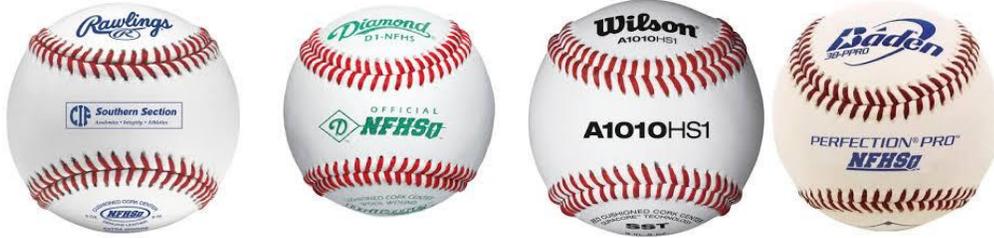


2018 Federation Study Guide:

Please Read Carefully:

1. All of these baseballs are legal for play in 2018



- a. True b. False
2. The catcher's chest protector shall meet the NCSOE standard effective the 2019 season.
 - a. True b. False
 3. If a runner is physically assisted by a coach, the runner is called out immediately and the ball remains alive and in play.
 - a. True b. False
 4. A batter who reaches first base safely and then over runs or over slides may immediately return without liability to be put out provided he does not attempt or feint an advance to second base.
 - a. True b. False
 5. This does not apply to a player who is awarded first base on a base on balls.
 - a. True b. False
 6. For the interpretation of this rule, the batter runner must make a legitimate attempt to advance or feint an advance. Merely turning towards 2nd base shall not be interpreted as an attempt.
 - a. True b. False

7. National Anthem Standoffs do not reflect educational-based athletics and shall be considered unsportsmanlike behavior.



- a. True
- b. False

8. Coaches, players, substitutes, attendants or other bench personnel shall not leave the dugout during a live ball for any unauthorized purposes.



- a. True
- b. False

9. An on-deck hitter coming up to direct the runners on whether to slide or not and in which direction is an unauthorized purpose.

- a. True
- b. False

10. It is legal for a coach to sit outside the designated dugout (bench) or bullpen area on a bucket.



- a. True
- b. False

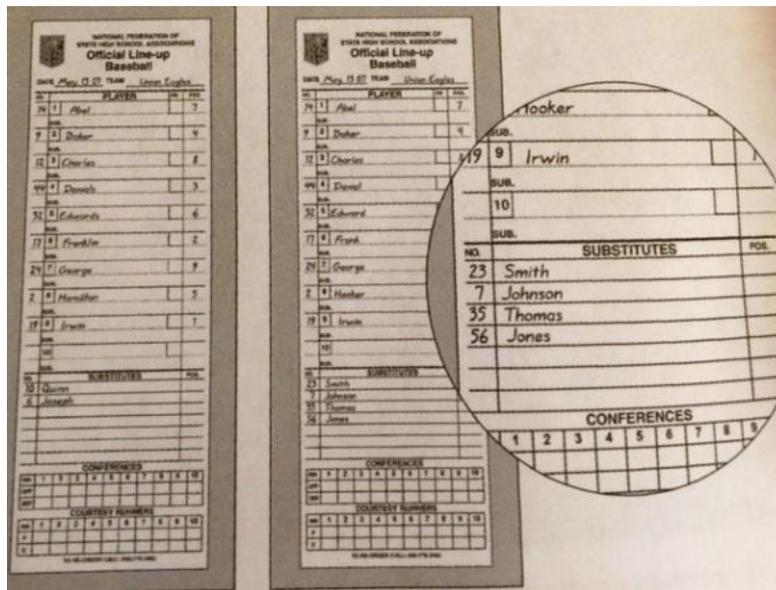
11. Players are not allowed to stand outside their dugout/bench area and make “cat-calls” or other disparaging remarks while the other team is taking infield practice.



- a. True
- b. False

12. All available substitutes shall be listed on the lineup card. No new substitute(s) may be added to their team’s lineup card once they have been submitted, and accepted, by the umpire-in-chief.

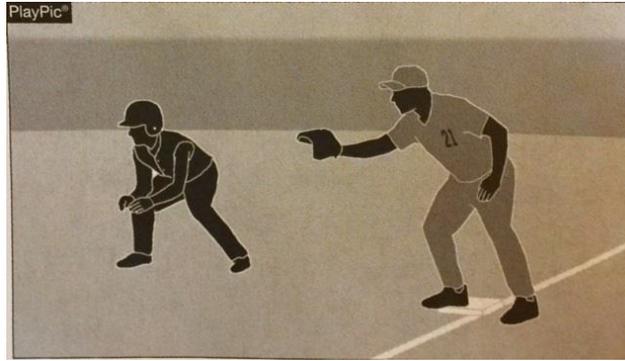
- a. True
- b. False



13. There is no penalty if a coach wants to substitute a player whose name was not listed as a substitute on the lineup card.

- a. True
- b. False

14. The first baseman, shown holding the runner on base, is considered not to be in fair territory, since both feet are not on fair ground.



- a. True b. False

15. It is permissible for the home team to extend their dugout towards home plate or in front of their dugout with a painted line of demarcation.

- a. True b. False

16. All bats not made of a single piece of wood shall meet the Batted Ball Coefficient of Restitution (BBCOR) performance standard and shall be marked with a silk screen or other permanent certification mark. No BBCOR label, sticker or decal will be accepted on any non-wood bat. The certification mark shall be rectangular, a minimum of one inch on each side, and located on the barrel of the bat in a contrasting color to read: "BBCOR .50"



- a. True b. False

17. By the NFHS Baseball Rules, all compression sleeves must be black or solid color for all players.



- a. True b. False

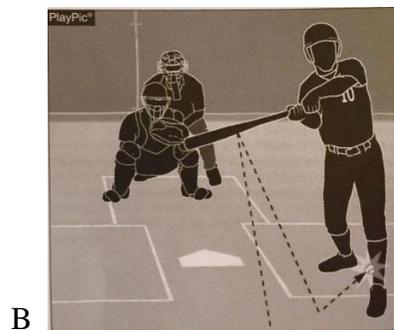
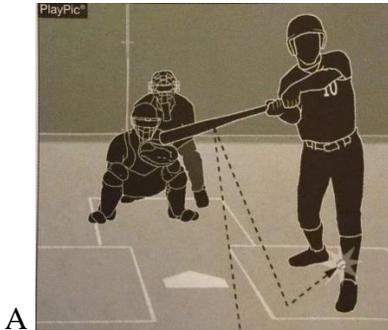
18. An intentional base on balls may be given by the defensive team by having its catcher or coach request the umpire to award the batter first base. This may be done at any time during the batter's at bat.

- a. True
- b. False

19. For a batted ball to be a foul tip it must go sharply and directly from the batter's bat to the catcher's hand or glove and is then caught by only the catchers.

- a. True
- b. False

20. What is your ruling?



- a. Foul ball in A; Out in B
- b. Out in both A and B
- c. Foul ball in both A and B
- d. Ball is alive and in play

21. An infield fly is a fair batted ball (not including a line drive nor an attempted bunt) which can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort, before two are out and first and second, or all bases are occupied.

- a. True
- b. False

22. An infield fly must be caught in the "infield" area and may not be caught by an outfielder at any time.

- a. True
- b. False

23. Before the time of the pitch, if the batter's practice swing contacts the catcher or his equipment, the umpire shall call an immediate dead ball. This is interference and the batter shall be called out..



- a. True
- b. False

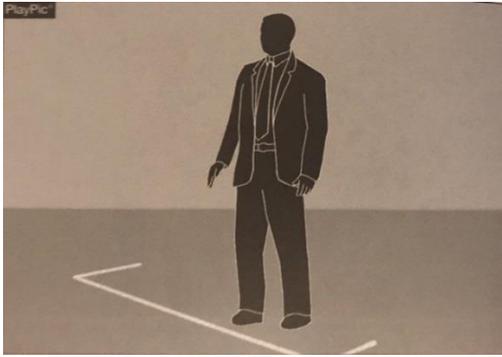
24. A legal slide can be either feet first or head first. If a runner slides feet first, at least one leg and buttock shall be on the ground.
- a. True b. False

25. Which of these slides are legal.



- a. A & B
 b. B & D
 c. All are legal
 d. None of the above are legal
26. Runner on 2nd base with one out. The batter hits a single and the runner from second scores. After catching the throw, the catcher tries to throw to second base. The runner from second's slide was in a straight line into, over and through the plate in the baseline extended. The contact hinders the catcher's throw.
- a. The ball is immediately dead
 b. This is a delayed dead ball
 c. Live ball
 d. Run scores
 e. a & d are both correct
 f. c & d are both correct
 g. None of the above
27. Bases loaded. A ground ball to the pitcher is thrown to the catcher. The runner from third slides on the ground not in a direct line to the plate, reaching out with his hand to touch the plate. His contact hinders the catcher's attempt to throw to another base.
- a. Force-play slide rule interference
 b. Ball is immediately dead
 c. Runner from third is out
 d. Batter runner is out as well
 e. All of the above

28. Legal or Illegal?



- a. Legal b. Illegal

29. By CIF rule, a coach may, but is not required to, wear a helmet while coaching the bases.



- a. True b. False

30. A warning may be verbal or written.

- a. True b. False

31. “Knock it off,” “That’s enough,” “I’m not going to tell you again,” are all examples of verbal warnings.

- a. True b. False

32. If the warning is a written warning, the offender shall be restricted to the bench/dugout for the remainder of the game.

- a. True b. False

33. If any member of the coaching staff who is not the head coach leave the vicinity of the dugout or coaching box to dispute a judgement call by an umpire both he and his head coach shall receive written warnings and be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.

- a. True b. False

34. Following the National Anthem, both teams are required to immediately return to their dugouts. Failure to do so will result in the head coach receiving a written warning and being restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.

- a. True
- b. False

35. It is not legal for a coach or player to use a camera, tablet or phone to record video during a game from the dugout.



- a. True
- b. False

36. Umpires may use the video from the home dugout for the purpose of getting a call right.

- a. True
- b. False

37. Coaches or players are not permitted to record video while in the coach's box.



- a. True
- b. False

44. A second defensive conference to the same pitcher in the same inning will result in his removal as the pitcher for the remainder of the game.
- a. True
 - b. False
45. The home team head coach shall decide whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable for starting the game. After the game starts, the umpires are sole judges as to whether conditions are fit for play. Between games of a double header, the umpires will confer with the head coach of the home team as to whether conditions are fit for play.
- a. True
 - b. False
46. For 2017, head coaches are being asked to not separate lineup cards prior to the home plate meeting and just hand everything to the home plate umpire.
- a. True
 - b. False
47. It is not acceptable to provide a lineup card to the opposing team scorekeeper before the pregame meeting at home plate.
- a. True
 - b. False
48. Umpires are instructed to take the home lineup card first, then the visiting lineup card before inspecting either of the lineup cards.
- a. True
 - b. False
49. The game shall not begin until both coaches verify to the umpire-in-chief that all participants are properly equipped.
- a. True
 - b. False
50. An outfield fence has a distance of 350 feet down the lines, but it is 270 feet to straight away center field. During the pregame conference, the home team's head coach informs the umpires that any batted ball that goes over the center-field fence shall be considered a ground rule double.
- a. Legal if both coaches agree to this ground rule.
 - b. Illegal. Ground rules shall not supersede the NFHS Baseball Rules Book.
 - c. The home team is the sole decision maker in setting the ground rules.
 - d. If the visiting team disagrees the umpires will make the final decision.
51. In an interscholastic contest, seven innings is considered a full game. Rain or darkness causes a game to be called at the end of 3 ½ innings. RULING:
- a. If the home team is ahead after 3/12 innings this would be a regulation game and the home team would be declared the winner.
 - b. This is not a regulation game
 - c. In games that are seven innings in length, the regulations concerning a called game are that at least 4 ½ innings are required for the game to be completed.
 - d. Both b and c are correct

52. At the beginning of the game, the opposing coaches agree to play two five-inning games. RULING: A regulation varsity consists of seven innings and predetermining games to be five innings is not legal.

- a. True
- b. False

53. A game shall be forfeited if a team is unable to provide eight players to start the game or cannot provide nine players to finish the game.

- a. True
- b. False

54. If a team is playing with eight players, it can later play with nine if an eligible player is found.

- a. True
- b. False

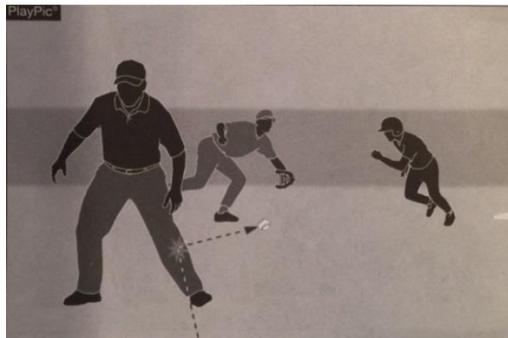
55. When playing with eight players, an out will be called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.

- a. True
- b. False

56. The batter hits a pop fly on the foul line just past first base. The first baseman attempts to make a play, but drops the ball. The plate umpire correctly signals fair ball but the base umpire verbalizes foul ball. RULING: Even though this was a fair ball, because the umpire inadvertently called it foul and it touched the ground, the ball is dead and the batter will return to the plate.

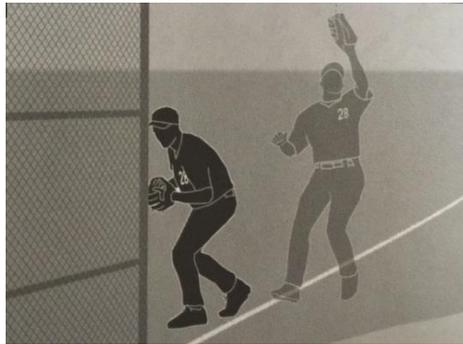
- a. True
- b. False

57. A batted ball that touches an umpire is always an immediate dead ball



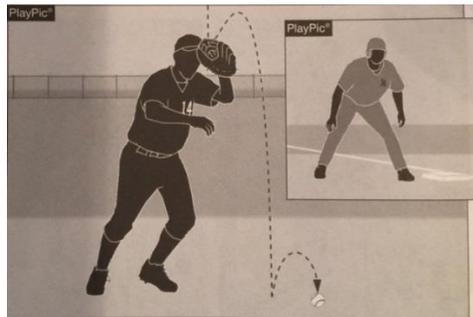
- a. True
- b. False

58. After catching a fair or foul (fly or line drive), the fielder leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet into dead-ball territory.



- a. This is a catch. The ball becomes dead once the fielder steps into dead-ball territory with both feet. All runners would advance one base.
- b. No catch, the fielder must remain in the field of play.
- c. This is a catch. Runners may advance at their own peril under the “catch and carry” provision.
- d. This is a catch. The ball will become dead once the fielder steps into dead-ball territory with one foot. All runners would advance one base.

59. When an infielder intentionally drops a fair fly with at least first base occupied and less than 2 outs, the ball is dead immediately.



- a. True
- b. False

60. Ruling:

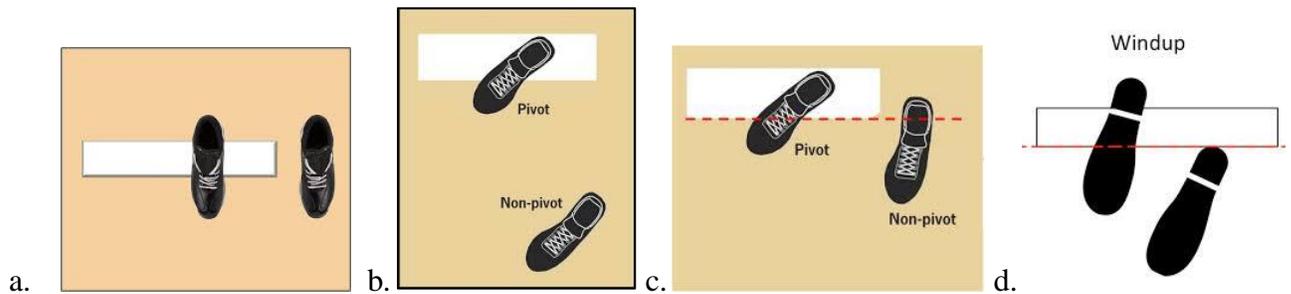


- a. This is interference. This is a delayed dead-ball. As soon as the catcher's initial attempt to retire the runner is unsuccessful the ball shall become dead.
- b. This is interference. The ball is dead immediately and all runners are returned to their base(s) at the time of the pitch
- c. As long as the catcher gets off a good throw this could still be just baseball
- d. This is interference. This is a delayed dead-ball. If a runner is not retired on the play the interference will be enforced at the end of all playing action

61. The ball becomes dead immediately when a balk or illegal pitch is committed.

- a. True
- b. False

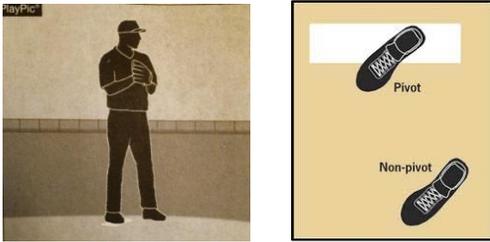
62. Which of the following positions is not a legal starting position to be considered in the windup position?



63. The pitcher takes the set position with his pivot foot entirely in front of and parallel with the pitcher's plate. His non-pivot foot is entirely in front of his pivot foot (toward home plate) but is not within the plane of each end of the pitcher's plate.

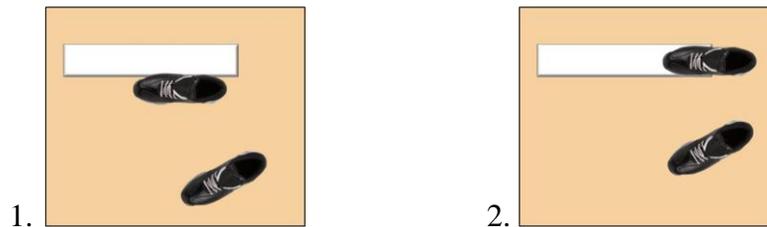
- a. Call "Time" and instruct the pitcher that he must have his non-pivot foot within the plane of each end of the pitcher's plate.
- b. Legal. Only the pivot foot is required to be within the plane of the pitcher's plate.
- c. If no runners are on base this is legal, but if with runner(s) on base this would be a balk.
- d. If no runners are on base this would be an illegal act and a ball added to the count, with runner(s) on base this is a balk.

64. Many pitchers are starting in this position and coming set. This is a legal.



- a. True b. False

65. Is this a legal set position?



1. 2.
- a. Legal in 2, illegal in 1
 b. Both are illegal set positions
 c. Both are legal set positions
 d. Legal in 1, illegal in 2

66. With a runner on first base the pitcher delivers the pitch to the batter but the ball slips out of his hand. The runner on first, seeing this, attempts to advance to second. The catcher gloves the ball which is rolling towards the first base foul line and throws out the runner from first at second base. When the catcher gloved the pitched ball it had not crossed the foul line.

- a. Legal play. The runner is out.
 b. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the foul lines this is a balk. The ball is dead once the catcher gloves the ball and the runner on first is awarded second base.
 c. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the foul lines this is a balk. This is a delayed dead ball. Once the runner from first is tagged out the umpire shall call "Time" and award the runner on first second base.
 d. None of the above.

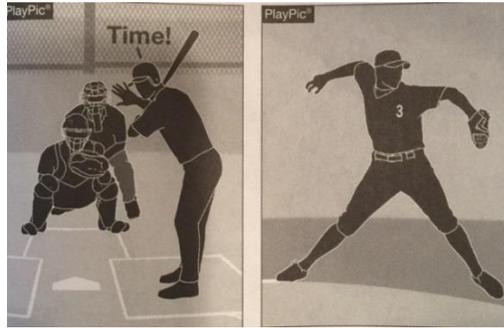
67. With a runner on first base the pitcher delivers the pitch to the batter but the ball slips out of his hand. The runner on first seeing this attempts to advance to second. The catcher runs up grabs the ball which is rolling towards the first base foul line and throws out the runner from first at second base. When the catcher gloved the pitched ball it had just crossed the first base foul line.

- a. Legal play. The runner is out.
 b. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the vicinity of home plate, this is a balk. The ball is dead once the catcher gloves the ball and the runner on first is awarded second base.
 c. The batter will remain at bat with a ball added to his count.
 d. Both a and c.

68. Runner on first, two outs and a three ball two strike count on the batter. The runner on first, anticipating the pitch attempts to steal second. The pitcher, in a legal set position steps directly towards second base with his non-pivot foot and throws out the runner from first at second. RULING: Since the pitcher threw to an unoccupied base this would be a balk.

- a. True
- b. False

69. Runner on first; the pitcher comes to a complete and discernable stop. The batter requests time but the umpire does not grant the request. As the pitcher commits to pitch the batter steps out of the box with one foot. The pitcher, seeing the batter step out does not pitch the ball and stops in mid delivery.



- a. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call “Time” and begin play anew.
- b. Since the pitcher did not pitch the ball this would be a balk. The runner on first would be awarded second base.
- c. Since the batter caused the pitcher not to pitch, the batter is guilty of interference and shall be called out.
- d. Since the batter caused the pitcher not to pitch, charge the batter with a strike. If there was already two strikes, the batter would be out.

70. Runners on first and third; The Pitcher steps and feints to third and then steps and throws to first attempting to pick off the runner at first. RULING: Balk

- a. True
- b. False

71. To start the game, the starting pitcher may warm up using not more than eight throws. These throws are not timed as the game has not started yet.

- a. True
- b. False

72. When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, such relief pitcher may not use more than five throws, completed within one minute timed from the first throw.

- a. True
- b. False

73. At the beginning of each subsequent inning, the returning pitcher may warm up by using not more than eight hrows, completed in one minute timed from the third out of the previous half-inning.

- a. True
- b. False

74. For the purpose of the batting order, an improper batter is considered to be at bat as soon as he enters the batter's box and the ball is live.

- a. True
- b. False

75. Team A's Batting order is listed as: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I. The entire game Team A has been following the batting order of: A,B,D,C,E,F,G,H,I. PLAY: Bottom of the seventh inning, one out, runner on third and a score of 2-1 in favor of Team B. Batter D comes to bat. The three ball one strike pitch gets away from the catcher and the runner on third scores. Team B's coach appeals that D has batted out of order. RULING:

- a. Batter D has batted out of order. Call batter D out and return the runner to third with two outs. Batter C is the next proper batter.
- b. Batter D has batted out of order. Call out Batter C and return the runner to third with two outs. Batter D is the next proper batter.
- c. Batter D has batted out of order. Call Batter C out. Since the advance of the runner took place on a wild pitch during the at bat his advance is legal and his run scores. Batter C is the next proper batter.
- d. Batter D has batted out of order. Call Batter C out. Since the advance of the runner on third took place on a wild pitch during the at bat his advance is legal and his run scores. Batter D is the next proper batter.

76. Team A's Batting order is listed as: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I: Top of the second inning; D bats instead of A and singles. B then follows D and flies out. E bats instead of C and singles. Before the next pitch, play or attempted play the defensive coach appeals.

- a. E is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. F is the next proper batter.
- b. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D is on base he is skipped and E would now be the proper batter.
- c. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D batted out of order and is the next proper batter he is replaced on base and is the next proper batter.
- d. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D is on base and E already batted, F would be the next proper batter.

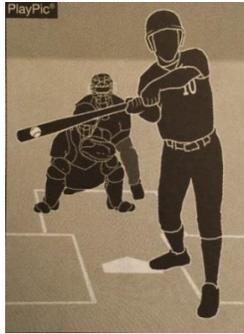
77. When no legal appeal is made for batting out of order, the next batter shall be the batter whose name follows that of such legalized improper batter.

- a. True
- b. False

78. Once he begins his turn at bat, the batter must keep at least one foot in the batter's box throughout his time at bat.

- a. True
- b. False

79. A batter is out for making contact with the ball, either fair or foul, if either foot touches home plate.



- a. True b. False

80. If the batter permits the ball to touch him it will be judged as a strike or a ball depending on the location of the pitch.

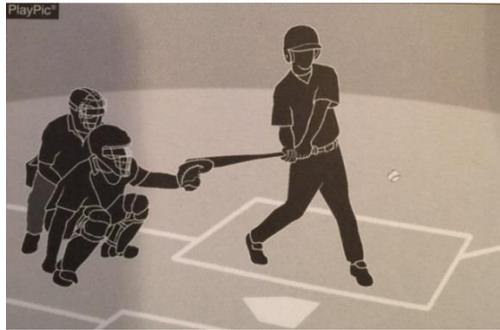
- a. True b. False

81. RULING:



- a. The ball is dead, batter is awarded 1st base
- b. The ball is dead, the batter intentionally got hit by the pitch. He will stay at bat and have a ball added to his count.
- c. The ball is dead, the batter intentionally got hit by the pitch. He will stay at bat and have a strike added to his count.
- d. If there was already 2 strikes the batter shall be called out
- e. Both c and d are correct answers

82. The batter's swing is obstructed by the catcher. The batter shall be awarded first base unless the coach chooses to take the results of the play.



- a. True b. False

83. A legal appeal must be made prior to a pitch, next play or attempted play.

- a. True b. False

84. A fielder must have the ball to make a dead-ball appeal:

- a. True b. False

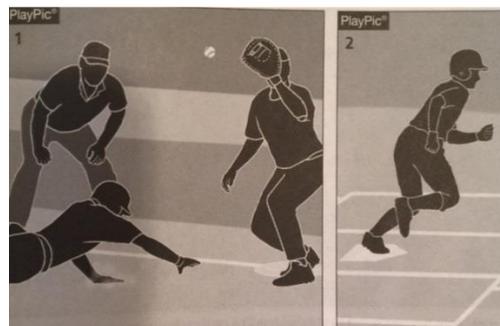
85. R1 advances past, but does not touch, the plate. R2 then scores by touching the plate. At that point R1 is told to go back and touch home plate by his teammates. Provided the ball is still in play it is legal for R1 to return and touch home plate.

- a. True b. False

86. A runner may not return to touch a missed base once he has touched the base beyond the missed base.

- a. True b. False

87. If a runner leaves a base too soon on a caught fly ball and returns in an attempt to retag, this is a force play and no runs will score when the third out is a force.



- a. True b. False

88. If two unforced base runners occupy the same base and both are tagged, the lead runner is called out.

- a. True b. False

89. Obstruction is always at least a one base award from the last base legally occupied by the obstructed runner at the time of the obstruction.
- True
 - False
90. The runner on third is attempting to score as the centerfielder throws the ball to the catcher. The catcher is four to five feet up the third base line towards third base but is not able to catch the ball in order to make a tag. The runner, rather than running into the catcher, slides behind the catcher into foul territory and then attempts to touch home plate with his hand but misses. The catcher then catches the ball and attempts to tag the runner.
- Obstruction is called as soon as the runner needed to avoid the fielder without possession of the ball. This is an immediate dead ball.
 - Obstruction is called as soon as the runner needed to avoid the fielder without possession of the ball. This is a delayed dead ball.
 - Obstruction is called as soon as the fielder is in possession of the ball. If the runner is safe then there is no need to call the obstruction.
 - There is no infraction on this play.
91. Runners on second and third, the runner on third attempts to steal home on the pitch in a suicide squeeze. As the batter attempts to bunt, the catcher steps across home plate, catches the ball and tags out the runner from third. The runner on second remained at second base.
- Legal provided the catcher does not make contact with the batter or his bat.
 - This is catcher's obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first and the runner on third home. Since the runner on second was not attempting to steal or forced, he remains at second. The catcher and head coach of the defensive team shall receive a warning.
 - This is catcher's obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first and the runner on third home. Since the runner on second was not attempting to steal or forced, he remains at second.
 - This is catcher's obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first, the runner on third home and the runner on second third base.
92. Runners on first and second, one out. The batter swings and, in spite of hitting the catcher mitt for obstruction, is able to muscle the ball into short left field, the runner from second scores. The runner from first stops short of second when he hears the bat contact the mitt. The batter-runner reaches first safely. The left fielders throw to second base beats the runner from first at second base for a force out.
- Since the batter made first safely, the catcher's obstruction is ignored.
 - Enforce the catcher's obstruction. Return runner on second to third, runner on first to second, and award batter-runner first.
 - The coach informs you that he wants the run to score and to ignore the obstruction. The runner from first remains out.
 - b and c are both correct.

93. Runner on first base no outs. The batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman. The third baseman's throw pulls the second baseman off the base, and the runner from first is safe. The second baseman continues his pivot and attempts to retire the batter-runner at first. The second baseman's throw is errant and enters a dead-ball area behind first.
- Runner on first is awarded third. Batter-runner is awarded second.
 - Runner on first is awarded home. Batter-runner is awarded second.
 - Runner on first is awarded third. Batter-runner is awarded second.
 - Runner on first is awarded home. Batter-runner is awarded third.
94. It is permissible for the catcher to block the base path provided he is in the act of fielding and waiting for the ball to arrive. For interpretation purposes, in the act of fielding shall be considered as the last 60 feet.
- True
 - False
95. Runner on first is stealing on the pitch. The shortstop drops to a knee while taking the throw, partially blocking the inside edge of the base. The runner from first slides to the inside edge of the base, contacting the shortstop's knee and is then tagged out. RULING: Since the shortstop did provide access to the base, even though it was not the part that the runner from first wanted, this is legal, and no obstruction should be called.
- True
 - False
96. When a ball is thrown into dead ball territory and it is the first play by an infielder, how are bases awarded:
- one base on an overthrow
 - Use the one + one rule
 - Two bases from the time of the pitch
 - Two bases from the time of the throw.
97. Bases loaded. The pitched ball deflects off the catcher's shin guard and rolls towards the dugout. As the catcher is chasing the ball the runner on third has already scored and the runner on second is attempting to advance to home as well. The catcher slides and makes contact with the ball deflecting it into the dugout. In the umpire's judgment had the catcher not made contact with the ball it would not have entered dead ball territory. How are bases awarded?
- Two bases from the time of the pitch
 - One base from the time of the pitch
 - Since the ball would not have entered the dugout on its own, the award would be two bases from the time of the contact.
 - None of the above.

98. Runners on first and third, one out. The batter hits a ball to right field. The right fielder makes a catch on the warning track. The runners are tagging. The runner on third scores easily and the runner on first is safe at second. The defense successfully appeals that runner on first did not legally retouch.

- a. No run scores because the appeal play is a force out.
- b. The runner on third scores because the appeal play is a "time play."
- c. No run scores because the appeal play is an out at first before runner on third has scored.
- d. None of the above

99. It is permissible for a runner to leap over a fielder in attempt to avoid being tagged..



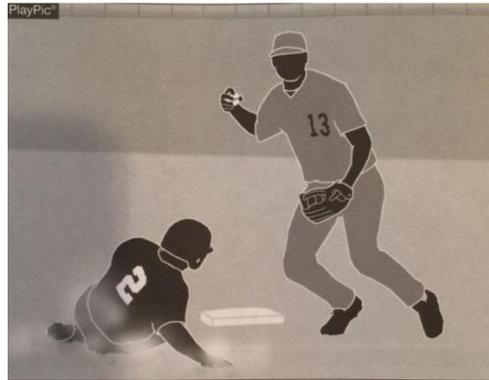
- a. True
- b. False

100. This is a legal slide.



- a. True
- b. False

101. A runner may slide in a direction away from the fielder to avoid making contact and altering the play of the fielder even though he is not sliding directly into the base.



a. True

b. False