

2018 LHSAA Softball Study Guide

1. In two umpire mechanics, with runners on 1st and 2nd base, the plate umpire has tag-up responsibility at 2nd base. (Manual)
2. In two umpire mechanics, the plate umpire always has tag-up responsibility at 2nd base. (Manual)
3. In two mechanics with a runner on 1st base, the base umpire shall position themselves approximately 3 feet behind the 2nd baseman, on the 2nd base side. (Manual)
4. If the score is tied after the completion of 7 innings, the "Tie-Breaker" process will be used starting in the 8th inning. (LHSAA Policy)
5. A mitt may be worn by any player. (1-4-2)
6. In fast pitch, all bats shall meet the 2004 ASA Bat Performance Standard and have either the 2000, 2004 or 2013 ASA Certification mark and not be on the ASA/USA Non-Approved bat list. (1-5-1d)
7. A bat with the knob covered in grip tape is illegal. (1-5-2a)
8. The taper of the bat shall have a smooth surface and a conical shape (1-5-2c)
9. B1 hits an over the fence home run. As she touches 2nd base she removes her helmet. The coach of the players team is issued a warning. (Case Book 1.6.2 Situation B)
10. More than one appeal can be made on a runner. (2-1-8)
11. During the game, it is illegal for the team manager to video the game from the dugout and give it to the coach to review footage with players between innings. (1-8-6, Casebook 1.6.2 Situation A)
12. A blocked ball is a live ball that is batted, pitched, thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game, or which touches loose equipment or any object that is not part of the official equipment or playing area. (2-2-3)
13. If the batter attempting to bunt holds the bat in the strike zone, but does not offer at a pitch outside the strike zone, a ball shall be called. (2-8-2)
14. B1 hits a ground ball to F6 who throws to F3. F3 juggles the ball and it rolls up F3's arm and is clamped to her body by her forearm prior to B1 reaching 1st base. B1 is out. (2-9-1, 2, 5a)
15. B1 hits a fly to deep center field. F8 catches the ball while standing on the temporary fence which has completely fallen. This is a legal catch. (2-9-4)
16. A charged conference is when the coach of dugout/bench personnel request and is granted a time out to meet with either offensive or defensive personnel. (2-14)
17. B1 gets a hit with an illegal bat. B2 then steps into the batters box with the same bat. After the first pitch to B2 the defense appeals to the home plate umpire that the bat used by B1 and B2 is illegal. B2 is declared out, and both B2 and the coach are ejected. B1 is also ejected. (2-1-4a, 7-4-2)
18. B1 hits a fly ball to the infield that falls to the ground and hits the pitching plate. The untouched ball continues to roll into foul territory where it is picked up by the pitcher. This is a foul ball. (2-20-1)
19. If a forced runner, after touching the next base, except home, retreats for any reason towards a prior base, the force play is reinstated. (2-24-4)
20. B1 with a 1-1 count swings and tips the ball. The ball goes directly into F2's chest protector, pops into the air and is caught by F2. B1 is out. (2-25)
21. With runners on 1st and 2nd and no one out, B1 hits a pop fly which lands untouched in foul territory. The ball then rolls into fair territory and is picked up by F1. This is a fair ball and the batter is out on infield fly. (Case Book, 2.30 Situation B)

22. B1 hits a roller in front of the plate which the catcher fields but does not throw to 1st base because she would have hit the batter runner who was running outside the three foot running lane. Interference shall be called. (Case Book 2.32.2)
23. Upon covering a play at 3rd base, the umpire collides with the fielder causing her to not make the play. This is umpire interference. (Case Book 2.32.2)
24. Obstruction is a defensive act that impedes the progress of a runner who is legally running the bases, unless the fielder is in possession of the ball, about to receive a thrown ball or is fielding a batted ball. (2-36)
25. B2 hits a pop fly to the infield. R1 who is on 3B, is running with the pitch and touches home plate. R1 then realizes a pop fly has been hit to the infield and starts back to 3B. The pop fly is not caught and R1 is tagged as she attempts to return to 3B. R1 is declared out. (2-49)
26. Prior to team A's first batter in the bottom of the 6th inning, Team A's head coach reports to the plate umpire that S1 will replace B1, S2 will replace B2 and S3 will replace B3. This is legal. (2-57-4)
27. S1 is discovered in the game three innings after not reporting to the umpire. This is an illegal substitution. S1 and the Head Coach are restricted to the dugout. (Case Book 2.57.2 Situation B)
28. For obstruction to be ruled, the act must be an intentional act that impedes the runners attempt to advance to the next base. (2-36)
29. A fielder is considered to be making an initial play if the batted ball deflects off the pitcher. (2-47-3a)
30. A team may begin the game shorthanded provided an out is called when the vacant position comes to bat. (3-1-1)
31. After a line-up card is accepted by the umpire, if a coach must make a change to player/substitute name or number, or if a player/substitute is added the coach shall be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game. (Rule 3-1-3 Penalty)
32. B1 of team A singles. As she rounds first she injures her ankle but returns to the bag safely. B1 cannot continue. Since Team A has no available substitutes, the previous batter not on base is permitted to replace her until she is put out, scores or the half inning ends. (3-3-8a)
33. Players removed from the game for displaying symptoms of a concussion shall not be permitted to return without authorization from a health care professional. (3-3-9)
34. In the 4th inning, the flex bats for the DP without reporting. This is an illegal substitution. (3-3-6g)
35. Players head ware may be mixed (Hats, visors), but if worn must be either white, black, beige or school colors, but all players do not have to wear the same color. (3-2-5)
36. Batter B1 throws her bat in disgust after she strikes out. The umpire rules B1 is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game. (3-6-16 Penalty)
37. Following a team warning for illegal jewelry, the next player observed wearing jewelry in the game shall be ejected along with the head coach, (Case Book 3.2.12 Situation B,C)
38. Exposed lower undergarments and exposed upper undergarments must be a single solid color either black, white, gray, or a school color. However the color of the lower undergarments and upper undergarments do not have to match. (3-2-7)
39. When a pitch enters dead ball territory, it is an immediate dead ball and all runners are awarded 2 bases at the time of the pitch. (5-1-1g, Dead Ball table)
40. Following a dead ball situation, the ball becomes live when the pitcher has the ball within the pitchers circle. (5-1-4)

41. If a runner intentionally removes her helmet during a live ball, a delayed dead ball is called and the runner is declared out. (5-1-2e)
42. R1 is on 2nd Base. B2 hits a ball to center field. The centerfielder throws her glove at the ball and prevents it from bouncing over the fence. This is a ground rule double. (Case Book 8.4.3 Situation M)
43. With R1 on first base, B2 hits a ground ball to F6 who overthrows F3 and the ball goes into the dugout. R1 just stepped on 2nd base. It is a dead ball and R1 is awarded home and B2 is awarded 2nd base. (Dead ball table #15)
44. Prior to starting the pitch, the pitcher shall take a position with both feet on or partially on the pitcher's plate with hands separated and ball in her pitching hand. (6-1-1)
45. If the ball slips from the pitchers hand during the back swing, it is a ball on the batter and the ball remains live. (6-2-6 effect)
46. The pitcher must have the ball in her glove, with the hands separated, when taking a position on the pitchers plate. (6-1-1f2)
47. Prior to the pitch, all defensive players must be in fair territory. (6-2-9)
48. The pitcher may step back off the pitchers plate after her hands have come together after her hands have come together prior to the start of the delivery motion. (6-1-1f2)
49. The pitcher may take a step backward with her non-pivot prior to her hands coming together. (6-1-2b)
50. If the pitcher exceeds the 20 second time limit rule, an illegal pitch is called, the batter is awarded a ball and all base runners are advanced one base. (6-2-3 Penalty)
51. If a pitcher is removed from the pitching position and then returns to the pitching position during the same inning she is not allowed warm up pitches. (6-2-5 Note 1)
52. The 20 second time frame the pitcher has to release the pitch begins when the pitcher enters the pitching circle, (6-2-3)
53. Following the first complete inning, prior to starting her warm up, the pitcher shall have her choice of what ball she wants to start the inning. (6-5-1,2)
54. F1, while standing behind the pitching plate takes her signal from the coach. She then steps on the pitching plate and immediately brings her hands together. This is an illegal pitch. (6-1-1b)
55. The batter must take her position with both feet within or partially within the batters box within 10 seconds after the ball is returned to the pitcher. (7-4-3)
56. F1 is in the pitching position. B1 disconcerts F1 by stepping out of the batters box on one side of home plate to the box on the other side. A strike is called on B1. (7-4-3)
57. R1 on 2nd base attempts to steal 3rd base. B2 swings at and misses the pitch, but does not attempt to get out of the way of the catcher attempting to throw to 3rd base. B2 is guilty of batter interference. (7-7-4)
58. The batter bunts the ball and drops the bat while running to first base. The ball rolls into the bat in fair territory. This is a dead ball and the batter is out. (7-4-13)
59. Once the pitcher has brought her hands together, prior to the delivery of the pitch, timeout shall not be granted to the offensive team. (7-3-1 Penalty)
60. The batter enters the batter's box with a cracked bat. This is an illegal bat and the batter is called out and ejected from the game. (7-4-2)
61. A batter may be called out even though her batter ball was not initially ruled an infield fly. (8-2-9)
62. A fly ball hits the top of the fence and is then deflected over the fence by the fielder is considered a home run. (8-4-3)

63. If an umpire judges that a fielder unintentionally carries a live ball into dead ball territory, it is an immediate dead ball and all runners are awarded two bases. (8-4-3i Penalty)
64. With R1 on second base and R2 on 1st base, B3 hits a ground ball to F5. R1 starts to 3rd but then retreats to second. This is a dead ball and R1 is out for reversing directions. (Case Book 8-2-8)
65. No run can score on the third out of the inning when the preceding runner is called out on appeal for failing to touch a base. (8-3-8)
66. When a fielder intentionally contacts or catches a fair ball with any part of the uniform or equipment that is detached from its proper place, it is an immediate dead ball and all runners are awarded 3 bases from the time of the pitch (8-4-3e Penalty)
67. R1 on 2nd base, B2 hits a ground ball that is deflected by the pitcher towards F6. R1 collides with F6 while F6 is making an attempt to field the ball. Since the ball was deflected by the pitcher, this is obstruction on F6. (Case Book 2.47.3 Situation B)
68. B1 at bat. R1 on 3rd base and R2 on 1st base. Pitcher double touches. Before release of the pitch, R2 leaves 1st base. This is a dead ball, R2 is called out for leaving early and a ball awarded to B1 and home is awarded to R1 for illegal pitch. (8-6-21)
69. An obstructed runner is no longer protected if the defensive team makes a subsequent play on a different runner. (8-4a Exception 1)
70. R1 on 2nd, B2 hits a fly ball. R1 leaves early for 3rd. F8 makes the catch and R1 is obstructed returning to 2nd and tagged out. Since Obstruction was called R1 is awarded 2nd base. (8-4-3)
71. R1 on 1st base, B2 hits a fair ball down the line which rolls into foul territory and is picked up by a fan. This is spectator interference, the ball is dead, and the batter and all runners are awarded two bases from the time of the pitch. (8-4-3)
72. When a fielder intentionally contacts or catches a fair thrown ball with any part of their uniform or equipment that is detached, it is a dead ball and the batter and all runners are awarded 3 bases from the time of the throw. (8-4-3)
73. R1 on 1st base, pitched ball gets away from catcher and rolls away. Catcher scoops up the ball with her mask. R1 makes no attempt to go to 2nd. This is a delayed dead ball. Since R1 made no attempt to advance, she remains at 1st base. (8-4-3)
74. After scoring R2 unintentionally contacts F2 who is attempting to make a play on another. R2 is called out for interference and the run does not count. (8-6-1 Penalty)
75. B1 is safe at 1st base on a dropped 3rd strike. She rounds 1st base, stops and seeing no one covering 2nd base, runs to 2nd base and is safe. The pitcher had the ball in the circle at the time B1 reached 1st base. B1 is out on the lookback rule. (8-7-4)
76. F1 is listed as team A's pitcher. In the top of the first she gets on base and S1 enters as a courtesy runner for F1. F1 cannot face the first batter in the bottom of the first due to illness. S1 is now considered a substitute for F1 and can no longer be a courtesy runner. (8-9-2 Exception)
77. The courtesy runner can be any player who has been replaced in the lineup by a substitute. (8-9-3)
78. When a runner must return to a previous base while the ball is in play or dead, she must always touch them in reverse order. (8-3-2 Exception)
79. The "look-back" rule is in effect when the batter /runner touches first base and the pitcher has the ball either in or out of the circle. (8-7-1)
80. A runner at 3rd base is not subject to the look-back rule, following ball four on the batter, until the batter has reached 1B and the pitcher is in possession of the ball in the circle. (8-7-1)

81. Jones a courtesy runner for the pitcher is on 1st base. B1 singles and after reaching 1st base, injures her leg and cannot continue. The team has no substitutes. As a result, B1 is declared out since there is no one to replace her. (-8-9-4 Exception)
82. R1 on 1st base. B2 hits a pitch with one foot completely outside the batters box. F6 fields the ball but F4 obstructs R1 advancing to second base. B2 is out for contacting the ball with one foot outside the batters box and R2 is awarded 2nd base as a result of the obstruction. (7-4-8)
83. R1 on 2nd base, B2 hits a ground ball to F6 who is playing deep. The ball is touched by F6 and then hits R1. This is a dead ball and R1 is out. (8.1.2)
84. Umpire jurisdiction begins with the arrival of both umpires within the confines of the field. (10-2-1)
85. In two person crews, either umpire may forfeit a game for just cause. (10-2-2)
86. The use of a double first base is optional for all LHSAA games. (LHSAA Policy)
87. All Varsity games must have a winner/ loser outcome and not be a tie. (LHSAA Policy)
88. Teammates of a player who has hit a home run must remain in the dugout until the batter touches home plate. (LHSAA Policy)
89. Prior to the umpire's conference, teams shall have all their bats and helmets outside the dugout for inspection by the umpires. (NFHS Policy)
90. Eye black shall only be used for glare reduction and not as a team or individual expression or adornment.
91. If a game is tied after 7 innings, the international tiebreaker will be in effect in the 8th inning. (LHSAA Handbook)
92. A bat made out of wood does not require ASA sanction and approval stamps.