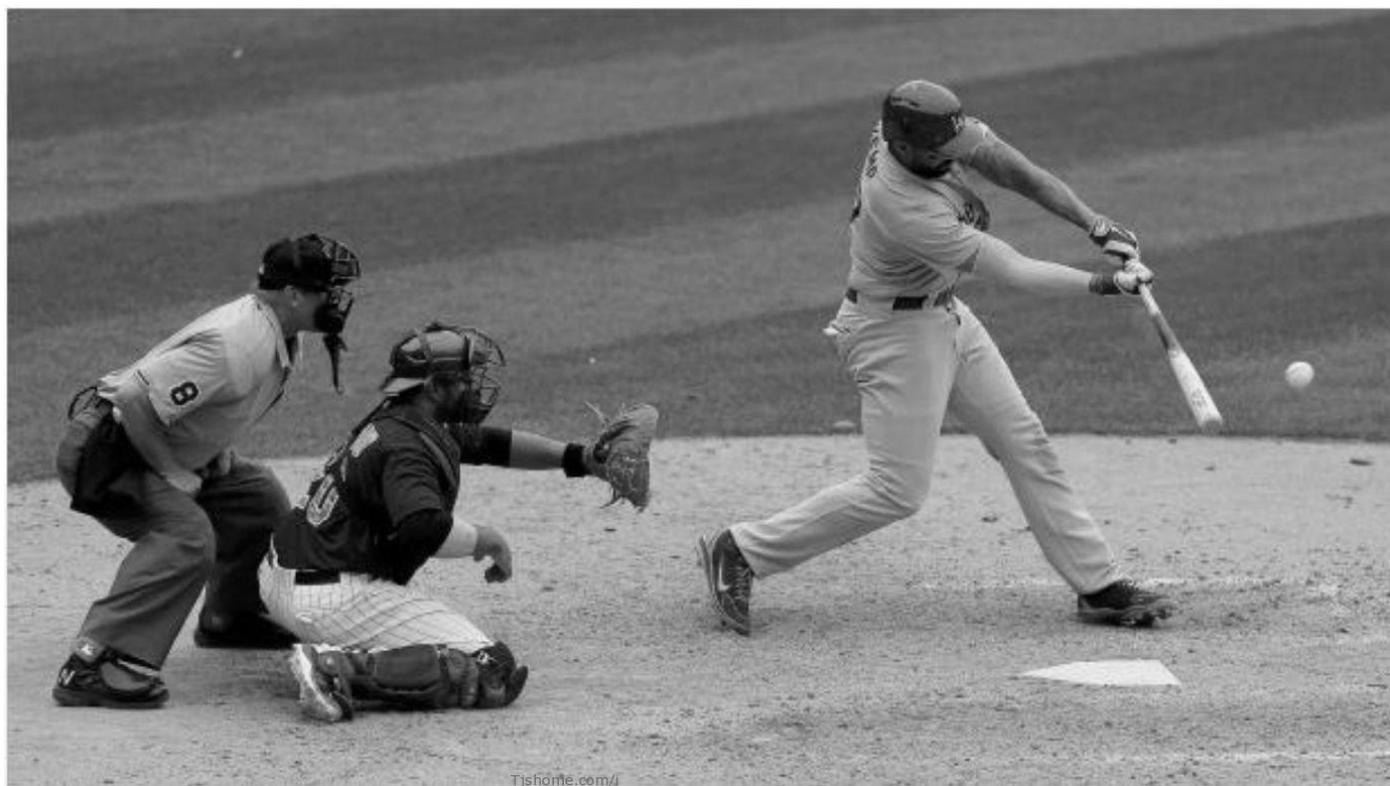




LEVEL 2 UMPIRE CLINIC

STUDENT WORKBOOK

Defense



NAME: _____

CLINIC LOCATION: _____

CLINICIAN NAME: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

WEBSITE: www.bcbua.ca

Copyright © BCBUA 2016



BCBUA REFRESHER

True	False	Questions
		1. The pitcher can wear a red and black glove so long as it is not distracting.
		2. If a batted ball comes to a complete stop directly on a foul line it is a foul ball.
		3. If a batted ball hits the pitcher in the arm and then deflects into foul territory before 1 st base, it is a foul ball.
		4. If a batted ball hits the 3 rd base bag and then bounces back towards the 3 rd base dugout it is a fair ball.
		5. It is still a catch if a fielder has possession of a fly ball in his glove for 3 seconds before dropping it.
		6. In order to make the game more fun for the fans, a player can catch a fly ball in his cap.
		7. If a fielder falls into a dugout after making a catch, it is still a legal catch.
		8. On a foul tip the umpire should signal strike and say loudly, "that's a foul tip!"
		9. If a substitute batter comes up to bat but does not tell the umpire that they are a substitute, they are legal as soon as they step into the batter's box.
		10. In order to put the ball back into play, the pitcher must be on the pitching plate with the ball in their possession and the plate umpire must signal and say " let's get it on! "
		11. The runner from 1 st steals 2 nd . On the attempted throw from the catcher the plate umpire gets in the way of the throw to 2 nd base which ends up in center field. This is not umpire Interference as it was a thrown not a batted ball.
		12. With a runner going from 2 nd to 3 rd on a hit to right field, the thrown ball goes wild and hits the base coach as he was trying to get out of the way. This is Interference.
		13. The batter is hit in the hands while swinging at the ball. The umpire should award the batter 1 st base.
		14. With a runner at 1 st the batter hits a ground ball towards the 2 nd baseman. Before he can field the ball it hits the runner going to 2 nd from 1 st . The umpire should call Obstruction on the runner and award the batter 1 st base and call the runner out.
		15. If the batter's foot is completely outside the batter's box on the ground and he makes contact with the ball, he is OUT , regardless if the ball is called Fair or Foul.
		16. With a count of 3-2, the batter tries to bunt the ball, but it rolls foul. The batter stays at bat with the same count.
		17. On a fly ball, the runners can retouch and leave their bases as soon as a defensive player touches the ball.
		18. A pitcher can only have 8 warm-up pitches at the beginning of each inning.
		19. If a batter argues balls and strikes, the umpire should immediately eject the player, the coach and the player's parents.
		20. If the manager or catcher asks the plate umpire to check with his partner on a check swing, he must do so.

BCBUA DRESS CODE

<u>Key item</u>	<u>Provincial</u>
Cap	Navy shirt – Navy cap Black shirt – Black cap Powder shirt – Black or Navy cap
Shirt/Jersey	Black (optional) Powder(Mandatory) Navy (optional) *Pink (permitted – see note)
Undershirt	Black – Black Powder – Navy or Black Navy – Red or Navy
Jacket	Black with Black cap Navy with Navy cap
Pants	Heather grey or Charcoal grey
Socks	Black
Shoes	Black
Ball bag	Black or Navy
Belt	Black

Umpiring Game Crews must be dressed in the same manner (i.e. – everyone wears the same color cap and jersey.) Umpires may wear a jacket or jersey with no crests. No numbers may be worn on any jacket or jersey. Plate umpire only has the option of wearing a long sleeve jersey (both National and Provincial codes).

*Pink jerseys at Special Events in support of Cancer charity is allowed at the supervisor’s discretion provided the crew working the game all match.

Indicators – only the plate umpire is to use an indicator during the game. Base Umpires are not to use an indicator or a ball bag – EVER!

UMPIRE EQUIPMENT:

- **CUP! If you have to ask....**
- **Good shoes with decent tread for bases**
- **For plate:**
 - **Shin guards (under the pants)**
 - **Chest Protector (inside)**
 - **Mask (hockey style helmet approved as well)**
 - **Plate shoes**
 - **Plate brush**
 - **Ball bag**
 - **Pen**

APPEARANCE

It must be remembered that you are judged from the moment you walk onto the field. Your shoes should be polished, your uniform clean, pants pressed, and cap looking good. Your hair should look neat under your cap, and you should walk with authority to the plate area for the Plate Meeting. There is no second chance to make a first impression.

PLATE MEETING

SCENARIO

Johnny and Eric are assigned to do a double header at Mission River Ball Park on a beautiful Sunday afternoon. Game time is set for 1 o'clock.

1. What time should both umpires arrive at the ball park?
2. What are 3 things that the umpires should talk about between themselves in the dressing room before going out to work the 1st game? (Pre-Game Conference)
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. In the above scenario, what time should the Plate Meeting start?
4. Who should be involved in the Plate Meeting?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
5. What are 3 things that should be discussed at the Plate Meeting?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
6. What are 3 things that should never be discussed at the Plate Meeting?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

The Pitcher

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Pitcher's Glove 3.07

- The pitcher's glove may not be:
 - _____
 - _____
 - " _____ "
 - Have anything attached to it (ie tape, Band-Aids)

The pitcher's glove may be multicoloured or two-toned.

UNIFORM

- The pitcher's undershirt sleeves may not be:
 - _____
 - One _____ and One short
 - _____
 - unless matching the rest of the team

THE PITCHER MAY NOT WEAR:

- _____glove
- _____
- _____
 - Medic alert bracelets are acceptable
 - If the jewelry is a distraction to the batter (sun reflecting off of bright shiny metal) it cannot be worn. Umpires are to have the pitcher take these items off prior to the game commencing. If it is brought to your attention after the fact, still make the pitcher take these items off.

TAKING SIGNS

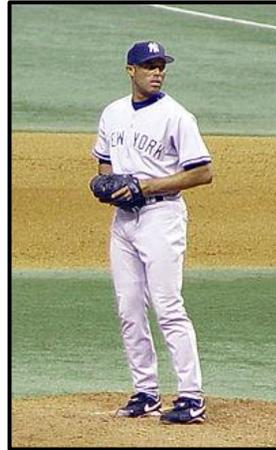
- The pitcher must take signs on the Pitching rubber
 - There is no penalty for taking signs while off the Pitching rubber
 - Must take signs from the catcher, not dugout (no penalty, just enforce this)
 - Be aware of a _____pitch situation

POSITIONS

There are two legal pitching positions:



When a pitcher holds the ball with both hands in front of his body, with his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate and his other foot free, he will be considered in the **Windup Position**.



Set Position shall be indicated by the pitcher when he stands facing the batter with his pivot foot in contact with and his other foot in front of the pitcher's plate, holding the ball in both hands in front of his body and coming to a complete stop.

THE PITCHER MUST DO ONE OF THESE 3 THINGS WHILE IN CONTACT WITH THE PITCHER'S RUBBER

1. Step _____ the back of the pitcher's Plate with their _____ foot
 - a. The pivot foot is the one on the same side as their throwing arm
2. _____ and Throw directly to a base
3. _____ the ball to the batter

WARMUP PITCHES

- ___ warm-up pitches at the beginning of the game or inning
- Not to exceed ___ minute of time
- If a pitcher needs to come into the game in an emergency situation, they are allowed as many warm-up pitches as the _____ deems necessary
 - injury
 - ejection
 - Illegal Actions

THE PITCHER SHALL NOT 6.02 (C)1-9:

- Go to his _____ while in contact with the Pitcher's Plate (ball)
 - The pitcher is allowed to lick his fingers while on the mound as long as he clearly wipes them off prior to touching the baseball
 - The umpires may allow the pitchers to blow warm air from their mouth onto their hands if it is cold outside
- _____ the ball on his clothing or glove (Ejection)

- Note: although the rule is to eject the pitcher, it is advisable to warn pitchers first as they probably don't know that they can't do this
- _____ a foreign substance to the ball of any kind (Ejection)
 - pine tar, tiger balm, gum, saliva
- _____ the ball in any manner (Ejection)
 - Mud, spit, scraping the surface of the ball with a cleat or shinguard.

INTENTIONALLY PITCHING AT BATTER 6.02(C)(9)

This is a safety rule. The umpire is the sole judge as to whether or not a pitcher hit a batter on purpose.

- Always consider the _____ of players
- Skill of the pitcher
 - If the pitcher has been wild for most of the game, hitting a batter is probably not intentional
 - Just because a pitcher hits several batters does not mean that they are intentionally pitching at them
 - Talk to the manager and suggest a new pitcher
- situation in the game
 - Teams yelling back and forth
 - Prior interactions between the teams
 - Events of a prior play (ie: Home Run)

Umpires have only 2 real penalties to choose from

1. _____ the pitcher immediately
 - Coach/manager can also be ejected if the umpire feels they were involved
2. _____ pitchers and managers of both teams that any more _____ pitches at batters will result in ejections of pitcher and manager

After this warning, it is possible for another batter to get hit, without ejecting the pitcher. This can occur if the umpire:

- Decides that the pitch was not intentionally thrown at the batter
- Be prepared to explain this to the coach/manager, if necessary
- Just because a pitcher throws inside, this does not constitute a throwing at situation

BALKS 6.02 (a)

Balks can only occur:

- With runner(s) on base
- Pitcher must be in contact with the rubber

The 3 most common types of balks:

1. pitcher does not come to a complete _____ before pitching while in set-position
2. starts to pitch to the batter, then _____
3. does not step _____ to a base before throwing to that base

If a balk occurs, all runners are awarded one base

- Ball is _____
- Runners can advance beyond the base they are awarded
 - Approved ruling: if the pitcher balks while trying to pick off a runner at 1st and throws to the ball to the 1st baseman, the umpire is to call "Time" immediately and the ball is dead
- If the pitcher balks and still pitches to the batter _____ the batter hits the ball:
 - if batter and all other runners advance 1 base safely ignore the balk
 - if batter or any runner does not advance one base safely enforce the balk
- **new rule as of 2014**
 - It is a balk if, with runners on first and third, the pitcher steps toward third and does not _____ merely to bluff the runner back to third
 - Call this balk immediately when the pitcher fails to complete the pick-off attempt at 3rd base– Note Pitcher can only ever bluff or fake to 2nd base if it is occupied.

OBSTRUCTION 6.01(h)

Obstruction is the act of a fielder who prevents or hinders a runner from advancing to, or going back to, a base safely. The fielder will **NOT** have _____ of the baseball when this happens.

There are 2 types of Obstruction

1. When a play is being made on the runner (call "TIME" immediately)

Example 1: Rundown between 1st and 2nd base. First baseman throws the ball to the Shortstop. First baseman then bumps runner after letting go of the ball.

WHAT HAPPENS?

When an umpire sees Obstruction they should point to the fielder who is guilty and say "That's Obstruction". If a play is made on the runner, the umpire should call "Time". Then the umpire should award the runner the next base to nullify the action.

2. When there is no play being made on the runner (ex. Player rounding a base and the ball is in the OF). DO NOT CALL TIME.

Example 2: Batter-runner tries to stretch a single into a double. As they round 1st base they bump into the 1st baseman who is standing in their way. Batter-runner is slowed down enough to be thrown out at 2nd.

WHAT HAPPENS?

If there is no play being made on the runner, then the umpire should NOT call Time, and just let the play continue. You still have to make the “That’s Obstruction” call but the ball is live and in play. At the conclusion of the play, if the umpire feels that the runner would not have advanced any further, then there is no base award. If the umpire thinks that further advance was possible, then he will award another base.

COLLISIONS AT HOME PLATE (SLIDE OR AVOID) 6.01 (i)

- This is a safety rule! Applies at _____ bases, but most commonly at second base and Home Plate
- Catcher cannot block the plate without the ball
- Must leave some portion of the plate for the runner to get to
- If the catcher is In the Act of _____ the ball, he is allowed to block the plate
 - o The ball must be in-flight nearing home plate before the catcher is considered to be In the Act of Receiving the ball
- The Runner MUST Slide or _____ colliding with the fielder/catcher.
 - o It is likely that when the runner slides that he makes contact with the fielder or catcher... this is not only allowed, but expected. The runner cannot usually do both.

WHAT HAPPENS?

If the catcher (fielder) blocks the base without the baseball and prevents the runner from getting to the plate, the runner will be called safe because the catcher has committed _____.

If the catcher has the ball, and the runner fails to slide or avoid – and contacts the catcher, the runner will be called _____ automatically, whether the catcher hangs onto the ball or not.

If the contact is malicious, dirty, elbows high, feet high, or anything of that nature, the runner is automatically out, and MUST be _____!

If the runner touched home plate before making malicious contact with the catcher (who might have been standing on the first base side of the plate with the ball) then the run counts, but the runner should be _____!

Catcher's Interference 6.01 (c)

If the catcher gets in the way of the batter trying to hit the ball (usually the glove gets hit by the bat), this is catcher's interference. As the umpire you will hear 2 sounds usually when this happens. And the catcher will probably have a sore hand!

- If all runners including batter advance one base safely, ignore it!
 - o Batter does not need to hit the ball or the ball does not need to be fair
- If all runners including batter do not advance one base safely
 - o Place batter at _____
 - o All other runners return to Time of Pitch base unless forced to advance due to the batter going to 1st
 - o If a runner was stealing home on the play _____ the run

- **Offence has the option of not accepting the ruling**
 - 1 out, runner at 3rd. the batter swings at a pitch hitting the catcher's glove in the process, but still is able to hit a high fly ball to center field. The center fielder makes the catch. The runner from 3rd scores easily, the batter is out. The umpire calls Catcher's interference and sends the runner back to 3rd and places the batter at 1st. The offensive manager comes out and asks if he has the option for the run to count. The answer is YES. The umpire now allows the run, and allows the catch for the 2nd out.

BASE AWARDS AND OVERTHROWS (5.05)

What is an Awarded Base?

An awarded base is a base to which the batter or runner(s) must advance at the direction of the umpire. The batter or runner(s) may advance to the awarded base without liability of being put out. The batter or runner(s) **must touch all intervening bases** and may not advance past the awarded base without liability of being put out.

4 Base Awards (5.06(b)(4)(A))

- Fair batted ball passes out of the playing field in _____ in fair territory
- A ball in flight that would have been a home run that is _____ touched by a defensive player by any piece of detached apparel or equipment
- A defensive player _____ a fair batted ball in flight out of play in fair territory

3 Base Awards (5.06(b)(4)(B))

- A fair batted ball that is deliberately touched by a defensive player with _____ apparel or equipment

2 Base Awards

- A fair batted ball that _____ out of play (ground rule double) (5.05(a)(6))
- Fair batted ball gets _____ or becomes unplayable (5.06(b)(4)(F))
- Defensive player plays _____ ball with detached apparel or equipment (from time of infraction) (5.06(b)(4)(D))
- Overthrown ball (5.06(b)(4)(G))
 - _____ play by an infielder (2 bases at time of pitch)
 - _____ play by an infielder (2 bases at time of throw)
 - Any throw from an _____ (2 bases at time of throw)

1 Base Awards

- Base on Balls (only batter awarded) (5.05(b)(1))
- Balk (only runner awarded) (5.06(b)(3)(A))
- Playing a pitched ball with _____ apparel or equipment (5.06(b)(3)(E))
- When a player makes a play on a ball and then _____ or _____ into out of play territory (5.06(b)(3)(C))
- Pitcher delivers a _____ that goes out of play or lodged in catcher or umpires apparel or equipment (5.06(b)(4)(I))
- _____ ball is lodged in the backstop, tarp, etc and becomes unplayable
- Pitcher from pitching plate throws the ball out of play on a _____ attempt
- If a runner is _____ home and is struck by the pitch (5.06(c)(8))

- Any runner stealing when batter is interfered with is awarded the base he was _____ to steal (5.06(b)(3)(A))
- A runner who is _____ while a play is being made on them (run down) is awarded the next base (6.01(h)(1))
- A batter who is tries to hit the ball is _____ with is awarded 1st base (6.01(c))

	How many Base Award	Time of Pitch or time of Throw	Runners/BR are awarded?
R1. The pitcher who is standing on the pitcher's plate throws the ball over to 1 st to try and pick off the runner but the ball goes out of play			
R1, 0 out. R1 stealing on the pitch and the Batter bunts. By the time the catcher throws the ball towards 1 st , R1 is rounding 2 nd and heading for 3 rd . The thrown ball goes out of play.			
R1 and R2, and the pitcher pitches a pitch in the dirt that goes off the catchers shoulder and then up in the air and lands in the umpires ball bag			
No one on base. Batter hits a double and is standing on 2 nd when the CF throws the ball into the infield. The thrown ball ends up going out of play.			
R1 0 Out. R1 is stealing on the play. Ball hit to SS who throws the ball to 2 nd but R1 is safe. The 2 nd baseman then throws it out of play trying to get the BR out at 1st			

APPEALS 5.09(C)

What is an Appeal?

By definition an appeal is the act of a fielder claiming a violation of the rules by the offensive team.

What can be appealed?

Does this mean that the defense can appeal everything that goes on? No, there is a very specific list of actions by the offense that the defense is allowed to appeal. These are:

1. Check swing 8.02(c)
2. Runner missing a base 5.09(c)(2)
3. Runner missing Home 5.09(c)(4)
4. Runner fails to retouch their base after a catch 5.09(c)(1)
5. Runner fails to return to 1st base immediately after overrunning 1st 5.09(c)(3)
6. Batting out of order (ball is dead during this time) 6.03(b)(1)

Check Swing

- Where a batter starts to _____ at a pitch but changes his mind
- If the pitch is in the strike zone it is a _____ regardless to whether he swings or not
- If you _____ think he/she swung it is "Ball, no he/she did not go"
- _____ can be made by the catcher or manager and if appeal is asked for you must ask your partner (Appeal can only be made on a Ball, not if you call it a strike on the swing)
- _____ factor is in your judgment did he make an attempt at swinging at the ball

Runner Missing a Base

- Base runners must touch each base in _____ before they can advance or retreat
- If retreating runners must touch the bases in _____ order or they can be put out on appeal

Runner Missing Home

- Base runners must touch home plate after touching _____ other bases in order to score
- If the runner _____ home and continues to attempt to reach home, no appeal can be made, the fielder would have to tag him before he got back to the plate
- If he _____ his attempt to touch home or leaves the 18' circle around home he can be out on appeal for missing the home plate
- If the runner misses home and the _____ runner touches home the preceding runner may not go back to touch home plate and could be out on _____

Runner Fails to Retouch Their Base after a Catch

- Runners _____ retouch their current base after a fly ball/pop up legally caught
- If they are tagging up on the fly ball they can run once the ball is _____ (not caught) by the defensive player

Runner fails to return to 1st base immediately after overrunning 1st

- Batter-runner can overrun 1st base as long as they _____ return to the base
- The BR can turn in either _____ after overrunning 1st as long as they do not make an attempt to 2nd base

Batting out of order (ball is dead during this time)

- Appeals must be made of an improper batter before the next _____
- Offensive players (or their substitutes must take their turn at bat in the order on the _____ card
- The _____ may appeal if batting out of order occurs
 - If the out of order batter is still up, no penalty, just bring up the _____ batter
 - If the improper batter reaches base, and appeal is made, the proper batter is out, and the improper batter removed from base. All advancement because of the _____ batter is also nullified
 - If the defense does not appeal with an improper batter turn is over and a pitch is thrown. The improper batter becomes _____ and the next batter is the batter _____ the legalized improper batter

What are the requirements for an appeal?

- In order for an _____ to be valid the **ball must be live**. The only exceptions to this statement are batting out of order
- If time has been called or the ball is dead for any other reason than the appeal will not be allowed until the ball is back in _____
- The appeal must be made before the next pitch, play or attempted play unless it is part of _____ action
- The appeal must be precise and _____
- The defense must make their _____ before the entire defense have left the _____ of play

Review Questions

1. R1 1 out. Batter hits a high Fly Ball to RF. The batter takes off thinking there are 2 outs. By the time the ball is caught he is halfway to 3rd. He realizes that he has to get back to 1st so runs directly across the infield to 1st and is safe at 1st. However the base coach is livid saying the runner didn't retouch 2nd on his way back. What does the defense need to do to properly appeal?
2. Same situation as above, but now the pitcher asks for the ball and pitches to the next batter. Now the coaches finally realize that they have to appeal at 2nd. Can they?
3. There are runners at 1st and 3rd with 1 out. A deep fly ball is hit to straight away center field. The center fielder makes a great diving catch for the 2nd out. He jumps up quickly and fires the ball back to 1st base and the throw beats the runner to the bag by a half step for the 3rd out. The runner from 3rd had crossed the plate before the out was made at 1st but the defense claims that since the 3rd out was a force out at first no runs can count. Is this correct or is there something else going on here?
4. Same scenario as the above question, but the runner at 3rd this time stood behind the base up the 3rd baseline and got a running start before tagging up on the fly ball. Can the defense appeal this play even though they also appealed at 1st? Would the run count? Why?

GAME MANAGEMENT

DEALING WITH SPECTATORS

- - Sometimes spectators think they have to yell at officials because that is what they see on TV
 - As umpires we have to have thick skin, but know when to draw the line
 - BC Minor and many leagues though have a zero tolerance for abusive conduct towards officials and players (Rule 13.11 specifically prohibits coaches and players abusing umpires in any manner)
 - If the problem persists talk to the manager of the team who the spectator is supporting to get them to talk to the person(s). Tell the coach that if the spectator problem isn't stopped, then the game could be suspended or stopped.
 - Be prepared to walk away and let the league deal with it
 - Under no circumstance should you accept a highly volatile situation
 - If it's not acceptable at a school or in the work place it's not acceptable in a ball park
 - Remember that umpires do not have any authority to speak directly to _____ we control the game and that includes stopping that game due to spectator problems

WHAT CONSTITUTES EFFECTIVE GAME CONTROL

Have you ever noticed that some umpires never seem to have problems on the field and other umpires have nothing but trouble? A major reason for this is that officials learn early on how to have good game control. They recognize problems before they start and stop them. However there are several key characteristics of effective game management that every umpire needs to employ.

Do

- Remain _____ while all others around you are losing their cool
 - Yelling just leads to more yelling
 - Use your body language to be open to listen to what the coaches have to say
- Use the idea of _____ Officiating
 - Recognize problems before they start to get out of hand
 - Experience will help
- _____ to your positions to set an example
 - Your conduct will dictate how the players respond
 - Keep the game moving
 - Call lots of strikes and get the players swinging the bat

DON'T

- **yell at players or coaches**
- issue statements that have no way out of them (“I don’t want to hear another word from you OR ELSE”)
- **eject people just because you can**
 - Try to keep players and coaches in the game
- allow teams to start to bad mouth each other or yell things across the field
 - Trash talk is just that, trash – stop it
- **touch, threaten or swear at a coach or player**
 - If it’s something that you would toss them out of the game for, you can’t do it either
- **become too friendly with team personnel or players**
 - don’t talk too much to players or coaches
 - What are the optics of this to the other team or to spectators
 - Remember a lot of what we do is also perceived as something else by the game participants

Never accept criticism of your strike zone. It is not permitted in the rules!

EJECTIONS

Ejecting a game participant, such as a player or a coach, is the last step for most officials. But sometimes it is the only way to solve problems in a game.

There are generally three steps to take when ejecting someone (**Use the analogy of a traffic light: Green “Knock it Off”; Yellow “Warning”; Red “You’re Gone”**)

1. “That’s Enough” or “Knock it Off”
 - a. If this is the first time that you have heard something that is not a direct insult to you or your partner
 - b. This is known as indirect warnings
 - c. Usually this is enough to stop the situation
 - d. Just look over to the person and tell them. There is no need to make a big scene about it at this point. You’re just making a point.
2. “That’s a Warning”
 - a. If after issuing an indirect warning the behaviour continues, or becomes more aggressive, use this as your 2nd step
 - b. If you are hearing active complaining or protesting from the dugout about the strike zone, as an example, now is a good time to deal with this. Take your mask off, look directly at them and say something like “I’ve heard enough, no more talk about balls and strikes”
 - c. This is known as “drawing a line in the sand”. We all know that in order to maintain credibility, you have to deal with people who cross this line from this point forward.
3. “You’re Gone”
 - a. If a participant crosses the line you just drew, or the behaviour of the player or coach is totally unacceptable you MUST eject them. Failing to eject someone after giving them a warning will only result in that bad behavior continuing and will set up all the umpires after you for failure.

There are times that a game participant needs to be ejected without following these three steps. Try to come up with at least 3 situations which would warrant an automatic ejection

1. Fights, physical contact with opposing player or coach
 - a. This includes intentional attempt to injure
 - b. Not using slide or avoid
 - c. Throwing at a batter
2. Intentional contact with an umpire
3. Intentionally refuses to follow an umpire’s direction
4. Tries to embarrass or humiliate an umpire
5. Mimics or acts out the play
 - a. Drawing a line in the dirt or pointing with the bat to indicate where they thought the pitch was
6. Verbal abuse including threats
7. Continues to argue after umpire walks away to finish the argument
8. Throwing equipment in protest of a call

HOW TO WRITE AN EJECTION/INCIDENT REPORT FOR THE BCBUA

POINTS TO EMPHASIZE:

1. All ejections must be reported regardless of severity
2. Any serious misconduct that does not warrant an ejection should also be reported (incident report)
3. An online ejection report form is available on the BCBUA website www.bcbua.ca
4. Call the league allocator or local Umpire in Chief for assistance and to give them a heads up on the incident
5. Reports are serious documents
 - a. Factual information only
 - b. Use actual words (profanity) of the offender if appropriate
 - c. Use proper English terminology, not baseball slang
 - d. No opinions as to state of mind of the offender
 - e. Do not offer your opinion as to any further action necessary, someone else will look into this part

AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT:

So you've had to eject someone from a game. Not only is this a really stressful situation for you, tempers on the field are also going to be high. After the ejection and things are starting to calm down, keep your cool. Take a minute to jot down the incident on the back of the lineup card or have the score keeper jot down the situation for you in the score book if you are working a lower level of house baseball. Things that you need are;

1. *The ejected person's name*
2. *Uniform number*
3. *Position (manager, coach, 1st baseman etc...)*
4. *Inning, score at the time of the incident*
5. *If profanity was used then make sure to write down the exact words used*
6. *The basic reason the person was ejected*

This does two things for you: it gives you a record of the incident to refer back to when you are writing the report and secondly it allows you to recompose yourself after the incident. That 1-2 minutes that this takes settles everyone else down as well. If you have the score keeper record the information, tell them exactly what you need jotted down. Do not engage them in why you ejected the person; just tell them to write down the information. However a much better way of

dealing with this is to write the information on the lineup cards, but of course for some house leagues lineup cards are not used.

Regardless of the method, write something down at the time of the incident.

After the game discuss the situation with your partner and make sure that you get their full name and phone number. You will need this information for the report. Make sure that you have the information that you wrote down or that you had written down in the score book about from the incident before leaving the park. Do not engage any spectators after the game in conversation regarding the incident. I know that parents sometimes want to talk about the situation, but just

say that you cannot talk about it as the report has not been filed yet. Anything that you say at this time to anyone else can later come back to haunt you.

WRITING THE REPORT:

This needs to be done within 24 hours of the incident. There is an ejection form on the BCBUA web site that you can fill out online and it is then submitted to all the people who need to see it. No matter what happened, a report must be filed to the BCBUA. We need to track all ejections in the province. Several times in the past people who we know that have been ejected for offensive conduct have not been dealt with appropriately by the leagues because the umpire who ejected the offender did not file a report.

Without this report we have nothing to justify an escalation in discipline for chronic offenders. Not only does this impact your credibility as an official, that offender is free to do the same thing in future contests. Fill out a report and submit it.

When you write the report Make sure to fill out all of the required information at the top of the form. The actual report starts by describing the situation in the game using plain English not baseball slang. State the inning, the number of outs, the count on the batter, and the positions of runners.

Example:

"Bottom of sixth, one out, and runners on second and third, 1-2 count on batter Smith."

If the incident is a continuation of something that occurred earlier, describe that something first.

Example:

"In the top of the 5th, Smith slid hard into Jones at 2nd on a force play to end the inning. They exchanged a few insults, then went to their respective dugouts."

Bottom of fifth, none out, no-one on base, Jones leading off, 0-0 count. Etc. ..."

When you describe the incident, be concise. Describe just what happened, no more and no less. If a player swore at you, write down what he said. Use his exact words; don't censor them. The more exact quotes you can use, the better. If he was loud enough to be heard a long distance away, say so.

Bad example:

"Smith swore at me."

Better Example

"Smith said loudly, 'That's no strike, you Asshole'" loudly enough to be heard in both dugouts and by the fans."

Make sure to state your case simply and with simple words. Tell the reader exactly what happened. Do not offer any opinions or reasons why you think the ejection occurred, just state the facts.

Bad example:

I was having a bad day calling balls and strikes and after I called a low strike on Jones,

he turned to me in obvious frustration and told me I was an ---hole. I had no choice to eject him at this point because of my poor calls.

Proper example:

After a called strike, Jones turned to me and yelled at me that I was “an Asshole.” I ejected Jones for arguing balls and strikes

If the situation escalates after the ejection, make sure to record all of that information as well. Again, use plain English and proof read the entire report prior to sending it in. I will often write the report using MS Word so that I can check the spelling as I write. I then copy and paste the information into the ejection form.

Remember that this report is an official document so make sure that you spend a few minutes writing it out correctly. Your words could lead to the offender being suspended or even removed from the league. The more time you take writing the report the better. But again, be factual and do not offer opinions. State what happened and what action you took.

Here is an example of an actual report from a few years ago. The form is different now, but the information is accurate and appropriate

Umpire’s Name: Brian Cargnelli Date of Game: June 26, 2004
League: Pacific International Baseball League
Visiting team: Bellingham Home team: Kelowna
Name(s) and position(s) of person(s) reported on: Kelowna # 2 Jeremy Roy

Circumstances and reasons for ejection. Give detailed description of incident, stating situation at the start of the play, name(s) of person(s) involved, and action taken by yourself. Use an extra sheet of paper if necessary.

Bottom of the eighth inning, 2 out, Kelowna losing 12-2. Runner from first (Roy) tries to score on what appeared to be a double hit to left field by the batter. The catcher fielded the thrown ball from left field and appeared to tag the runner (Roy) on the left shoulder for the third out. Roy immediately started to argue the call and yell at me that the catcher had not tagged him. I told him that the tag was on the shoulder and walked away from the plate area and the player. Roy followed me half way up the third base line and continued to argue and telling me that I was “an Asshole” loudly so that people in the stands could easily hear. I ejected the player at this point. Roy was restrained by his manager and left the field shortly afterwards. The game finished without further incident.

Other umpires on duty: Ralph Jolley, Will Hunter

SPECIAL BC MINOR RULES

26.02 Force Play Slide Rule

- The force-play-slide rule is to ensure the safety of all players
- On any force play, the runner must slide directly into the base
- “Directly into a base” means the runner’s entire body (feet, legs, trunk and arms) must stay in a straight line between the bases.
- sliding base runner’s momentum may carry him through the base on the baseline extended

PENALTY

- With less than two outs
 - Batter-Runner and the interfering runner are out
 - All other runners return to the time of pitch base
- With two outs
 - The interfering runner shall be declared out and no other runner(s) shall advance.
- If in the umpire’s opinion the interference was flagrant and/or could lead to injury, the interfering player may be ejected from the game

26.03 Head First Slides

- Not allowed in Pee Wee, Mosquito, Tadpole or T-Ball/Rally Cap
- Automatic out
- Diving head first back to a bag is legal

26.09 Leadoffs

- Leadoffs are not permitted at the 10U & 11U (Mosquito) division
 - Pitcher in contact with Pitching Plate
 - Ball in their possession
 - Runners cannot leave their bases until the pitched ball crosses the area of the plate
- If a runner does lead off
 - the ball is dead
 - no pitch shall be called
 - the runner(s) will be declared out
- After a pitch, if the catcher has possession of the ball in fair territory
 - any runner between third and home who stops advancing must return to third base
 - If a runner does not return to third base and the catcher does not make a play or does not throw the ball back to his pitcher the umpire may call time
 - If the catcher chooses to make a play on a runner returning to third base the ball is alive and in play

13.11 Coach and Player Conduct

This rule stipulates that no participant, coach, or player, may protest the decisions of any umpire by way of gesture or verbal comment.

The offender will be ejected from the game immediately

A coach is allowed to approach the umpire to **request** an explanation of the rule used but if the umpire is not comfortable with the coach approaching, then the umpire is to put his hand up and stop the coach from coming forward. This shall be the only warning. If a coach continues to come forward he shall be ejected.

WHERE TO FIND US?

		
	@bcumpires	@baseball.bc
	Search Facebook for BCBUA Or @BCUmpires	Search Facebook for Baseball BC
	@BCUmpires	@Baseball_BC
	www.bcbua.ca	www.baseball.bc.ca

BASEBALL RULEBOOK LINKS

Go to Baseball Canada's website and you can find all of the documents related to rules and the rulebook <https://baseball.ca/baseball-canada-championships>



baseball.ca/baseball-canada-championships

Rules

[MLB Official Rules \(2019\)](#)

[MLB Rule Changes Summary \(2019\)](#)

[Canadian Content Rules \(2020\)](#)

[Rule Interpretations \(2020\)](#)

[Baseball Canada Championships Rules \(2020\)](#)

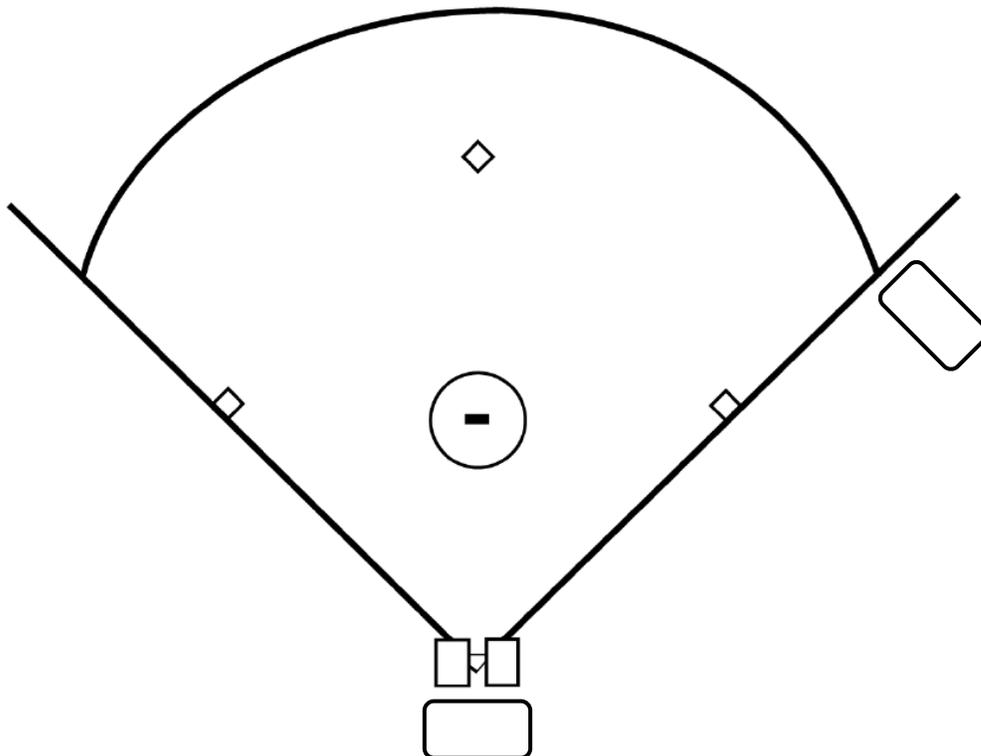
[Bat Rule \(2019\)](#)

[Severe Weather Policy](#)

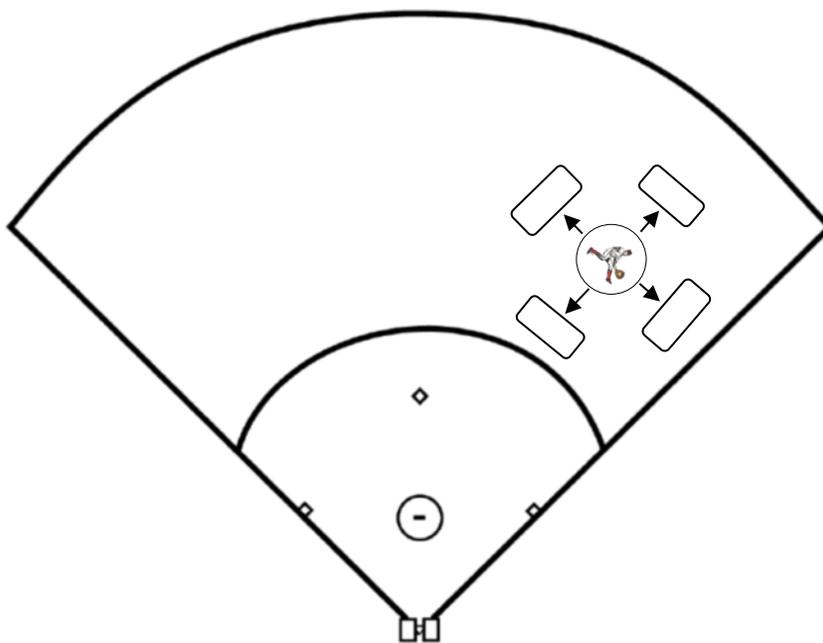
- **OBR OFFICIAL BASEBALL RULES (2019)**
 - [HTTPS://BASEBALL.CA/UPLOADS/FILES/2019%20OFFICIAL%20BASEBALL%20RULES.PDF](https://baseball.ca/uploads/files/2019%20official%20baseball%20rules.pdf)
- **CANADIAN CONTENT**
 - [HTTPS://BASEBALL.CA/UPLOADS/FILES/2020%20RULE%20BOOK,%20OCANADIAN%20CONTENT.PDF](https://baseball.ca/uploads/files/2020%20rule%20book,%20ocanadian%20content.pdf)
- **RULE INTERPRETATIONS**
 - [HTTPS://BASEBALL.CA/UPLOADS/FILES/2020%20RULE%20INTERPRETATIONS%20BASEBALL%20CANADA.PDF](https://baseball.ca/uploads/files/2020%20rule%20interpretations%20baseball%20canada.pdf)

POSITIONING FOR 2 MAN SYSTEM

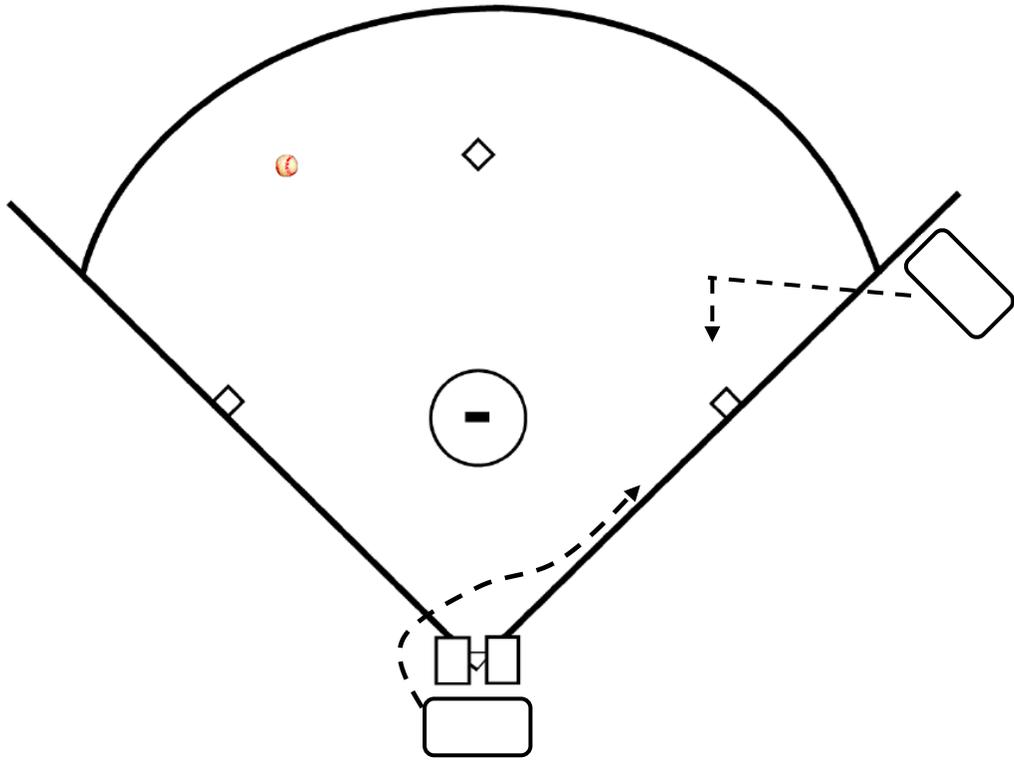
BASIC 2 MAN COVERAGE ROTATIONS



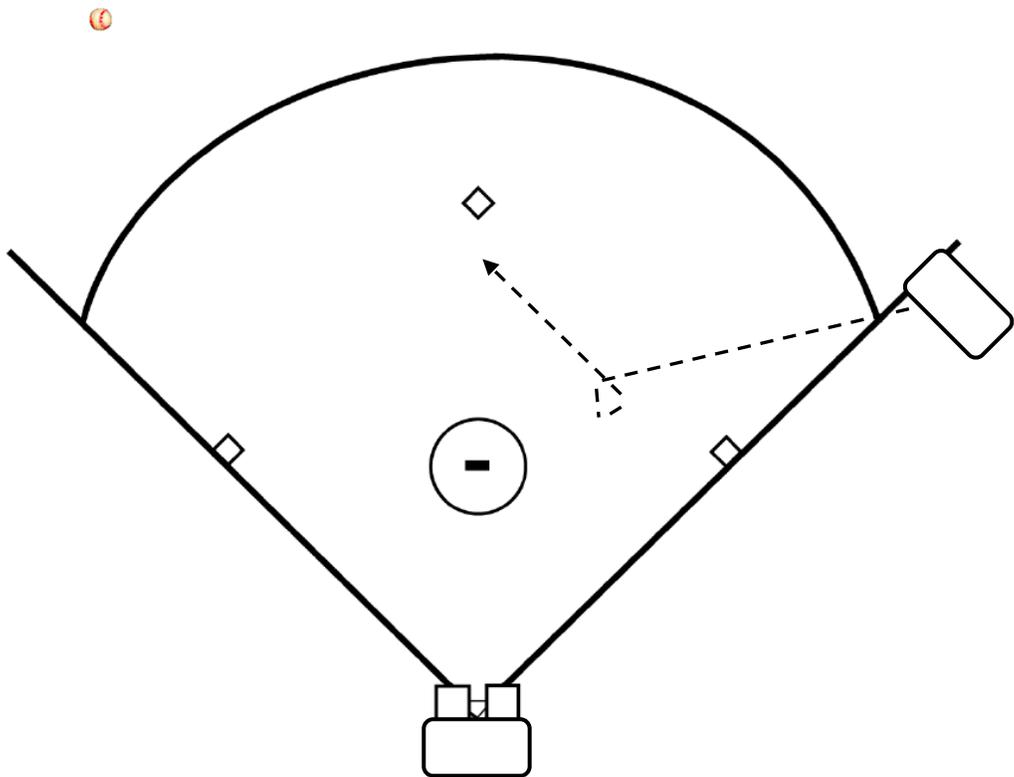
BASIC STARTING POSITIONS NO RUNNERS



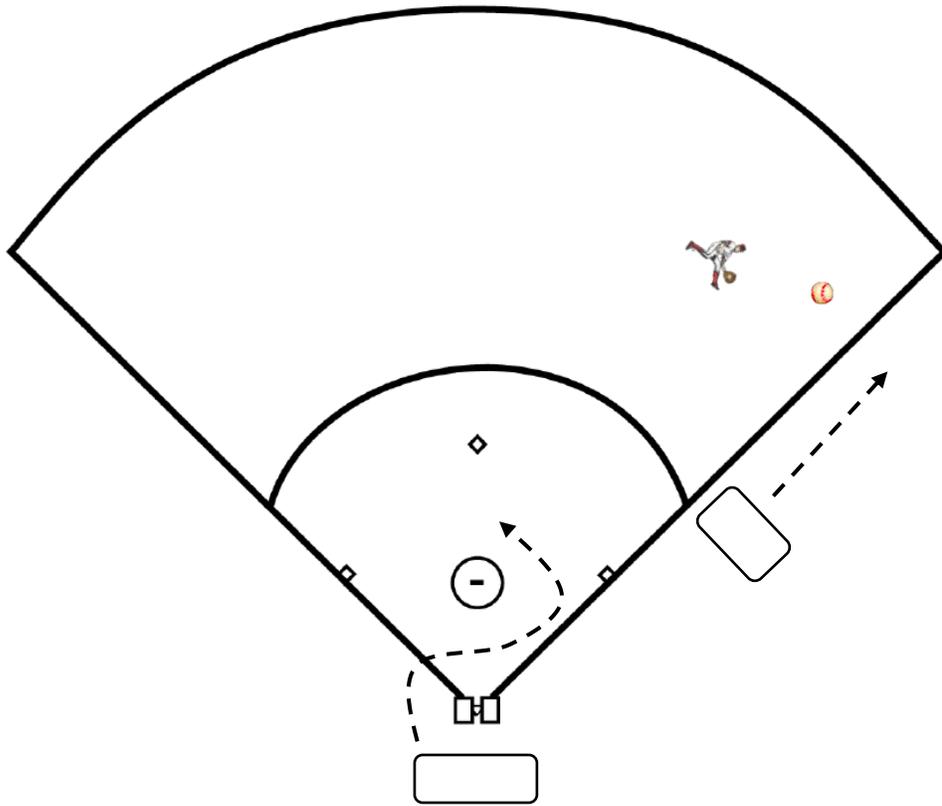
FLY BALL RESPONSIBILITIES NO RUNNERS - TROUBLE BALL TO RF



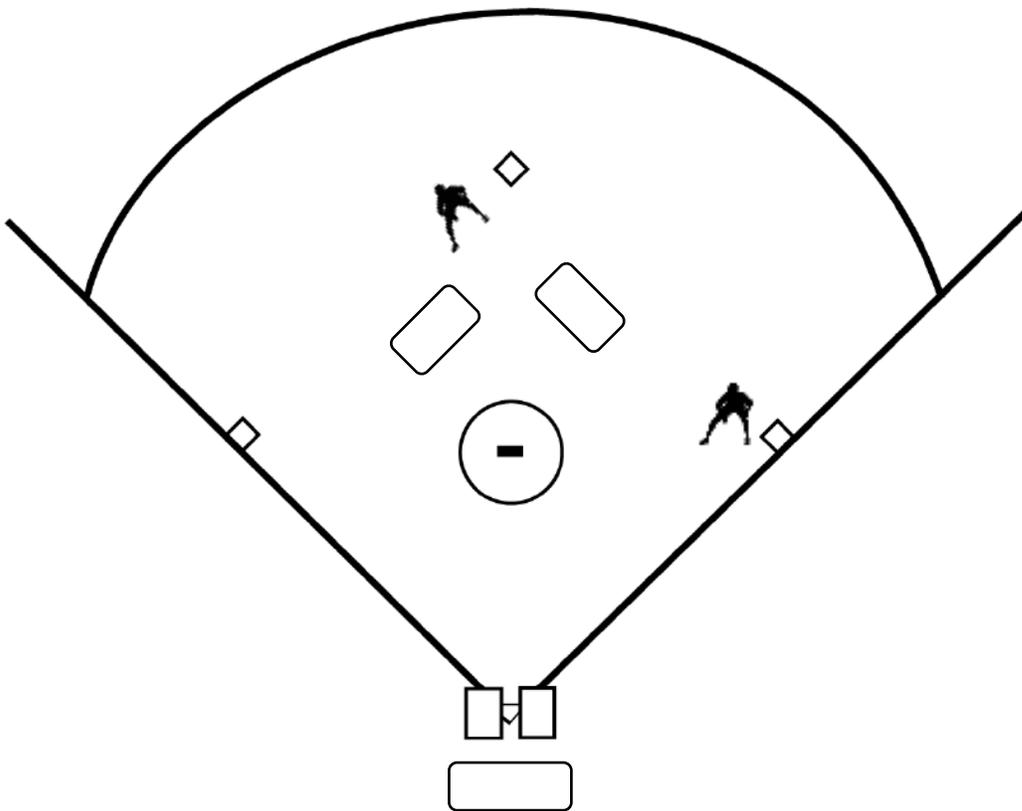
GROUND BALL TO INFIELD AND PLAY AT 1ST



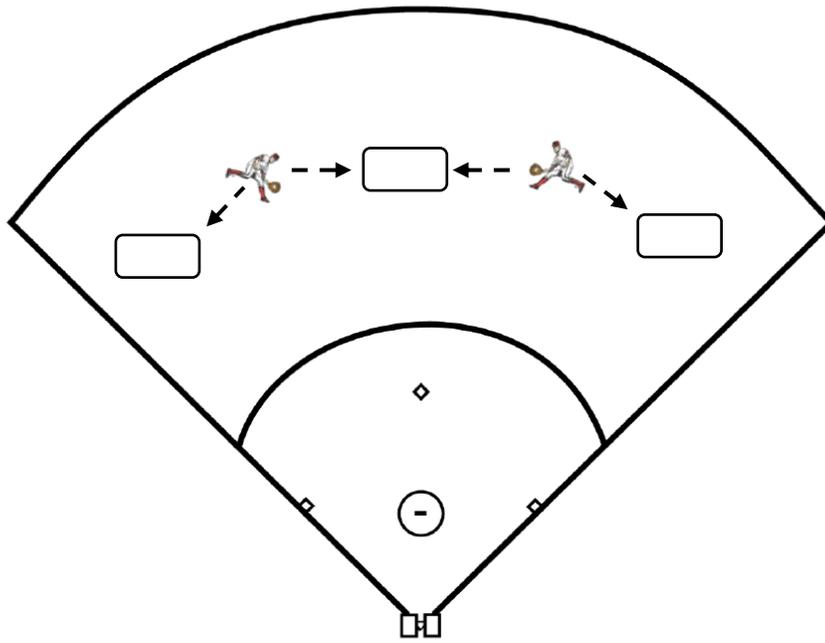
BASE HIT TO OUTFIELD, BATTER RUNNER TRIES FOR 2ND OR 3RD



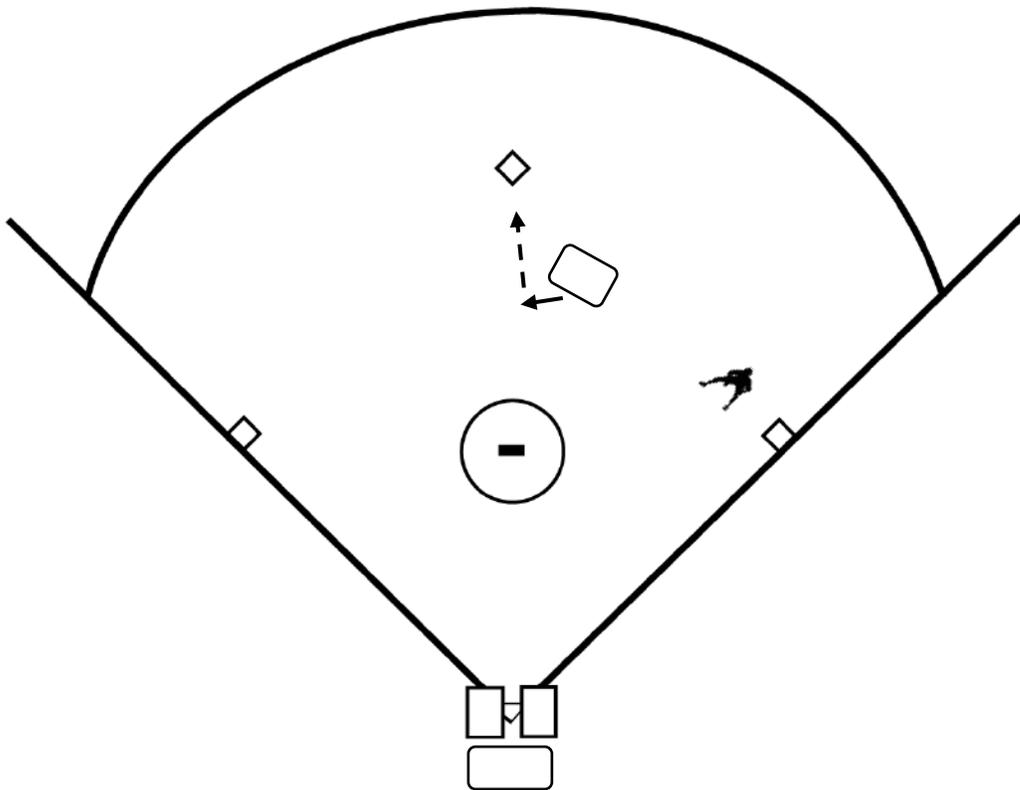
FLY BALL DOWN RIGHT FIELD LINE – POSSIBLE FAIR FOUL - NO RUNNERS



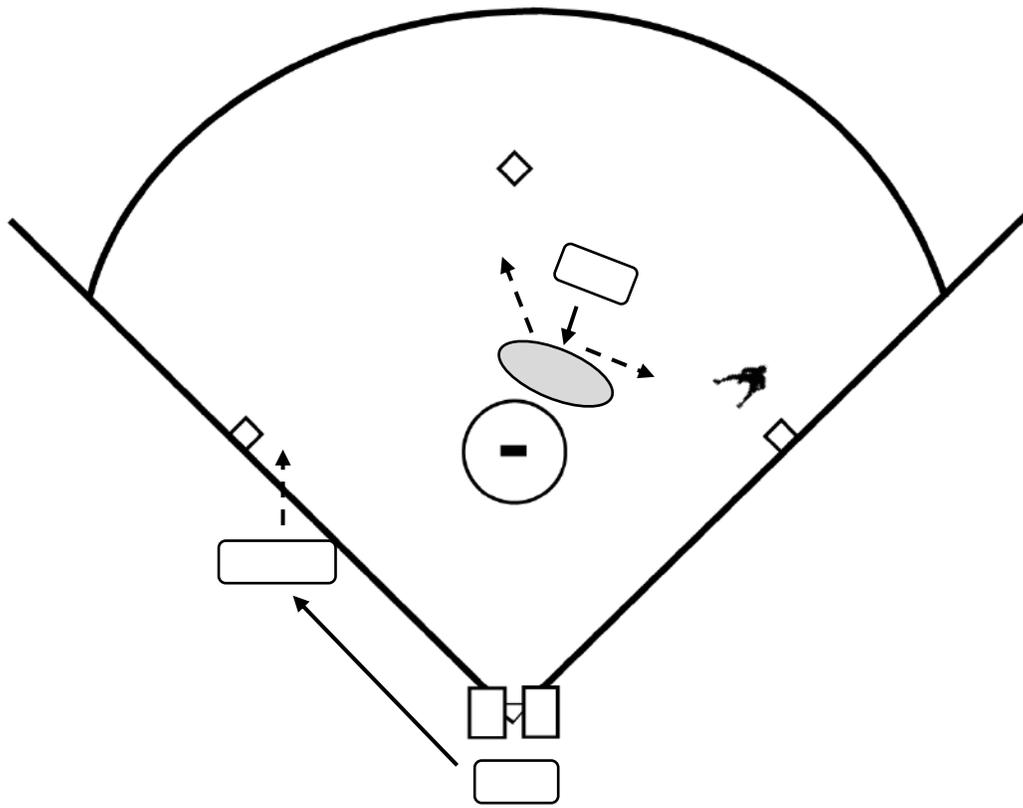
RUNNERS ON BASE – STARTING POSITIONS



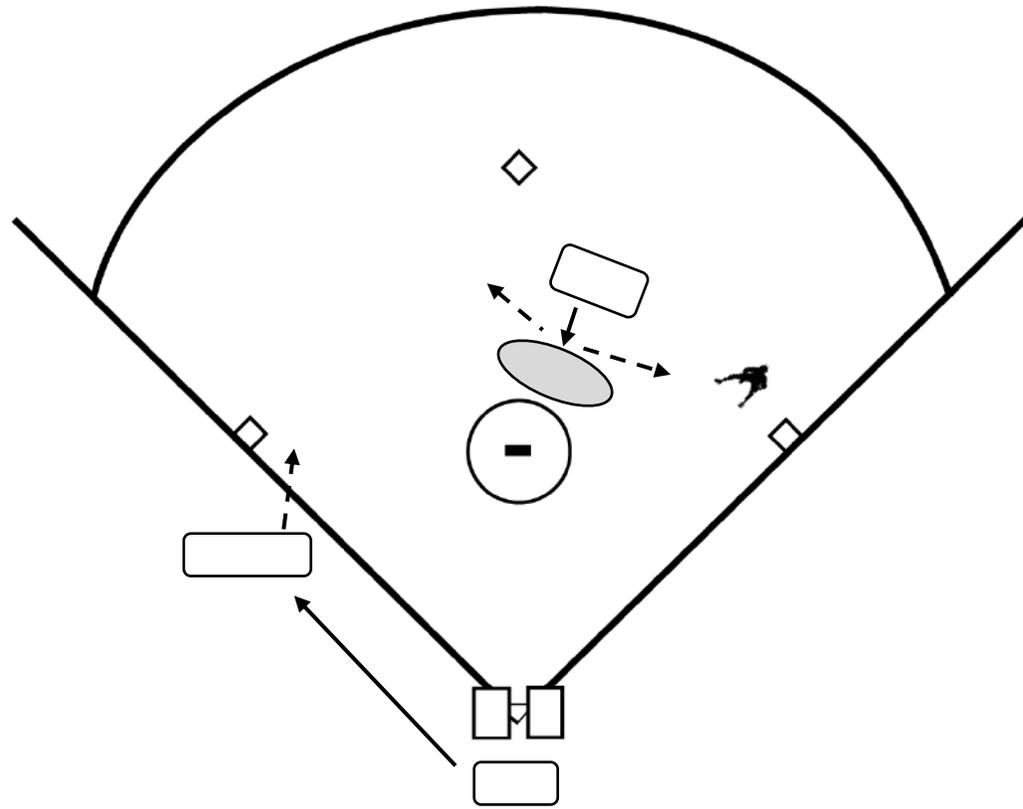
RUNNERS ON BASE FLY BALL RESPONSIBILITIES



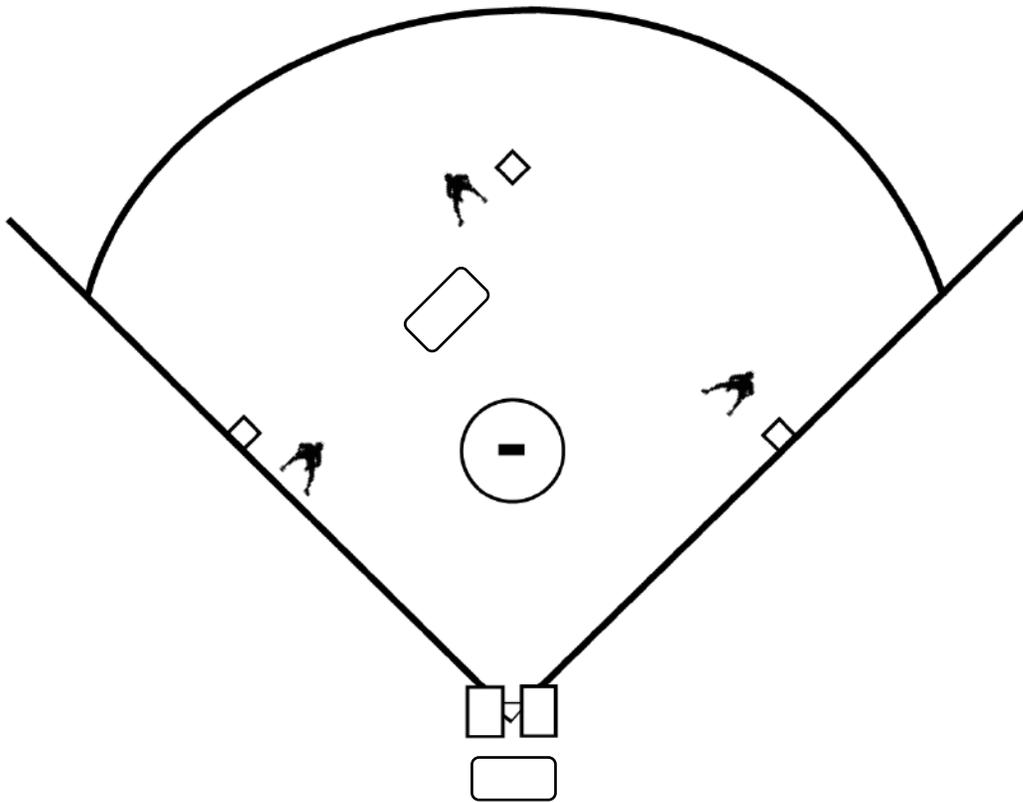
R1 STEAL OF 2ND



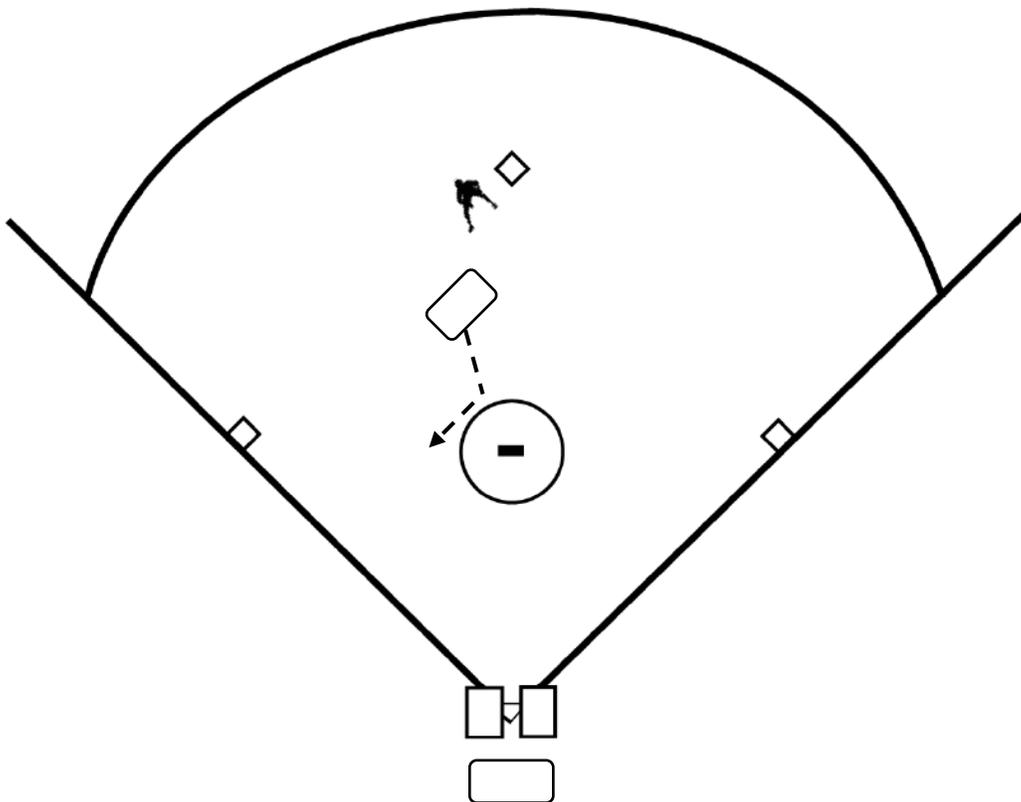
R1 DOUBLE PLAY BALL



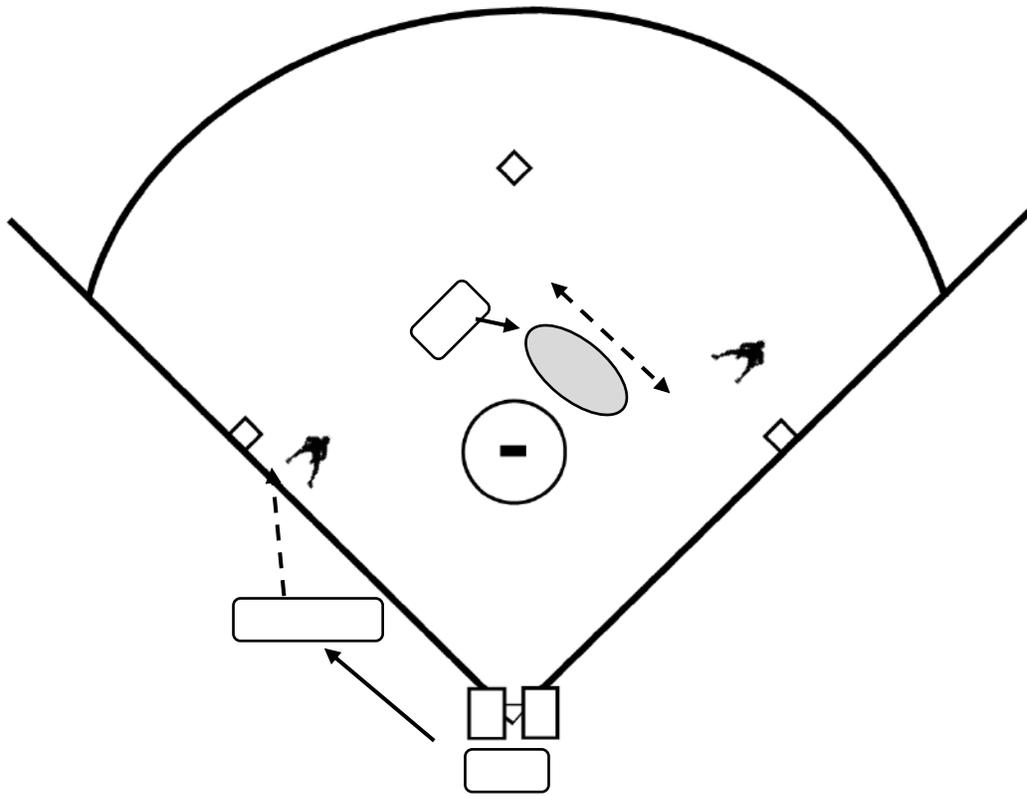
R1 – 1ST TO 3RD PLAY



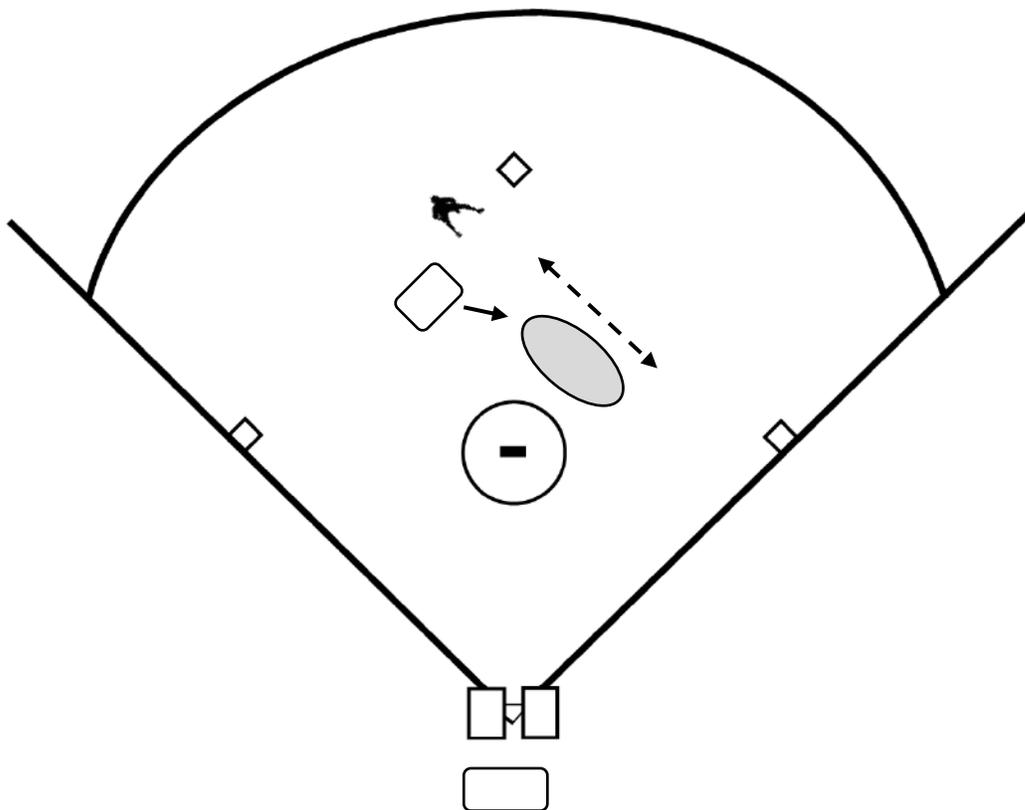
R2 OR R2 & R3 OR R3 ONLY OR BASES LOADED – STARTING POSITIONS



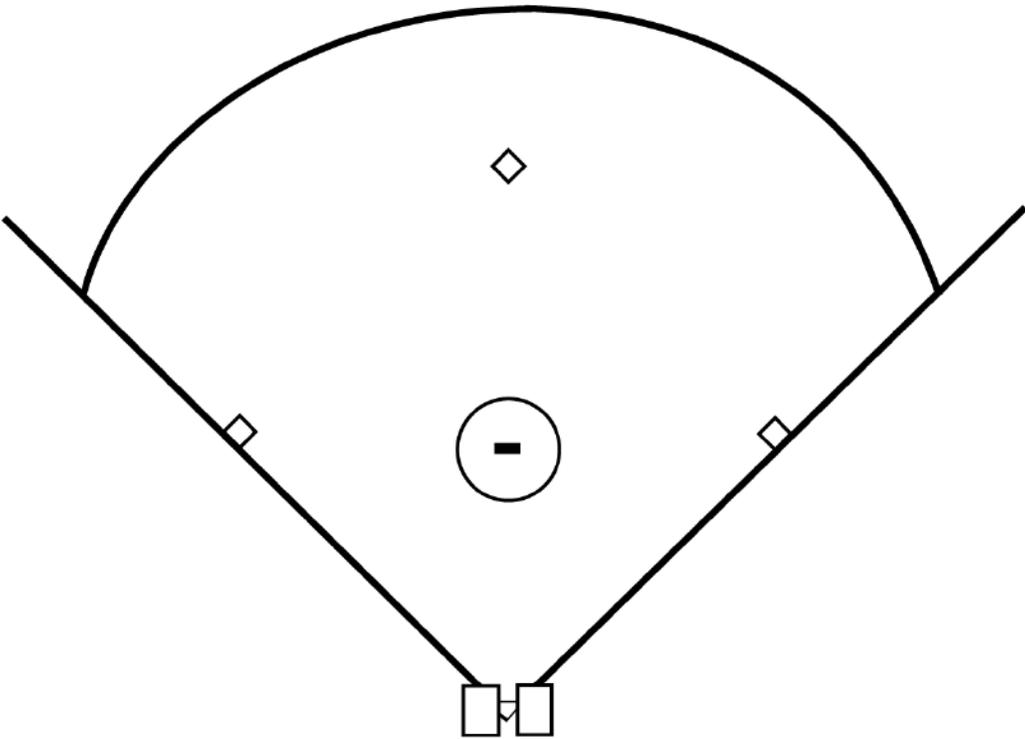
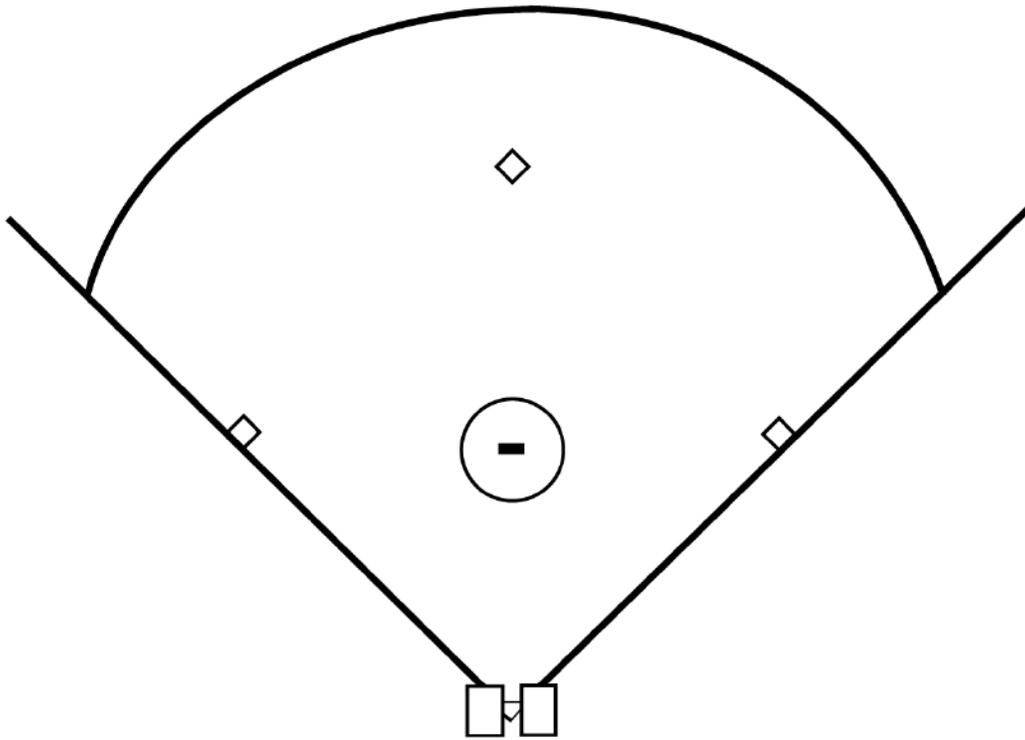
R2 STEAL OF THIRD



R3 & R1 BALL HIT TO OUTFIELD, R3 SCORES R1 TO 3RD



R2 – DOUBLE TO OUTFIELD R2 SCORES B-R TO 2ND





BCBUA L2 Clinic Feedback

1. This clinic was engaging and I enjoyed it:

- strongly agree agree not really disagree

2. The clinic structure made it easy for me to learn:

- strongly agree agree not really disagree

3. The Instructor explained rules and mechanics clearly and it was easy for me to understand:

- strongly agree agree not really disagree

4. The thing I enjoyed **most** about this clinic was:

5. The thing I **DID NOT** enjoy about this clinic was:
