

## 2020 Baseball Year 0 – 1 New Umpire Study Guide

#	Question
1	During the pregame conference, head coaches of Team A and Team B hand in their lineup cards to the umpire-in-chief. Team A's starting players as well as all eligible substitutes are listed on the lineup card properly, but Team B's lineup card lists only starting players. During the first inning, Team B wishes to pinch hit with a substitute player who is not listed on the lineup card. RULING: Team B may not substitute a player who was not listed on the lineup card.
2	Team A's JV team has returned to join the varsity team during the sixth inning of the varsity game. A member of Team A's JV team attempts to enter the game as a pinch runner, but Team B's coach notices that Team A's JV player was not listed on the starting lineup card and argues he should not be allowed to enter the game. RULING: There is no penalty if the names are not listed on the lineup card. However, it is suggested that all players who might possibly enter the game be listed with their proper names and shirt numbers.
3	Team A's head coach in the third inning wants to substitute a player who is not on the original lineup card. RULING: The plate umpire will not allow the substitution.
4	F4, Brown, listed in the batting order as wearing uniform No. 4, is wearing No. 21. After reaching base in the third inning, defensive coach appeals to the umpire that Brown is batting out of order. RULING: While Brown is in technical violation of the rule that requires that player's name, shirt number and position be on the lineup card, there is no penalty, since the batting-out-of-order rule requires only that the name be in the proper order. If the number was correct but the player batting was not Brown, the batting-out-of-order penalty would be imposed. Listing of both numbers and positions provides easier recordkeeping for scorekeepers and umpires.
5	F3 has one foot in foul territory when he receives a pickoff throw from the pitcher. RULING: Illegal.
6	Team A has constructed a new baseball field that has sports/field turf for the playing surface. The lines of the new field are "marked" in the school's official colors: black and red. RULING: This is legal since these lines are permanent.
7	Team A has small dugouts at its baseball field. In an effort to accommodate the teams, Team A uses chalk to draw temporary lines which extend parallel with the foul line and toward the outfield. RULING: This is illegal.
8	Team A increases the size of the dugouts at its field by installing permanent railings or walls in front of each dugout. The new structures are closer to the foul lines and home plate. RULING: This is legal. The rule does not pertain to permanent structures.

Excerpt From: NFHS. "2020 NFHS Baseball Case Book." Apple Books.

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9	Team A extends its dugout parallel to the foul line and toward the outfield but does not do the same for the visitor's dugout. RULING: This is illegal. The expansion of the dugout must be equally applied. If Team A is unable to extend the visitor's dugout, it cannot extend its own.
10	In constructing new dugouts, the home team extends both facilities equal distance down both foul lines toward the outfield. RULING: This is appropriate.
11	The home team's coach purchases a commercially manufactured pitcher's mound pad for his field. The visiting team's coach protests the game because his pitchers are not accustomed to pitching on the artificial surface. RULING: The mound is legal if it meets the specifications under Rule 1-2-7. The protest would be invalid.
12	During the game, a photographer positions himself in foul territory beyond first base to take pictures. The umpire tells him he must return to dead-ball territory. The photographer says that he would prefer that the umpire designate an area in live-ball territory for him to shoot. RULING: If an area has not been established for the media prior to the game, then the plate umpire shall designate one.
13	During the game a thrown or batted ball touches or lands in an occupied designated media area. RULING: In the ball is dead immediately. A designated media area is a dead-ball area, even though it may not be occupied.
14	During the game a thrown ball passes through the designated media area in flight. RULING: The ball is dead immediately.
15	During the game a fielder outside the designated media area reaches over the plane of the designated media area to catch an overthrow or foul fly ball. RULING: A fielder may reach into the designated media area or "break the plane" of the designated media area to field a ball, provided the ball has not touched the designated media area or anything inside the designated media area.
16	Prior to the game, coach of Team B notices that the pitching mound is not regulation. At the end of the second inning with Team A leading 4-0, he informs the umpire that he is protesting the game because of those deficiencies. RULING: The umpire informs the coach that a protest for such reasons will not be considered once the game has started.
17	In the third inning, the batter comes to the plate with a wood bat that has no certification mark. RULING: The wood bat, provided it is no thicker in diameter than 2¾ inches or longer than 36 inches in length, is legal and is not required to be BBCOR-certified.

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18	In the second inning, the batter comes to the plate with a non-wood bat with a visible certification mark. RULING: All non-wood bats shall meet the BBCOR standard and shall be labeled with a completely visible silkscreen or permanent certification mark. Accordingly, the bat in is legal if the BBCOR certification is completely visible.
19	In the top half of the fifth inning, a player enters the batter's box with a bat that has manufactured holes or ridges in the taper of the bat. RULING: Illegal.
20	During the game, B1 enters the batter's box with a wood composite bat without the BBCOR certification mark, or a bat made of a grass, such as bamboo. The umpire-in-chief questions the coach. It is the coach's opinion that since the bats are partially made of wood, the bats are not subject to the BBCOR standard and do not require the BBCOR certification mark. RULING: The coach is incorrect. A bat is either a solid piece of wood or non-wood. Any bat that is not a solid piece of wood is considered a non-wood bat and is subject to the BBCOR requirements. The bat is illegal, B1 is out and the penalties of 4-1-3b are applied to the head coach.
21	The batter enters the box with a non-wood bat that has the BESR certification mark and appeared on the 2011 approved bat list, but does not have a BBCOR certification mark, RULING: The bat is legal for play.
22	The batter enters the box with a non-wood bat that has a BBCOR certification mark. RULING: The bat is legal for play.
23	A batter enters the box with a non-wood bat that has a post-production sticker labeling it as BBCOR certified. RULING: The bat is illegal since BBCOR post-production labels, stickers or decals are not allowed. The batter is out and the penalties of 4-1-3b are applied to the head coach.
24	A batter enters batting box with an illegal bat in the first inning. The umpire detects the illegal bat. In the third inning, another player from the same team enters the box with an illegal bat and it is detected. In the fifth inning, a third player from the same team enters the box with an illegal bat and it is detected. RULING: For the offense in the first inning, the batter is out (7-4-1a) and the head coach is restricted to the dugout. For the offense in the third inning, the batter is out (7-4-1a) and the head coach is ejected. For the offense in the fifth inning, the batter is out (7-4-1a) and the person who is now acting as head coach is ejected.

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25	Team A is using a donut on a legal bat as a warmup device for on-deck batters. The umpire notices the donut fly off the barrel of the bat. The inside layer of the donut may have chipped away, making the device unsafe and illegal. Many devices that attach to bats are legal when new but may become non-compliant due to excessive wear or damage. RULING: The device shall be declared illegal in its present state.
26	With a runner on first base and one out, the batter enters the batter's box with a non-wood bat that is 2¾" in diameter. RULING: The bat is legal.
27	In the second inning, the pitcher shows the plate umpire a baseball that was fouled off by the batter. The ball has a dark smudge mark on it from the bat. RULING: The umpire declares the bat to be illegal.
28	Bases are loaded with two outs, B6 hits a home run, and while he is circling the bases F2 hands the bat to the umpire-in-chief to examine the barrel. It is discovered that the bat's end cap has been removed and the bat has been stuffed with ping-pong balls. RULING: The bat is illegal, B6 is called for the third out and no runs score and the penalties of 4-1-3b are applied to the head coach.
29	In between innings, the plate umpire notices that the home team is using an electric heater in its dugout to warm bats. RULING: This is legal.
30	F1 prepares to pitch and the offensive team protests that he is wearing a multi-colored pitcher's glove. RULING: The multi-colored glove is legal, as long as it does not include the colors white or gray, and it is determined not to be distracting.
31	F3 catches a routine fair fly ball. The offensive coach in the first-base coaching box notices something dark on his glove. After bringing it to the attention of the base umpire, it is discovered that F3 has tacky pine tar on the glove near the pocket area. RULING: Legal.
32	F9 catches a fly ball with a first baseman's mitt. While leaving the playing field after the third out, the coach of Team B detects this. RULING: There is not a distinction between a glove or mitt. Therefore, the catch is legal. Gloves/mitts that meet the maximum specifications are legal.
33	F1 prepares to pitch and is wearing a glove that has white laces. RULING: Upon discovery, the glove must be removed from the game. The pitcher may resume wearing the glove if the white and/or gray is covered up or removed. The umpires shall not allow the game to be delayed while the equipment is being fixed.
34	F1's glove is multi-color with no white or gray. RULING: The glove must be removed from the game.

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35	F1 is wearing a glove that contains a white manufacturer's logo. The glove has not been discovered by the umpires. B1 bunts to the pitcher, who fields the ball and throws B1 out at first base. The offensive coach brings the glove to attention of the umpire-in-chief and wants the penalty for an illegal glove enforced. RULING: Although a pitcher is not allowed to wear a glove that includes white and/or gray, the only penalty is that the glove shall be removed from play upon discovery. There is no additional penalty (base award).
36	With R2 on second base and one out, B3 gets a base hit line drive to short center field. As R2 advances to third base, F8 throws to F5 in an attempt to put out R2. The ball gets by F5 and is prevented from entering the dugout by a shin guard left on the field by the defense. RULING: The plate umpire, based on the circumstances of the play, judges that the ball would have entered the dead-ball area had it not been for the shin guard left outside the dugout. He awards R2 home and B3 second base.
37	B1 hits a high pop-up and Team A's F2 stumbles over some batting helmets near Team B's dugout and misplays the ball and it becomes foul. RULING: Foul ball.
38	Team A wears the new vest-type jersey. The school's colors are red and white. Its road uniform top is red, with a white undershirt. The pitcher is wearing this uniform. The sleeve of the white shirt does not extend beyond his elbow. RULING: Illegal.
39	Team A wears its gray road traditional sleeved jerseys. The sleeves of the jersey extend beyond the pitcher's elbow. RULING: This is an illegal jersey for the pitcher.
40	A player other than the pitcher request to wear a jacket over his uniform while on base. RULING: Legal.
41	Five team members are wearing a commemorative patch on their arms. Four other players are wearing the same patch on their chests. Is this legal? RULING: Yes.
42	For the upcoming season, team captains vote to dedicate the season in memory of two previous players. Two different patches are designed that meet NFHS specifications. Are these legal to be worn on uniforms? RULING: Yes, if approved by the state association.
43	Team A arrives at the field and the American Flag has been sublimated on the entire uniform jersey. RULING: The uniform is illegal. COMMENT: The American flag is limited to no larger than 2 inches x 3 inches and may be worn on each uniform item. The game shall be played and a report from the officials should be filed at the state association office.
44	Team B has an American Flag located above the number on the back of the jersey. The dimensions of the patch are 2 inches x 3 inches. RULING: The uniform is legal. All uniforms must be compliant with Rule 1-4.
45	After hitting a home run, B4 removes his helmet upon touching second base. RULING: There is no penalty because the ball is dead.

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46	Between innings the umpire notices that a player in the coach's box is not wearing a batting helmet. RULING: The umpire shall eject the player.
47	B1 receives a walk (not intentional). On his way to first base he removes his helmet to give it to the on-deck batter. RULING: This is a delayed dead-ball situation. At the end of playing action, B1 and his coach are warned that subsequent violators shall be ejected. B1 is not declared out. If a team warning previously had been given to that team, B1 would be ejected and replaced by a legal substitute.
48	Non-adult bat/ball shaggers appear in live-ball area not wearing a helmet while the ball is dead. RULING: This is legal.
49	The visiting team wants to use non-adult bat/ball shaggers, but does not have any helmets for them. The coach secures a couple of helmets from his team's equipment. The helmets are noticeably incorrect in size, but the coach claims some protection is better than none, and that he is meeting the intent of the rule. RULING: The coach is incorrect. All helmets should fit reasonably well. A helmet that does not fit properly may not protect the wearer. Unless the coach can secure helmets that fit, the helmets shall not be worn and the bat/ball shaggers are prohibited from being in the live-ball area.
50	A player wants to wear a face mask when he bats. The coach provides a football helmet with a lineman's mask. RULING: Legal.
51	The home team's catcher takes his position behind the plate in the top of the first inning with a skull cap helmet-and-mask combination. RULING: This is legal.
52	The visiting team catcher has a hockey-style helmet. RULING: This is legal. The hockey-style helmet is legal, provided it meets the NOCSAE standard.
53	F1 and a player are playing catch. F1 begins throwing hard. The player playing catch with the pitcher is standing up. Is that player required to wear a catcher's mask? RULING: No. Until a player playing catch with the pitcher or other player or substitute assumes a crouch position, he is not required to wear protective equipment, no matter how hard the pitcher throws.
54	The umpire notices F6 is wearing a head or face protector with a glared surface. RULING: Legal.
55	The umpire notices F9 is wearing a non-glare head or face protector. RULING: Legal, the rule allows defensive players to wear non-glare head or face protector.
56	F1 is wearing a non-glare hard skull cap. The offensive team coach complains to the umpire-in-chief that it is illegal to wear a skull cap. RULING: It is legal for any defensive player to wear a head or face protector as long as the outer surface is non-glare and does not require dual earflaps.

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57	R1 is at first base and the outfield is shading left field. After the pitch, F2 attempts to pick off R1, but overthrows F3. The ball rolls to the outfield fence after touching F9's glove. R1 is between first and second. R1 continues to third and attempts to score but is thrown out on a throw by F9. Before the next pitch, F9's glove is determined to be illegal by the umpire. RULING: The award for use of an illegal glove is two bases from the time the ball touched the illegal glove. Therefore, R1 would have been awarded third base. Since R1 advanced beyond the base that would have been awarded, R1's out stands and the infraction is ignored. The illegal glove shall be replaced.
58	F4, having broken his wrist the previous week, has a hard cast on his catching hand. The cast is not covered. RULING: The second baseman will not be allowed to participate until the cast is padded with at least ½ inch of closed-cell, slow-recovery rubber or other material of the same minimum thickness with similar properties.
59	The shortstop's arm cast is covered with ½ inch of closed-cell, slow recovery rubber. RULING: Illegal.
60	The catcher comes to bat with a knee brace that, while padded, still has an exposed hinge. RULING: This is legal. Knee and ankle braces which are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production do not require any additional padding.
61	The visiting team's head coach, while in the third-base coaching box, has an elbow brace with a pointed hinge at the end of the brace. RULING: This is illegal.
62	The umpire notices R1 wearing a religious medallion around his neck. RULING: The umpire will ask the player to tape the medallion to his body and wear under the uniform.
63	During the pregame meeting between both head coaches and the umpire, Team A's coach shows a letter from the local state association allowing one of its players with a forefinger prosthesis to play. RULING: Both the umpire and Team B's coach accept the letter from the state association because in the association's opinion it is no more dangerous than the corresponding human body part and does not place an opponent at a disadvantage.
64	The umpire observes F2 wearing a loose-fitting bracelet. Examination shows that the bracelet describes F2's diabetic condition. RULING: The umpire will instruct F2 to have the bracelet securely taped to his wrist in such a way that it is visible but does not pose a potential risk to other players. Medical-alert bracelets are not considered jewelry.
65	B1 is wearing a class ring. B1 tapes the ring so that it is no longer visible. RULING: Legal.
66	B1 receives ball four and he or a teammate or coach of Team A immediately requests time. RULING: The umpire shall ignore the request and order B1 to go to first base, after which a player or coach of Team A may request time.

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67	B1 hits a fair line drive that is touched in flight by F4, after which it hits an umpire standing behind F4. The ball is then caught by F6 before it touches the ground. RULING: B1 is out.
68	B1 hits a ground ball that rolls along third baseline and touches both outside and inside the foul line. The ball bounces directly over third or touches third. It lands on foul or fair ground. RULING: The ball is fair.
69	B1 hits a fly ball that comes down on foul ground between home and first. Before it has touched anyone, it rolls to fair ground first, where it is then fielded or lies on the ground. RULING: It is a fair ball.
70	B1 hits a fly ball that comes down on foul ground beyond first. Before it has touched anyone, it rolls to fair ground first, where it is then fielded or lies on the ground. RULING: It is a fair ball.
71	B1 hits a line drive that is inside the foul line when it passes over the fence in front of the stands but which is blown by the wind or curves so it hits the back of the stands outside the foul line extended. RULING: This is a fair ball.
72	The batter hits the ball, drops the bat and it unintentionally hits the ball a second time in foul territory and the ball is either touched by a fielder and/or comes to rest in either fair territory. RULING: The ball is fair.
73	B1 hits a ground ball to F5. The throw to F3 is wide causing him to stretch for the catch. The ball arrives in time, but as F3 attempts to regain his balance, he drops the ball. Is the runner out? RULING: The batter-runner is out.
74	B1 hits a ground ball to F6 who throws to first. F3 juggles the ball so that it rolls up his arm and is clamped to his body by an elbow or forearm when B1 touches first. RULING: B1 is safe. It is not a catch until the ball is secured by the bare hand or glove hand.
75	B1 hits a fly ball to F8. F8 gets the ball in his hands but it is dropped when he collides with a fielder or a wall. RULING: It is not a catch.
76	B1 hits a two hopper back to the pitcher. F1 gloves the batted ball but cannot get the ball out of his glove. He quickly removes the glove with ball that is securely stuck inside the webbing of the glove and shovels the glove to the first baseman who is in contact with first base. The first baseman catches the glove with the ball in it, just before B1 touches first base. Is B1 out? RULING: B1 is out, because F3 had secure possession of the glove and ball.
77	Five minutes prior to the start of the game the home plate umpire calls both team representatives together for the pregame conference. The home team sends out the team captain. RULING: Legal.
78	On a count of 1-ball, 2-strikes, B1 hits a ground ball down the third-base line and the umpire inadvertently declares "foul ball." F5 fields the ball in fair territory and throws to F3. RULING: The ball is dead immediately once it hits the ground; B1 returns to bat with a count of 1-2.

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79	B1 hits a fly ball down the left-field line. F7 goes over near the foul line and is in fair territory when he reaches over the foul line and drops an attempt to catch the ball. RULING: Fair ball
80	B1's bunt rolls up the first-base line where it hits B1's bat that was lying on the ground in fair territory. The ball deflects into foul territory. Is the ball fair or foul? RULING: The ball is foul, provided the bat was not placed there intentionally. The bat is considered to be part of the playing field.
81	While B1 is batting, he hits the ball and the ball strikes him while he is in the batter's box. RULING: The batter is declared out.
82	B1 swings and tips the ball and the ball goes directly to the catcher's glove and then rebounds to the catcher's chest protector, then the ball is caught by the catcher. RULING: The pitch is a strike and the ball remains live.
83	B1 swings and tips the ball and the ball goes directly to the catcher's chest protector and then is caught by the catcher. RULING: The pitch is a strike and the ball remains live.
84	With R1 on first base, B2 attempts to hit on the first pitch, which goes directly from his bat to F2's mitt, then rebounds to F1, who catches the ball in flight as R1 is advancing. RULING: This is a foul ball. The ball is dead and R1 returns to first base.
85	With R1 on first base, B2 has a one-and-one count and attempts to bunt. The ball goes from his bat high into the air with a perceptible arc to F2's glove, and rebounds toward F1, who catches the ball while R1 is advancing. RULING: This is a foul ball. The ball is dead and R1 returns to first base.
86	With one out, R2 is on second and R1 is on first when B4 hits an infield fly. Base runners believe there are two outs and start running as soon as the ball is hit. F4 fails to catch the infield fly and both runners cross home plate. RULING: B4 is out for hitting an infield fly, but the runs count since runners may advance at their own risk.
87	With R2 on second base, B2 hits a grounder to F6. Just as F6 starts to throw to first base, R2 on his way to third base, yells at F6, which startles F6, causing him to throw the ball over F3's head into dead-ball territory. RULING: R2 is called out immediately for verbal interference, and if in the judgment of the umpire the interference prevented a possible double play, B2 also would be called out.
88	R3 is on third and R2 on second. B4 hits down the leftfield line. R3 scores, but R2 maliciously runs over F5 after R3 touches home plate. RULING: Interference because of malicious contact. The ball is dead immediately. R3's run counts because he scored before the interference. R2 is called out and ejected because of malicious contact. The batter-runner shall be returned to the base he last legally touched before interference occurred.
89	With two outs, B3 strikes out, but F2 drops the ball, which rebounds into B3's base path. As B3 begins running to first, B3 accidentally kicks ball. RULING: B3 is guilty of interference.
90	With R2 on second base, the umpire inadvertently interferes with catcher's throw back to F1 and R2 advances to third base. RULING: If, in the umpire's judgment, his interference

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	permitted R2 to reach third base safely, the umpire shall send R2 back to second base. (5-1-2c)
91	R1 attempts to steal second. F2, upon receiving the pitch, throws a pop-up to F6. F5 yells "get back, get back." R1 thinks B2 has hit a pop-up and starts back to first where he is tagged out. RULING: This is legal.
92	B1 hits the ball into the gap. He rounds first and heads to second base. F6 blocks the base while the outfielder still has the ball. RULING: Obstruction.
93	B1 hits the ball into the gap. He rounds first and heads to second base. F6 blocks the base after F6 catches the ball. RULING: Obstruction.
94	A runner is advancing to score when F7 throws home. F2 completely blocks home plate with his lower leg/knee while in possession of the ball. RULING: Legal.
95	A runner is advancing to score when F7 throws home. F2 completely blocks home plate with his lower leg/knee while while juggling and attempting to secure the ball. RULING: Legal.
96	R3 is on third and R1 on first with no outs. F1 contacts the pitcher's plate and assumes the set position stance. As he begins his stretch, R1 advances toward second base attempting to steal. F1 realizes R1 is stealing but he does not throw to second, fearing that R3 will break for home and score. F1 completes his stretch, coming to a pause with the ball in both hands in front of his body. R1 reaches second and rounds it, after which F1 delivers the ball to B3, who fouls a pitch into the stands. RULING: R1 is allowed to remain on second because he was there prior to the time of the pitch. The definition of "time of the pitch" determines the base to which R1 is entitled.
97	R3 is on third base with two outs. F1 contacts the pitcher's plate and assumes 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 legally off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot and throws to F2 to tag out R3. RULING: This is a balk.
98	With R3 on third base, F1 steps on the pitcher's plate to take a sign from F2. After taking the sign, F1 brings both hands up together in front of his body and then stops to adjust the ball. RULING: This is balk.
99	With one out and R1 on first base, B3 hits a fly ball to short left field. R1 rounds second but retreats toward first base when he thinks the ball will be caught. The ball drops, but F7 retrieves the ball and throws it to second base. R1 is between first and second. RULING: R1 is out, as the force was reinstated when he retreated past second base.
100	B1 hits a ground ball to F5, who throws the ball into the dugout. B1 misses first base while advancing to second. The coach of the offensive team says an appeal cannot be honored because the act of throwing the ball into a dead-ball area was a play. RULING: An appeal can be made for the missed base by the defensive team. The throw by F5 was part of the initial play and did not end his team's right to appeal.
101	Following a base hit by B2, the visiting team wishes to appeal R1 missing third base as he advanced to home. After all playing action is over, the pitcher throws the ball to the third baseman while claiming that R1 missed the base. F5 is not watching and the throw goes

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	into a dead-ball area. RULING: After B2 has been awarded two bases, the visiting team may no longer verbally appeal R1's missed base.
102	With R1 at first base, a ground ball is hit to F6, who throws to F4 covering second. R1 slides late at second, stays in the baseline, but R1 makes contact with F4 who is in front of the base, causing him to overthrow first base. RULING: Providing the slide is legal and the contact is not malicious, there is no violation.
103	With R1 on first base, B2 hits a ground ball to F4, who makes a throw to F6 in an effort to turn a double play. R1 does not slide directly to the base but slides or runs away from F6. RULING: This is interference.
104	R3 is on third base and R1 is on first base with no outs. A ground ball is hit to F6, who throws to F4 at second base. R1 slides out of the base path in an attempt to prevent F4 from turning the double play. RULING: Since R1 did not slide directly into second base, R1 is declared out, as well as the batter-runner. R3 returns to third base, the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
105	Bases loaded. A ground ball to F1 is thrown to F2. R3 slides directly into and past home plate. F2 on his throw to another base is contacted by R3 in the baseline extended. RULING: This is interference.
106	Bases loaded. A ground ball to F1 is thrown to F2. R3 slides on the ground not in a direct line to the plate, reaching out with his hand to touch the plate. His contact hinders F2's attempted throw to another base. RULING: This is force-play, slide-rule interference. The ball is immediately dead. R3 is out as well as the batter-runner.
107	R2 is on second base with one out. B3 hits a single and R2 scores. After catching the throw, F2 tries to throw to second base. R2's slide was in a straight line into, over and through the plate in the baseline extended; his contact hinders F2's throw. RULING: The ball is immediately dead ball, R2's run counts and B3 is called out on the interference.