the offensive coach returns to the coaching box. RULING: Charge a conference to both teams.
(3-4-5; CB 3.4.1 SIT. B)
109. If a batter uses an illegal bat and the infraction is discovered before the next pitch following the turn at bat of the player who used the illegal bat, the defense may choose the penalty or the result of the play.
(7-4-1a)
110. If a substitute is not listed on the official line-up card handed to the umpire-in-chief prior to the ballgame, he will be ineligible to participate in that game.
(1-1-2; CB 1.1.2 SIT. A)
111. After the pitcher legally contacts the pitcher’s plate, he may turn his shoulders to check runners from the set position.
(6-1-1)
112. A team must provide at least **9** players to start the game, but may play with **8** during the game if illness or injury necessitates it.
(4-4-1f)
113. If a pinch runner is used for the **DH**, the role of the **DH** is terminated for the remainder of the game.
(3-1-4a, b)
114. The bases are loaded when **F1** fields a ground ball and throws to **F2** attempting to retire **R3** from 3rd base. **R3** slides directly into and past home plate, contacting **F2** in the baseline extended, who is throwing to another base. RULING: Because **R3** slid directly into home plate in the baseline extended and the contact was not malicious, this is not a violation and no interference is called.
(2-32-2c; 8-4-2b; CB 2.32.2 SIT. C)

115. A fielder will be considered to have legally made a catch of a ball in flight when:
- He has the ball in his glove for **2** steps before accidentally dropping the ball.
 - He has the ball in his glove for **2** steps before striking a wall and dropping the ball.
 - He has secured possession in foul ground and, while firmly holding the ball, steps with both feet through an opening in the fence.
 - The batted ball in flight caromed off a runner and was secured by the fielder before it touched the ground.
- (2-9-1; 8-4-1b)
116. **B1** hits a soft liner to **F6** who juggles the ball which eventually falls inside his jersey as **B1** stops at 1st base. RULING: **B1** is awarded 2nd base.
- (2-9-1; 8-3-3c)
117. **R1** is stealing when the plate umpire interferes with the catcher whose throw goes into centerfield. **R1** tries for 3rd base and is thrown out by **F8**. RULING: The play stands.
- (5-1-2c; 8-3-6)
118. Any time there are runners on base, it will be ruled a balk if the pitcher, while holding the ball and standing on the dirt portion of the mound, goes to his mouth with the fingers of his pitching hand.
- (6-2-1e Penalty)
119. If a fair batted ball is touched by an illegal glove or mitt, the batter will be awarded **3** bases if he fails to reach 3rd base. Otherwise, the ball remains live and in play.
- (8-3-3b; 8-3-4)
120. The position of the pitcher's feet determines whether he will pitch from the windup or the set position.
- (6-1-1)
121. When "force-play slide interference" occurs, both the runner who interferes and the batter-runner will be called out.
- (8-4-2b Penalty)
122. A run will count when, with **2** outs, **R3** at 3rd base steals home before the batter-runner is thrown out at 1st base on a dropped 3rd strike.
- (9-1-1 Exception a)
123. Any starting player in the game, including the **DH**, may be withdrawn and re-entered once provided he occupies the same spot in the batting order.
- (3-1-3)

124. With **R1** at 1st base, **B2** holds the bat over the plate as if to bunt, but does not move it. The pitch is outside the strike zone. The umpire should call the pitch a “ball.”
(7-2-2)
125. An unreported substitute is an illegal player and is subject to the same penalties.
(2-36-2)
126. No outs. **B4** hits a foul pop-up down the 3rd base line. **R3**, leading off 3rd base, bumps into **F5** preventing him from making the catch. RULING: **R3** is called out for his interference and the foul ball is charged as a strike to **B4**, if less than **2** strikes.
(5-1-1e; 7-2-1c; 8-4-2g)
127. **R3** is on 3rd base when **B5** hits a deep fly ball to centerfield. The 3rd base coach pulls **R3** back to 3rd base to tag up. The ball drops in for a base hit and **B5** makes it to 2nd base. RULING: **R3** is called out immediately for his coach’s interference. The ball remains live and **B5**’s advance to 2nd base stands.
(3-2-2 Penalty; 5-1-2f; CB 3.2.2 SIT. B)
128. A “charged conference” is a meeting which involves the coach or his non-playing representative and any player(s) of that team.
(2-10-1)
129. With **R1** on 1st base and no outs, the batter hits a home run. As the batter rounds the bases, the defensive team points out to the plate umpire the bat used by the batter has an illegal attachment. RULING: Because the batter has used an illegal bat, the plate umpire will declare him out and return **R1** to 1st base.
(1-3-2a2; 7-4-1a)
130. Which of the following results in an “immediate dead ball?”
a. The batter interferes with the catcher’s throw on a steal attempt.
b. The base umpire collides with an infielder, preventing him from making a catch.
c. The ball touches an illegal glove/mitt.
d. None of the above.
(5-1-2a, f)
131. A relief pitcher mistakenly warms up on the mound before the start of an inning. RULING: The new reliever does not have to pitch since the ball did not become live.
(3-1-1b)
132. If there are **2** outs, the ball becomes immediately dead when the batter interferes with the catcher’s attempt to throw out a runner at any base.
(5-1-2a)

133. With no substitutes available, **B9** fouls a pitch that hits him in the face. **B9** is injured and cannot continue to play. The plate umpire will:
- Forfeit the game to the opposing team.
 - Allow the last player not on base to finish the at-bat.
 - Call **B9** out and allow the game to continue. An out will be declared each time **B9**'s spot in the line-up comes to bat.
 - Call **B9** out and end the game the next time **B9** is to bat.
- (4-4-1 Note #1)
134. Once playing action is over, the defensive coach or any defensive player, with or without the ball, may verbally appeal a missed base.
- (8-2-6c)
135. The pitcher, with both arms at his side in the wind-up position, first moves his glove hand to a position in front of his chest, stops, and then brings his pitching hand into the glove. RULING: Legal move.
- (6-1-2; CB 6.1.2 SIT. H)
136. The 1st violation of the batting-helmet rule by anyone required to wear one will result in a team warning. Any subsequent violation will result in ejection.
- (1-5-1 Penalty)
137. Any umpire has the authority to eject players and coaches and to forfeit the game.
- (10-2-2; 10-3-1)
138. The batting order is Abel, Baker, Charles, Daniel, etc. Abel is the proper batter but Charles bats instead and hits a double. Abel then comes to bat and strikes out. Baker follows and also strikes out. Charles is now the proper batter but he is on 2nd **base**. RULING: Charles is left on base and is skipped over in the batting order to Daniel, now the proper batter.
- (7-1-2 Penalty #5 Note)
139. Following a close call at the plate, the defensive team's head coach comes out of the dugout to argue the call and subsequently makes contact with the plate umpire. RULING: The coach may be ejected only if he has received a previous verbal or written warning.
- (3-3-1 Penalty; CB 3.3.1 SIT. R)
140. With a runner on 1st base and a "live ball" in the first baseman's glove, the pitcher places his feet on or astride the pitcher's plate. RULING: This is a balk.
- (6-2-5)

141. With no runners on base, **B1** checks his swing on a pitch that the plate umpire judges to be in the strike zone and calls a strike. The offensive head coach asks him to get help on the check swing. The plate umpire must go to the base umpire for the appeal at this point.
(10-1-4a)
142. **B1** hits a ground ball to **F6** who throws to **F3**. **F3** juggles the ball so that it rolls up his arm and is trapped against his body by his elbow when **B1** touches 1st base. This is a catch and **B1** is ruled out.
(2-9-1)
143. **R3** is on 3rd base and **R1** is on 1st base with **1** out when **R1** tries to steal 2nd base. As **F2** starts to throw to 2nd base, **B5** interferes. The throw is in time to nail **R1**, but **R3** scores. RULING: **R1** is out on the throw and **R3's** run counts. **B5** remains at bat with **2** outs and the bases empty.
(5-1-2a; 7-3-5)
144. The ball becomes dead when time is taken to award an intentional base on balls to the batter.
(5-1-3)
145. The defensive team's head coach has been previously restricted to the dugout. In the 5TH inning, an assistant coach vehemently argues a close call at 1st base and is restricted to the dugout. RULING: The head coach is ejected from the game at this point and must leave the field.
(3-3-1 Penalty; CB 3.3.1 Sit. Y, Z)
146. **B1**, wearing #21 on his uniform but listed as #3 on the lineup card, gets a base hit in the 3RD inning. The defensive coach appeals to the umpire that **B1** is batting out of order. RULING: The batting-out-of-order rule only requires that the name of the player be in the proper order. **B1's** at-bat is legal.
(7-1-1)
147. With **R3** at 3rd base and no outs, **B4** hits a deep fly ball to left field. However, **F2** obstructed **B4's** swing. The fly ball is caught by **F7** and **R3** legally tags and scores. RULING: The offensive coach can request the result of the play: the run scores, the out stands and no one is on base.
(5-1-2b; 8-1-1e)
148. Bats that are altered from the manufacturer's original design and production are illegal and any batter discovered using such illegal bat will be declared out.
(1-3-5; 7-4-1a)

149. The pitcher places his pivot foot on the pitching plate with the toe of the pivot foot in front of a line through the front edge of the plate and the heel of his pivot foot behind the back edge. His non-pivot foot is in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate. RULING: This is a legal pitching position.
(6-1-2, 3)
150. In the 3RD inning, the coach is granted his 2nd timeout of that inning to talk to his pitcher. RULING: Since it was the 2nd charged conference of that inning, the player must now be removed as pitcher for the duration of the game.
(3-4-1 Penalty)
151. **R1** on 1st base is attempting to steal on the pitch which gets by the catcher all the way to the backstop. Turning to chase the ball, the catcher bumps into the plate umpire and is delayed getting to the ball with his throw arriving late. RULING: No interference by the plate umpire. **R1's** advance is allowed to stand.
(5-1-2c; 8-3-6)
152. The batting order is **B1, B2, B3**, etc. At the end of the 5TH inning, **R2** is picked off for the 3rd out while improper batter **B3** was hitting with an 0-1 count. **B2** should have been at the plate. To start the next inning:
- The defense can appeal for an advantageous 4th out for batting out of order.
 - B3** is the legal batter since he started the at-bat the previous inning.
 - B2** is the legal batter; the end of the inning did not change that.
 - The hitter will start the 6TH inning with an 0-1 count.
- (7-1-1)
153. A player who has not been in the game may courtesy run for either the pitcher or the catcher but not both.
(Rules Book, Pg. 65: Speed-Up Rules > Courtesy Runners #'s 1, 2, 4)
154. The home team is using a **DH** for the pitcher, batting in the 4th spot in the batting order. In the 6th inning, because of an injury, the coach wants the **DH** to move into the field and play 1st base. The coach does not want to change pitchers. The previous first baseman was batting in the 7th spot in the batting order. RULING:
- Illegal substitution.
 - Legal substitution.
- (2-36-3d; 3-1-4)
155. The starting pitcher for the home team feels a pull in his elbow during his warm-up throws, and is not able to face the first batter of the game. RULING: He may later re-enter the game to play another position, but he may not pitch.
(3-1-1 Penalty)