

California Baseball Umpires Association
2025 Classification Exam



1. The head coach of the home team provides the plate umpire with either of the depicted baseballs to start the game, and that is the only type of baseball the coach has.
 - a. Accept the provided baseballs and play the game. Diamond and Rawlings are both approved vendors per NFHS.
 - b. Accept the provided baseballs and play the game. Following the game the plate umpire must send a report to the CIF-SS office reporting the game was played with unapproved baseballs.
 - c. If the head coach is unable to provide approved baseballs, the plate umpire should declare a forfeit and send a report to the CIF-SS office.
 - d. If the head coach is unable to provide approved baseballs, the plate umpire should declare the game “no contest” and send a report to the CIF-SS office.

Rule Reference: 1-3-1, NFHS Rule 2022 Rule Interpretations Situation 2
<https://www.nfhs.org/media/5546364/2022-baseball-rules-interpretations-final.pdf>),
and **CIF-SS Blue Book Section 1502**

2. Team B is on defense. Both the pitcher and the catcher for Team B are wearing electronic devices that allow pitch and positioning information to be received, but do not allow them to communicate back to the coach.
 - a. Legal. One-way electronic communication is allowed defensively to the pitcher and catcher as long as it is one-way.
 - b. Not legal. Electronic communication is allowed only between a coach and the catcher. The pitcher cannot receive electronic communication.

Rule Reference: 1-6-2 and 3-2-5

3. The head coaches meet with the umpire for the plate meeting. Lineups are exchanged, the ground rules are reviewed, and both coaches confirm all players and their equipment are legal. The plate meeting ends and the game starts. In the 2nd inning the visiting coach reports his concern that some part of the field does not meet NFHS requirements. The umpire confirms the field does not meet one or more NFHS requirements and agrees that the issue cannot be

immediately corrected. The umpire directs the teams to continue playing anyway. The coach for Team A agrees, but the coach for Team B protests the game, complaining he never agreed to play on a field that was not in compliance with NFHS requirements.

- a. The umpire will inform the protesting coach the protest will not be considered, and the game will resume anyway.
- b. The umpire should have suspended the game before the protest was even made.
- c. The umpire must suspend the in-progress game now that the issue has been identified and the coach for Team B does not agree to continue playing.

Rule Reference: 1.2.12 and Case Play 1.2.12 Situation



4. B4 has a 1-1 count, one out, and R3 is at 3B. B4 hits a fly ball down the right field line. The umpire declares the ball foul while it is still in flight. The right fielder initially touches the ball completely in fair territory but is unable to catch the ball. B4 rounds first and easily makes it to 2B without a play, and R3 scored.
 - a. The ball should have been ruled fair, so it remained live even though the umpire initially declared it foul.
 - b. The foul call cannot be changed in this situation. Since the ball hit the ground after it was declared foul, it must remain foul. B4 resumes his at bat with a 1-2 count and one out, and R3 is returned to 3B and the run nullified.
 - c. The ball status is dead as soon as the ball touched the ground. B4 is awarded 1B, and R3 is awarded home.

Rule Reference: 2.16.1, 5-1-1 and Case Plays 2-16-1 Situation A(b) and 5-1-1 Situation A



5. The player's slide is legal.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference: 2-32-1



6. The player's slide is legal.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference 2-31-1



7. The player's slide is legal.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference: 2-32-2(a)

8. Team A starts the game on defense. Player #4, John Smith, starts the game as the pitcher. In the top of the fifth inning, Team A takes the field on defense. Team A player # 10, Mike Jones, goes to the mound, picks up the baseball, steps on the pitcher's plate, and throws two warm-up pitches. The coach for Team A did not want #10 Jones to pitch yet and has #4 Smith go to the mound and warm up, returning #10 Jones to the bench. The coach for Team B wants the umpire to recognize #10 Jones as the new pitcher of record.
- Team B's coach is correct. Once #10 Jones started throwing warmup pitches, he became an unreported substitute and is now the pitcher of record.
 - Team B's coach is correct. Once #10 Jones stepped onto the pitcher's plate, he became an unreported substitute and is now the pitcher of record.
 - Team B's coach is not correct. Even though #10 Jones was on the pitcher's plate and threw warmup pitches, he was not an unreported substitute because the ball was never live while he was in contact with the pitcher's plate.

Rule Reference: 3-1-1(b)

9. Team A is using the standard DH. #4 is the DH, and he is batting for #12. In the 4th inning, the coach substitutes #6 for #4. He wants #12 to continue on defense and #4 to be the new offensive player.
- Legal.
 - Not legal. Both #4 and #12 are now out of the lineup and Team A is down to nine players in the lineup. The DH is terminated for the remainder of the game.

Rule Reference: 3-1-4

10. Team A uses a DH where a single player is both the defensive player and the DH, and that player is #4. In the 4th inning Team A's coach wants to substitute player #6 for #4 on offense and leave #4 on defense.
- Legal.
 - Not legal. #4 is out of the lineup and Team A is down to nine players. The DH is terminated for the remainder of the game.

Rule Reference: 3-4-1(b)(2)

11. A non-team member scorekeeper reports to the umpire that a player is batting out of order.
- The umpire shall ignore the scorekeeper and continue the game, until (and if) a member of the defensive team properly appeals.
 - The umpire shall immediately confirm whether the scorekeeper is reporting is correct, and if the information is correct, enforce the batting out of order penalty.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1 and 7-1-2, and Case Book Play 3-3-1 Situation XX



12. A team is using an electronic display to send in signals to the offense or defense.
- Legal.
 - Not legal.

Rule Reference: 1-6-1 and 3-2-5, and NFHS Baseball Rules Interpretation – 2024 Situation 14 (<https://www.nfhs.org/sports-resource-content/baseball-rules-interpretations-2024/>)



13. The above props are legal.
- Legal at all times.
 - Legal in the dugout only.
 - Not legal at any time.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1(f) and NFHS Memo



14. Team A is on offense. In the fifth inning Team B makes a pitching change. While the new pitcher is warming up, players from Team A line up along the front of the dugout and begin making comments that demean or belittle the other team. This is the first issue related to sportsmanship in the game.
- The umpire should warn the offender. If the umpire judges the comments to be major, the offender must be ejected immediately.
 - The umpire should warn the head coach, and the warning is a team warning. If the umpire judges the comments to be major, anyone identified making those comments must be ejected immediately.
 - The head coach must be ejected immediately in all cases.
 - Because this is the first instance of this type of behavior, the umpire should ignore it.
- Rule Reference: 3-3-1 and Case Play 3-3-1 Situation J**
15. Team B sends a pitcher and catcher to the bullpen to warm up. The bullpen is not enclosed. The team sends a third player with the pitcher and catcher to protect them from foul balls.
- The player sent to protect the pitcher and catcher must wear a helmet.
 - The player sent to protect the pitcher and catcher does not have to wear a helmet.
- Rule Reference: 3-3-4, Case Play 3-3-4 Situation Comment**
16. In all cases, umpires are required to issue a verbal warning before they can issue a written warning.
- True
 - False

Rule Reference: 3-3-1(f-k) Penalty



17. B4 is batting and following a pitch that is called Ball 4, he flips his bat. The bat falls between the catcher and the umpire. The umpire judges the batter was careless, but did not intentionally throw the bat at anyone.
- The batter must be ejected.
 - The batter must be warned. If the same batter commits a bench or field conduct offense later in the game, he must be ejected.
 - A team warning is issued. If anyone on the warned team commits a bench or field conduct offense later in the game, he must be ejected.
 - The batter is declared out and warned. If the same batter commits a bench or field conduct offense later in the game, he must be ejected.
- Rule Reference: 3-3-1(c) and Case Play 3-3-1 Situation NN**
18. It is legal for a coach to video record a game from the dugout.
- True
 - False
- Rule Reference: Case Play 3-3-1 Situation QQ**
19. A team that has not yet used any defensive conferences can use up to three defensive conferences in the same inning without penalty.
- True
 - False
- Rule Reference: 3-4-1**
20. Team A is hosting a tournament at their home field. Team B and Team C are playing the first game of the day, with Team C the designated home team. Who is responsible for determining whether the field condition is suitable for play prior to the first pitch?
- The head coach of Team A.
 - The head coach of Team B.
 - The head coach of Team C.
 - The onsite game administrator.
- Rule Reference: 4-1-1**

21. A game is in the top of the 5th inning, with two outs and the score tied. The umpire stops the game due to weather and is unable to restart it that day. The two teams schedule the game to resume the next day. The coaches tell the umpire assigned to the game the following day they intend to restart where they left off the previous day.
- Not legal. The game must start from the beginning. The attempt to play the prior day must be declared “No game”.
 - Legal, if both coaches agree at the plate meeting.
 - Legal, if the contest is a league game and the league president approves.

Rule Reference: 4-3-1 and Case Play 4-3-1 Situation A

22. A ball hit down the left field line comes down and hits the chalk and should be ruled a fair ball. The plate umpire was blocked by a player and did not have a clear look at the play and called the ball foul. The base umpire saw the ball hit the chalk and can provide information to the plate umpire.
- This is correctable. The base umpire should initiate a conversation with the plate umpire and provide the plate umpire with information to correct the call to a fair ball.
 - This is not correctable. The foul call will stand.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1 and Case Plate 5-1-1 Situation C

23. The batter hits a high pop fly near 1B that starts to come down near the line. The first baseman fields the ball straddling the line, just in front of the 1B bag. The first baseman drops the ball and it hits the ground. The plate umpire signals fair and base umpire signals and declares the ball foul.
- The ball is fair. The umpire responsible for the call is the plate umpire, so the plate umpire’s call is upheld.
 - The ball is foul. Once an umpire declares a ball foul and it touches the ground, the foul decision cannot be reversed. Even though the primary responsibility for the call rested with the plate umpire, the erroneous foul call made by another umpire cannot be ignored once the ball hit the ground.
 - The crew should meet to discuss who had the better look and let that umpire’s call stand.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1 and Case Play 5-1-1 Situation B



24. The batter swings at a pitch but misses. The pitched ball hits the batter in the forearm as he is swinging at the pitch. After the ball hits the batter, it drops and rolls into fair territory.
- Fair batted ball and the ball remains live.
 - Hit by pitch, and the batter is awarded 1B.
 - The batter is charged with a strike, and the ball remains live.
 - The ball status is dead as soon as it touched the batter, and a strike is added to the batter's count.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1(a)(1) and Case Play 5-1-1 Situation E



25. The ball is live, and the pitcher is ready to pitch. As the pitcher starts to deliver the pitch, the batter raises his hand as asks for time as he backs out of the batter's box. The pitcher delivers a pitch that is outside of the strike zone.
- No pitch. The ball status is dead as soon as the batter steps out of the batter's box.
 - The ball remains live. The umpire must call the pitch a ball, as it was outside of the strike zone.
 - The ball remains live. The umpire must call the pitch a strike regardless of where it was relative to the strike zone because the batter stepped out of the batter's box.

Rule Reference: 5-2-1(e) and Case Play 5-2-1 Situation A

26. Team A is on offense, with R1 at 1B and B7 batting. B7 hits a ground ball to the shortstop, who overthrows the first baseman. R1, running on the ground ball, rounds 2B, but misses touching the base as he rounds towards 3B. The thrown ball goes into the dugout. The umpire calls time and awards R1 third base and the batter runner second base. R1 does not immediately return to 2B and touch it. Instead, he goes to 3B and stands on the bag. While the runner is standing on 3B, his coach tells him to return to 2B and touch it. The runner returns to 2B, touches it, and then jogs back to 3B, per the base award. The defense then properly makes a dead ball appeal that R1 missed 2B.
- The appeal is denied, and the runner remains at 3B. A runner is always allowed to correct baserunning errors during a dead ball without risk of being put out if the error involved awarded bases.
 - R1 is out on the appeal of the missed base. The runner advanced to a succeeding base after the ball became dead, so he cannot then return to 2B to correct the baserunning error.

Rule Reference: 5-2-2(b)(1) and 8-4-2(q)



27. Which statement accurately describes the pitcher's position?
- Legal set position
 - Legal windup position
 - Illegal hybrid position

Rule Reference: 6-1-1, 6-1-2, Case Play 6-1-2 Situation J, and NFHS Rules Interpretations 2023 Situation 6 (<https://www.nfhs.org/media/6892968/2023-nfhs-baseball-rules-interpretations-final.pdf>)

28. Team A has a runner on 1B. Team B's pitcher gets into a windup position. Before starting his motion to pitch, the pitcher moves his pivot foot forward and adjusts to parallel to the pitcher's plate, into a set position.
- Legal, as he had not yet started his pitching motion.
 - Not legal, and this is a balk. The pitcher cannot change from the windup to a set position (*or vice-versa*) until the next pitch.
 - Not legal, and this is a balk. The pitcher can change from a windup to a set position (*or vice-versa*) but must step backwards off the pitcher's plate before changing positions.

Rule Reference: 6-1-3, Case Play 6-1-3 Situation K and NFHS Rules Interpretations 2023 Situation 7 (<https://www.nfhs.org/media/6892968/2023-nfhs-baseball-rules-interpretations-final.pdf>)

29. Team A is on offense and has a runner at 1B. Team B's pitcher delivers a pitch, and the result is a double play. After the play is over the umpire notices the pitcher has an adhesive bandage on one of the fingers of his throwing hand.
- This is an illegal pitch and is a balk. The play result is reversed, and the balk penalty is applied.
 - It is legal if the umpire judges the bandage is not distracting.
 - It is not legal. The pitcher's team must be warned. Any future occurrence results in the ejection of the head coach. The play is reversed, and a ball is awarded to the batter.
 - This is not legal. The bandage must be removed, and there is no additional penalty. The double play stands.

Rule Reference: 6-2-1(g) and associated penalty, and Case Play 6-2-1 Situation C

30. Team A has runners at 1B and 3B. From the set position, the pitcher steps towards 3B and fakes a throw without disengaging the pitcher's plate. The pitcher then turns, steps, and throws to 1B.
- Legal.
 - Not legal. This is a balk.

Rule Reference: 6-2-4 and Case Play 6-2-4 Situation C

31. Team A has runners at 1B and 3B. From the set position, the pitcher steps towards 3B and fakes a throw without disengaging the pitcher's plate. The pitcher then turns and steps towards 1B and fakes a throw to 1B. During the turn towards 1B the pitcher loses contact with the pitcher's plate.
- Legal.
 - Not legal. This is a balk.

Rule Reference: 6-2-4 and Case Play 6-2-4 Situation C

32. Team A has a runner at 1B. The pitcher for Team B attempts to pick off the runner. During the pickoff attempt the pitcher moves his non-pivot foot several inches towards 1B but does not cross an imaginary 45 line between the center of the pitcher's plate and between home and 1B.
- This is a balk. The ball is immediately dead and R1 is awarded 2B.
 - This is legal. The pitcher gained direction and distance. The outcome of the play at 1B stands.

Rule Reference: 6-2-4(b) and Case Play 6-2-4 Situation B

33. Team A has a runner at 1B. The pitcher is in a set position and brings his hands together at shoulder height. As the pitcher is bringing his hands down, he suddenly jump turns towards 1B and attempts to pick the runner off.
- This is legal. The pitcher does not have to come to a discernable stop if attempting a pickoff.

- b. This is a balk. Once the pitcher brings his hands together, he must come to a discernable stop before making a pitch or attempting a pickoff.

Rule Reference: 6-1-3 and Case Play 6-1-3 Situation H

34. Team B is batting. The lineup is Adams, Jones, and Smith. Adams starts off the inning and walks. Smith then comes to bat. After two pitches, the count is 1-1. The manager for Team A comes out and appeals that Team B is batting out of order, and the umpire agrees.

- a. Since Smith did not complete the at-bat, the umpire has Jones come to the plate and finish the at-bat. Jones will inherit the 1-1 existing count.
- b. Since Jones did not complete the at-bat, the umpire has Jones come to the plate and start his at-bat with a fresh count of 0-0.
- c. Smith is called out because he is batting out of order, and the batter after Smith now comes to the plate to start a new at-bat.
- d. Jones is called out and Smith starts a new at bat.

Rule Reference: 7-1-1, 7-1-2, Case Play 7-1-1 Situation A, and Case Play 7-1-2 Situation A

35. Team B is batting. The lineup is Adams, Jones, and Smith. Adams starts off the inning and walks. Smith then comes to bat. Adams steals 2B on the first pitch, which is called a strike. Smith then doubles to right field, scoring Adams. The head coach for Team B then appeals the batting out of order, and the umpire agrees.

- a. The run scored by Adams stands. Jones is called out for not batting when he should have, and Smith starts a new at-bat.
- b. Adams is returned to 2B, where he was when Smith hit the double. Jones is called out for not batting when he should have, and Smith starts a new at-bat.
- c. Adams is returned to 1B, where he was when the batting out of order started. Jones is called out for not batting when he should have, and Smith starts a new at-bat.

Rule Reference: 7-1-1 and Case Play 7-1-1 Situations A and D, and Case Play 7-2-1 Situations A and B



36. Team A is batting and has runners at first (R1) and third (R3). R1 attempts to steal second base as the pitcher delivers a pitch. The batter swings and misses the pitch. His momentum from the swing inadvertently takes him a step out of the batter's box and in front of the catcher. The batter attempts to duck out of the way of the catcher. The catcher has light contact with the batter and does get a throw down to second, and R1 is tagged out. As this play is happening at second, the R3 runs home and scores without a play.
- The batter interfered with the catcher. Even though the play on R1 was successful, the ball was dead at the moment of the interference and the batter is declared out for that interference. The runners are returned to first and third, respectively.
 - The batter interfered with the catcher. Once the play on R1 was successful, the interference is ignored. R1 remains out and the run scored by R3 stands. The batter continues his at-bat.
 - The batter interfered with the catcher. The defense gets the option of the result of the play or the penalty for interference.

Rule Reference: 7-3-5 and Case Play 7-3-5 Situation H



37. Team A is on offense and has a runner (R2) at second base. The pitcher delivers a pitch that the batter takes for a strike. R2 is attempting to steal on the play. The catcher attempt to throw to third to make a play on R2, but the batter, who has not moved at all, is in the way. The catcher's throw hits the batter in the arm.
- The batter interfered with the catcher. The ball was dead as soon as it hit the batter. The batter is declared out for interference and R2 is returned to second base.
 - There is no interference. The play stands and ball remains live.

Rule Reference: 7-3-5 and Case Play 7-3-5 Situation E



38. The batter swings and hits a ground ball that goes towards the pitcher. The batter loses control of the bat, and the airborne bat follows the ball towards the pitcher. The pitcher has to dodge the airborne bat before he can field the batted ball. The pitcher finally fields the ball and throws to first base, but the batter beats the play.
- The batter is responsible for where his bat goes. This is interference and the batter is out.
 - The batter is not responsible for a bat that slips from his hands. The ball remains live and the outcome of the play stands.

Rule Reference: 7-3-6 and Case Play 7-3-6 Situation



39. Team A is batting. There are no runners on, and the batter has an 0-2 count. The pitcher delivers a pitch that the batter swings at, but misses. The catcher drops the ball. The batter does not attempt to run to first base on the dropped third strike, instead walking towards his dugout. The batter leaves the dirt circle around home plate and is about halfway to his dugout when he hears his coaches and teammates telling him to run to first base. The batter finally starts to run to first. The defense made no play on the batter-runner.
- The batter's run to first base was legal, as he was not yet out when he started running to first base.
 - The batter was out as soon as he walked out of the dirt circle surrounding the plate, and he is still out.
 - The batter was out as soon as he abandoned any effort to advance, and he is still out.

Rule Reference: 7-4-1(b)(1) and Case Play 7-4-1 Situation A



40. The batter hits the ball up the first base line. The batter-runner accidentally runs into the batted ball in foul territory. The umpire judges the batted ball had no chance of returning to fair territory.
- The batter-runner is out.
 - The batter-runner is not out. The ball is foul.
- Rule Reference: 7-4-1(i)**

41. Team A is batting with no outs, and a runner at 1B. The batter hits a pop fly near the shortstop. The shortstop allows the ball to drop untouched in front of him. The shortstop picks up the ball and starts a double play.
- There is only one out on this play. Once the ball hit the ground, the ball was immediately dead. The batter is out because the ball was intentionally allowed to drop untouched. The runner is returned to first base.
 - There are two outs on this play. The ball remained live because it was untouched, and the infield fly rule did not apply. The double play stands.
- Rule Reference: 8-4-1(c)**



42. The batter hits a ball that the third baseman fields near third base. The throw to first base takes the first baseman off of the bag, towards the plate. The first baseman collides with the batter-runner, who is outside of the running lane. The first baseman is unable to field the ball, and the batter-runner reaches first base as the ball rolls down the first base line.
- Legal play. The throw was not being made from the area behind the runner.

- b. Legal play. The throw was not a “quality throw” so there is no protection for the defense.
- c. This is runner’s lane interference. The batter-runner is out. It does not matter where the throw originates from, and the throw, while offline, was catchable.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1(g) & 2010 NFHS Rule Interpretations Situation 7

(<https://nebula.wsimg.com/c57ea38e749d4dcc8cdbc2942d111c4f?AccessKeyId=1A9432C9808593CB8812&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>)

43. The batter bunts the ball up the first base line. The ball is fielded by the catcher about 15’ up the first base line. The catcher cocks his arm to throw but does not actually throw the ball. The batter-runner is running to first base in fair territory, and it appears to the umpire that the catcher did not throw the ball because the runner blocking the throwing lane.

- a. This is interference.
- b. This is not interference. Even though the runner was not in the runner’s lane, he is not guilty of interference unless the catcher throws the ball.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1(g) & 2010 NFHS Rule Interpretations Situation 7

(<https://nebula.wsimg.com/c57ea38e749d4dcc8cdbc2942d111c4f?AccessKeyId=1A9432C9808593CB8812&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>)



44. The batter hits a ground ball that goes up the third base line. It is fielded by the catcher about 15’ up the line. The catcher throws to first base, but the thrown ball hits the first baseman’s glove and drops to the ground. The batter-runner was out of the running lane the entire way to first base. The umpire judges that the catcher and first baseman had a clear line of sight to each other, and the throw was not near the runner.

- a. This is interference. The runner is required to always be in the runner’s lane.
- b. This is not interference. Even though the runner was not in the runner’s lane, he did not interfere with the play at first base.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1(g)(1)



45. On a dropped third strike, the catcher recovers the ball and is able to tag the batter-runner after a brief chase. Following the tag the catcher runs 2-3 more steps and falls to the ground. The contact with the ground causes the catcher to lose control of the ball and it falls to the ground. The batter-runner continues running to first base and makes there without any additional play.
- The batter-runner is out. The catcher has secure possession of the ball at the moment of the tag. What happened after he stumbled does not change the result of the play being an out.
 - The batter-runner is not out. The catcher is required to retain possession of the ball through any subsequent activity. The ball remains live and since the batter-runner was not subsequently tagged or otherwise put out, is safe at first base.

Rule Reference: 2-24-4 and 8-4-2(h)(2), as well as 2018 NFHS Rule Interpretations Situation 14

[https://www.cifstate.org/sports/baseball/rules/2018 NFHS Baseball Rules Interpretations.pdf](https://www.cifstate.org/sports/baseball/rules/2018%20NFHS%20Baseball%20Rules%20Interpretations.pdf)



46. Team A is batting with a runner at first base. The batter hits a ground ball that the first baseman is unable to get to, despite diving. The runner, who was behind the first baseman, is then hit by the batted ball. The umpire judges the second baseman was not in a position to make a play on the batted ball.
- The runner is out, and the ball is immediately dead. He was struck by a batted ball.

- b. The runner is out, and the ball remains live.
- c. The runner is not out and the ball remains live.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2 and Case Play 8-4-2 Situation J(b)



47. Team A is on offense, with a runner at first base. The batter hits a slow ground ball up the middle of the infield. The second baseman fields the ball relatively close to second base. The runner moves more than three feet from his initial basepath to avoid the fielder trying to field the ball.
- a. The runner is out for going more than three feet out of his established basepath.
 - b. The runner is not out, as he went more than three feet from his established basepath to avoid a fielder trying to field the ball.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2(a)(1)



48. The catcher is blocking the plate without the ball, so the runner jumps over him to avoid a collision and lands on the plate.
- a. The jumping shown is generally illegal, but it is ignored due to the obstruction.
 - b. The jumping shown is generally illegal, but it is ignored because the runner was avoiding the fielder.
 - c. The jumping shown is illegal. The obstruction is ignored, and the runner is out for interference.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2(b)(2) and Case Play 8-4-2 Situations A and S

49. Team A has R3 at third base with two outs. The batter hits the ball into right center field that is not caught. The runner from third scores easily. The batter-runner is thrown out trying to get to third base for the third out. The defense then successfully appeals that the batter-runner missed first base.

- a. The run scored by R3 counts.
- b. The run scored by R3 does not count.

Rule Reference: 2-20-2 and 9-1-1 Exceptions (a) and (d), Case Play 9-1-1 Situation C, and 2018 NFHS Rules and Interpretations – Situation 8

(https://www.cifstate.org/sports/baseball/rules/2018_NFHS_Baseball_Rules_Interpretations.pdf)



50. Over the course of the first two innings, the cap worn by the pitcher for Team A falls off of his head repeatedly. The head coach for Team B complains to the umpire that the falling cap is a distraction to his batters.

- a. If the umpire agrees that the falling cap is distracting, he must tell the head coach of Team A that the pitcher will be removed as a pitcher if the cap cannot be secured.
- b. If the umpire agrees that the falling cap is distracting, the umpire shall issue a warning to the head coach of Team A. The next time the cap falls, the coach will be restricted to the dugout.
- c. The falling cap is not an issue the umpire has authority to address.

Rule Reference: 10-2-3 and Case Play 10-2-3 Situation C