



Level 1 Umpire Clinic Student Workbook



Name: _____

Clinic Location: _____

Clinician Name: _____

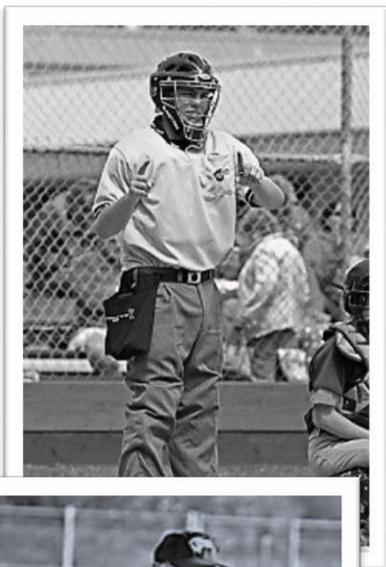
Email Address: _____

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DRESS CODE FOR UMPIRES



<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)
Undershirt	Black – Red or Black Powder – Navy or Black Navy – red
Jacket	Black with Black hat Navy with Navy hat
Pants	Heather grey or Charcoal grey
Socks	Black
Shoes	Black (some white acceptable)
Ball bag	Black or Navy
Belt	Black

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

- CUP! If you have to ask....
- Good shoes with decent tread
- For plate:
 - Mask
 - Shin guards (under the pants)
 - Chest Protector (Either an Outside balloon-style or Inside one)

READING THE RULEBOOK

Every umpire needs to learn the rules in order to be a successful umpire. Of course this won't happen overnight but instead will be a progression over your umpire career. The Official Rules of Baseball are split into 9 categories, or rules, with multiple sub-sections in each. There is a table of contents at the beginning of the book.

Example (TO BE DONE AS A GROUP EXERCISE): You want to know if there is a rule pertaining to a Collisions at Home Plate for some reason and what you can do about it.

Go to www.baseball.ca. Click on Championships. Scroll down to Rules and open up the most recent MLB Official Rules. Don't download unless you are on wireless internet IT IS A HUGE FILE. Just select OPEN. Once you have the rulebook open, you will be able to search any keyword/phrases that you want. Start typing "Collisions at Home Plate". What rule is it? **OR if you have a rulebook**

Open your rulebook in the Table of Contents at the beginning of the book and under the heading "Improper Play, Illegal Action, Misconduct" find "Collisions at Home Plate". Under this section there is also a reference. And the rule reference is 6.1(i). Go to that page to find the rule on "Collisions at Home Plate".

Don't let the rule book scare you. Commit to reading it as the season progresses and it will improve your umpiring!

DEFINITIONS

Rule 2.00 talks about all the definitions of rules and terms used in the rulebook and throughout this manual. It is important to read this section before you dive into the rulebook. It will help you understand the differences between Foul Tip and Foul Ball etc. If you learn the definitions you'll be further ahead!

AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UMPIRES

The most important thing to understand about your authority on the field is that you SHARE it with a partner. Umpiring is a team event, just like the teams competing. Except with umpires, they are the team that represents the best interests of the game of Baseball. There is NEVER any excuse for arguing or negative attitude towards each other on the field.

Things to keep in mind:

- No umpire can "overrule" another umpire. An umpire who thinks he missed something can ask his partner for help, but only then shall the partner interject his opinions.
- Each umpire has equal authority to make calls. Responsibilities for certain calls belong to each individual (balls and strikes are the plate umpire, calls at 1st base are the base umpire etc.)
- Umpires ARE allowed to change their call. The goal of every umpire team is to get the call right. If an umpire truly did not see a play happen he SHOULD call time, if requested, and ask for assistance from his partner. Do not be ashamed to do so. It is the sign of a good umpire.

The object of umpiring is to get as many calls correct as possible and let the players determine the outcome of the game!

BASIC RULES

These are the most basic rules of Baseball. They apply to all levels of play in B.C. Your instructor will point out the differences between the age categories (For example: Mosquito vs. PEE WEE)

PHILOSOPHY OF UMPIRING: WHAT IS OUR ROLE OUT ON THE FIELD?



- Judges, fair and _____
- Must keep our wits while all others are losing theirs
- Umpires are like news reporters
- We tell them what just happened
- Timing of calls – _____DOWN!!!
 - Replay calls in your “mind’s eye” then make the call



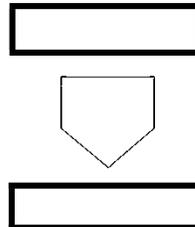
PRE-GAME Conference

- Arrive at the park at least ___minutes before game time.
- Talk with your partner about basic signals you will use with each other, special ground rules, time limits in effect.
- Stretch properly so that you reduce injury and dress in your uniform in a manner that will command respect!

Enter the playing field ___minutes prior to game time and proceed directly to home plate for the PLATE _____

PLATE MEETING

Write in where the Base Umpire Stands and Where the Plate Umpire Stands during the Plate Meeting



- The following are _____discussed at the Plate Meeting:
 - Introduce yourself and shake hands
 - Exchange of Line-Up Cards
 - 1st home team, then visiting team
 - Check for obvious problems (double #'s, double names, etc.)
 - If an EH is being used
 - Ground Rules
 - Any Time Limits
 - Reminder of Slide or Avoid Rule

USE THE PLATE MEETING CARDS PROVIDED UNTIL YOU ARE COMFORTABLE WITH THIS!

- The following should _____be discussed or brought up at the Plate Meeting
 - Situations from previous games either involving you or other officials
 - Any discussion of the official rules (and no rule books should be brought out by the coaches)
 - What your strike zone is going to be like
 - Field conditions that are covered in the rule book



LIVE Ball vs DEAD Ball

- A _____ball is a ball that is in play
- A _____ball is a ball that is not in play
 - The umpire must call “_____” when the ball becomes dead.

EXAMPLES OF WHEN TO CALL TIME (5.06(c), 5.12)

- Ball goes out of play
 - Batter hit by a pitch
 - When a player or a coach requests time
 - Time does not have to be granted
 - Remember to put the ball back into play if time was granted
- There are ___ conditions that have to be met before putting the ball back into play:
- The_____has the ball
 - The pitcher is touching the pitching plate (Rubber)
 - To put the ball back in play, the plate umpire points at the pitcher and loudly says “PLAY”

WHAT IS A STRIKE

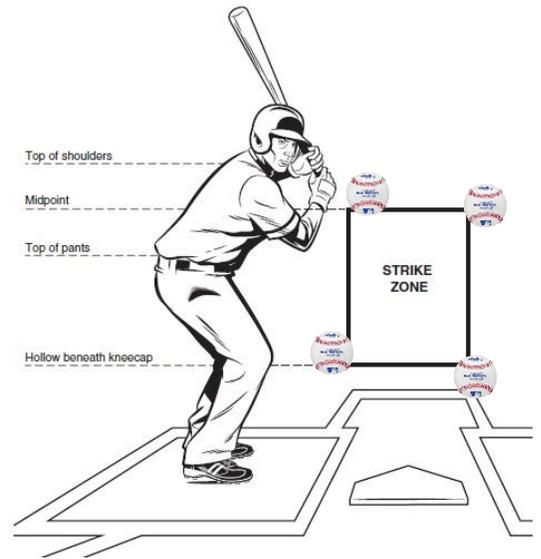
- A _____ball passes through the strike zone and batter does not swing (offer) at it
Discussion item: can a pitch that bounces off the ground ever be called a strike (batter does not swing at it)?
- Batter _____at a pitch and misses
- A ball is hit into _____territory with less than 2 strikes
 - A foul ball with 2 strikes will not add to the “count”
- Batter _____ the ball foul
 - If the batter tries to bunt the ball with 2 strikes and the ball goes foul, the batter is out
- Ball _____batter while it is in the strike zone (very rare to see this)
- Ball touches batter as he _____at pitch
- Foul tip

Are the hands part of the Bat? When was the last time you bought a bat that had hands already on it?

If the pitched ball does not meet one of the above conditions, it is a ball!

STRIKE ZONE: WHAT TO CALL

Based on the diagram on the right, describe what you think the official strike zone is:



General Guidelines:

- Use the plate as a guide, at least 1 ball width off the corners
- Use under the elbows (catchers head)
- Use the catchers knees as a guide for the bottom part of the strike zone
- Remember where the batter stands, doesn't affect the strike-zone

At all age levels of baseball in BC Batters are required to use double ear flap helmets while at bat or running the bases. NO exceptions. If you see a cracked one, have it removed from the game. It's for the safety of the players.

FOUL TIP (Definition of Terms)

- Batter swings or “_____” at the pitch
Still looks like a swing and miss
 - just nicks the bat (use sound)
- Ball must go _____ and _____ from the bat to the catcher's hand or glove 1st, then is legally caught only by the catcher
 - If the ball touches anything other than the glove or _____ hand 1st, it is a foul ball
- Ball is “_____”, runners may advance

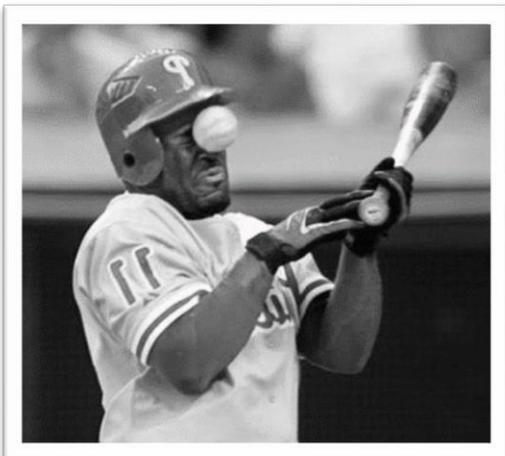


CHECK SWING

- Pitch would have been a ball
- Batter started to make an _____ at hitting the pitch
 - Bat moves forward in the strike zone as the ball is passing through that area
- *Myth: "Batter didn't break his wrists"*
- A batter who tries to bunt the ball must actually offer at the pitch
 - Just holding the bat out there in a bunting position is not an attempt to bunt
- The _____ umpire needs to make the decision if the batter attempted to hit the pitch

WHAT HAPPENS?

- If the plate umpire decides he/she did attempt a swing
 - _____ at the batter with your hand _____ the batter, then
 - _____ a strike, and
 - _____ "Yes he/she did"
- If the plate umpire decides that he/she did not swing
 - Say "ball, No he/she didn't"



- The _____ or the _____ may request that the plate umpire check with their partner if the plate umpire initially calls the pitch a ball
 - If an appeal is asked for, the plate umpire _____ check with their partner
- The ball is _____ and in play on a check swing

BATTER HIT BY PITCH

- A batter has been hit by a pitch even if:
 - the pitch bounces off the ground first
 - the pitch only hits the batter's uniform
 - the pitch hits the batter's hands
- the ball is _____ immediately
- _____ the batter 1st base
- _____ other runners return to their Time of Pitch (TOP) bases unless forced to advance because batter is awarded 1st base
- The batter is **NOT** awarded first when hit by a pitch if:
 - The pitch was in the strike zone (Rarely happens)
 - The batter swung at the pitch
 - In these cases, the ball is still DEAD but the batter remains at- bat. If this action was the 3rd strike then they would be out!

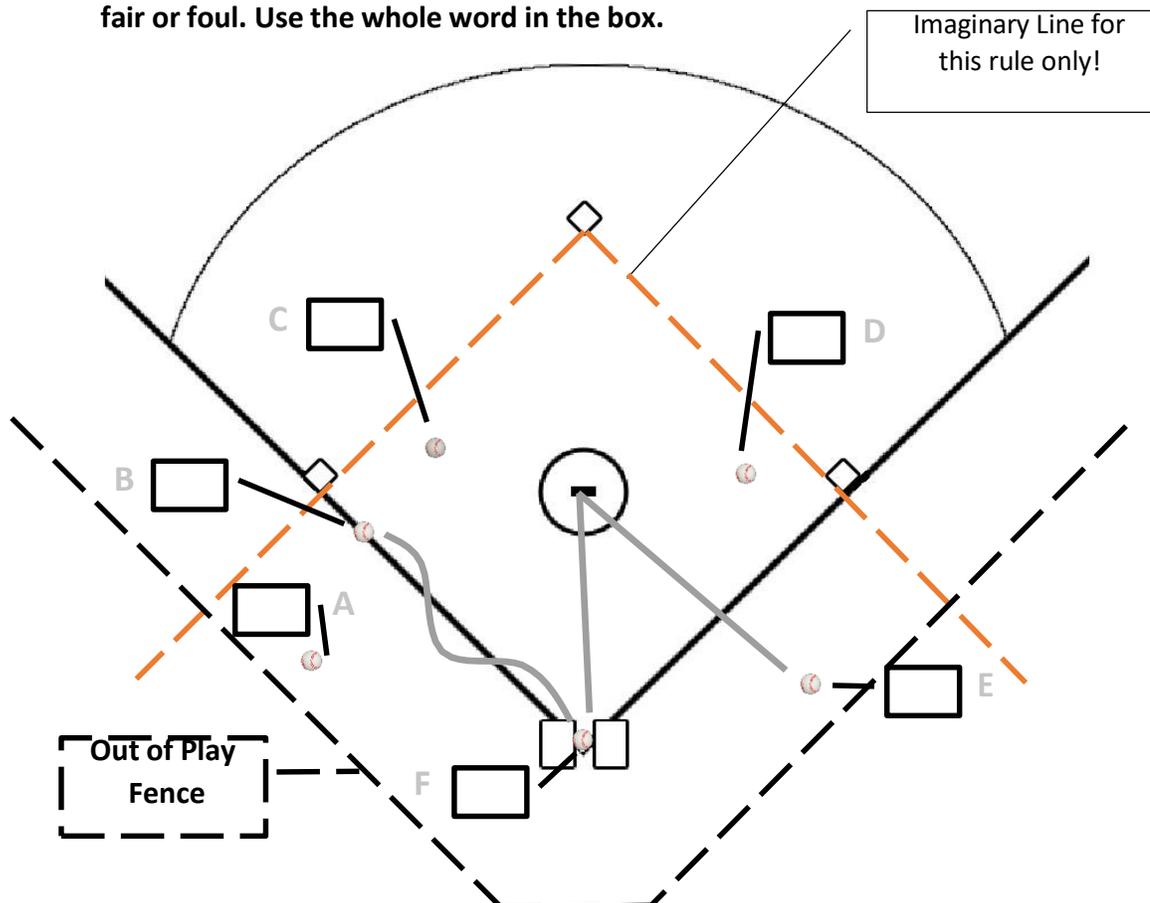
In each of the following cases write whether the ball is “in play” (**live**) or “out of play” (**dead**) and if it is a strike or ball:

Question	Ball is Live or Dead	Strike or Ball
1. Example: Batter Swings at Pitch and misses	Live	Strike
2. Batted ball is fouled straight back over the screen into the stands		
3. Batter bunts a 3rd strike foul		
4. With a 1-2 count, batter fouls off a pitch		
5. A pitched ball passes over the middle of the plate, belt high: batter does not swing		
6. A pitched ball bounces on the ground in front of home plate and then up across the middle of the plate at the knees.		

FAIR – FOUL BALLS

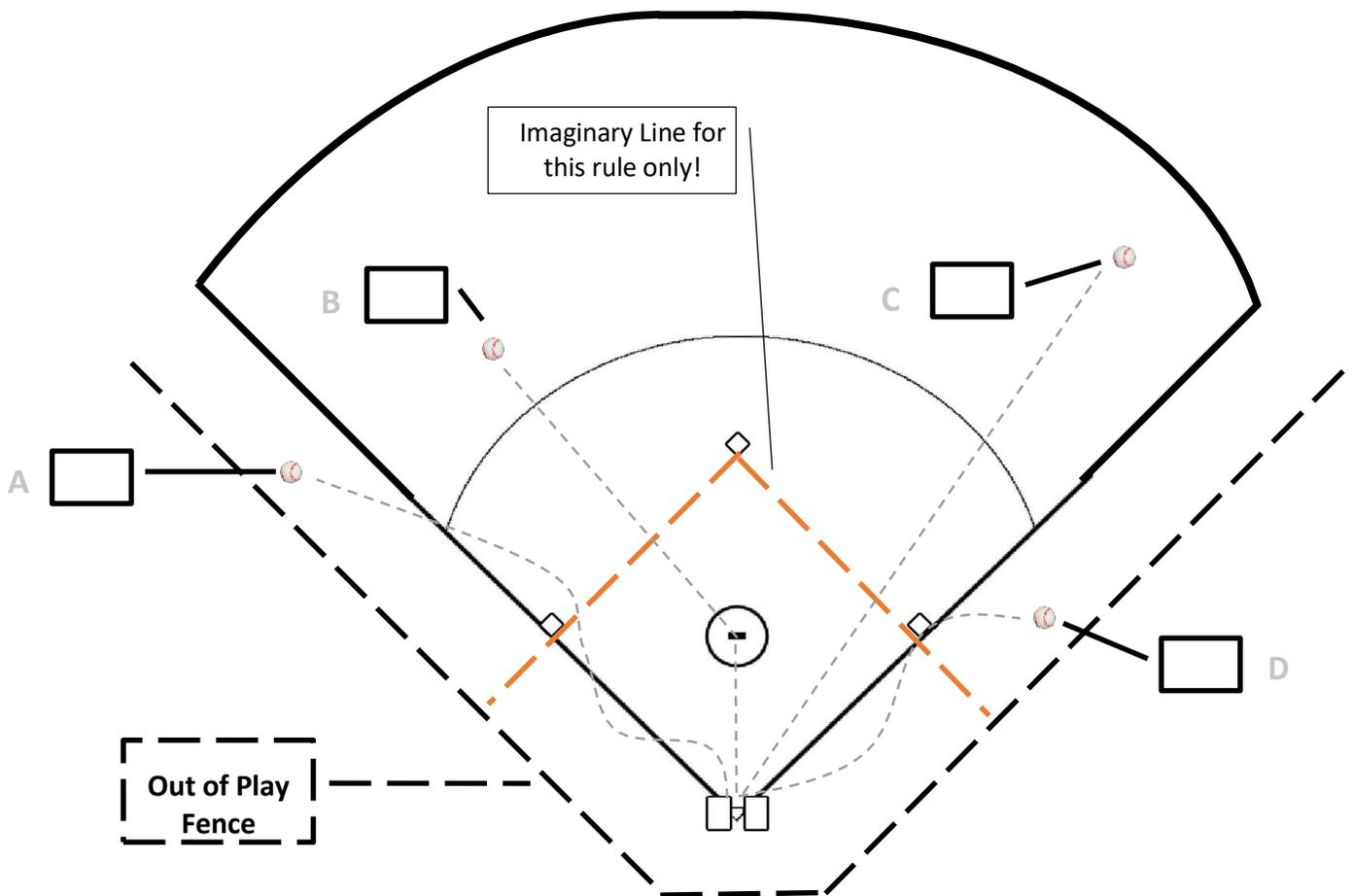
- Fair ball territory is the area defined by the foul lines and the outfield fence from one foul pole to the other foul pole. This means that the _____ lines are really in _____ territory
- Foul ball territory is the area between the foul lines and the out of play fence or out of play lines.
- There are really only three things a baseball can do when it is hit
 1. Stays in the infield as defined by an imaginary line directly in front of the bases extending all the way to the out of play fence
 - Judge it fair or foul when it _____ moving or is _____ by someone or a movable piece of equipment (batting helmets, bats, gloves etc...)
 - **Home Plate** and the **Pitchers Plate** are part of the ground

Instructions: For each instance indicate whether the ball is fair or foul. Use the whole word in the box.



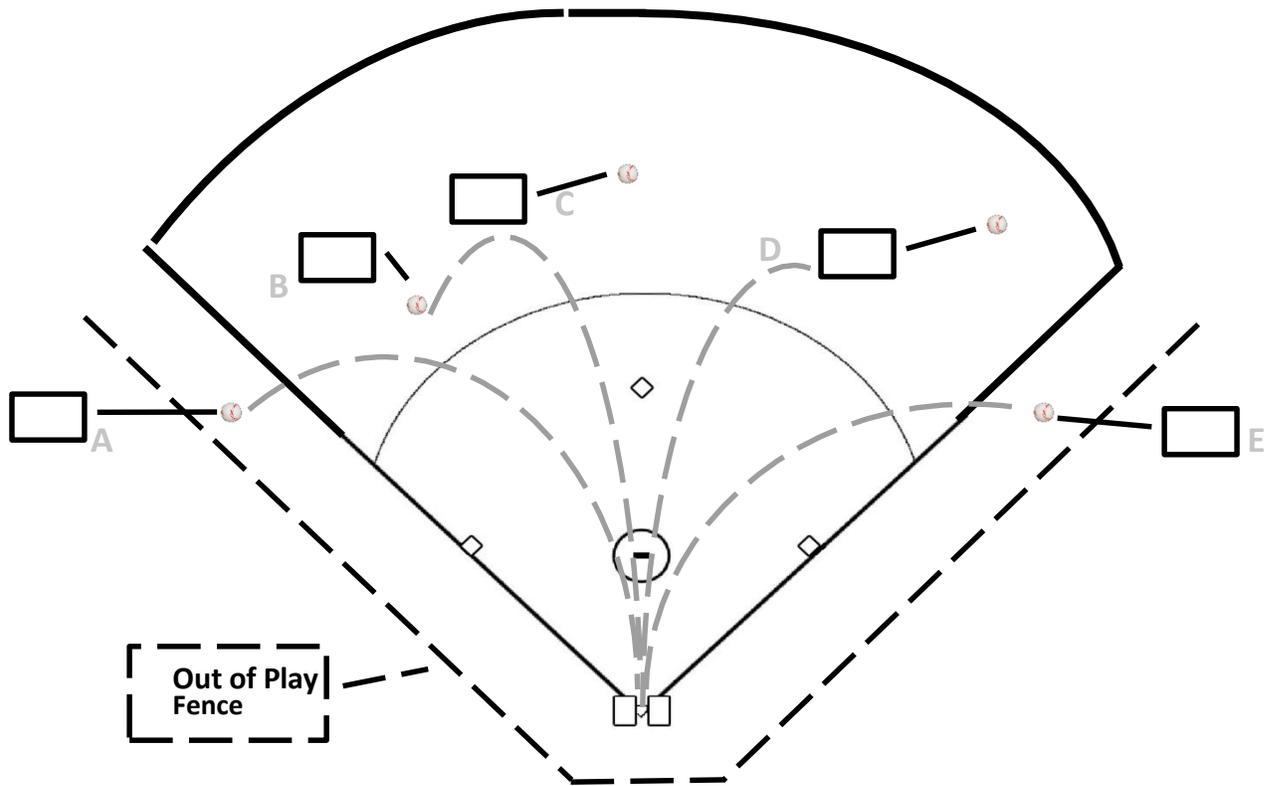
2. Leaves the _____ on the ground past that imaginary line
- Judge it fair or foul the moment it leaves the infield
 - Position of the ball is the important part, not the player
 - Batted ball that hits the bag or bounces directly over the bag is a fair ball as it left the infield in fair territory. If the bouncing ball bounces in fair territory on the infield side of the bag, goes directly over the bag, and lands in foul territory on the outfield side of the bag, it is a _____

Ground Balls hit to the outfield: For each instance indicate whether the ball is fair or foul. Use the whole word in the box.



3. Goes directly to the _____ in the air
- Judge the ball fair or foul the moment it touches anything including the ground
 - Position of the ball is the most important part, not where the player is. So a fly ball near the line that touches a fielder in foul territory and land uncaptured in fair territory would be a _____

Fly Balls hit to the outfield: For each instance indicate whether the ball is fair or foul. Use the whole word in the box.



WHAT IS A PLAY?

A play in baseball is an attempt to make an out

1. Tag or Attempted Tag of a _____
2. Tag or Attempted Tag of a _____ in order to put a runner out
 - A throw to a fielder in an attempt to make an out on a runner
 - Rundown of a runner between bases

Why is this important?

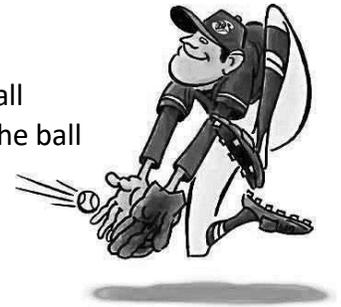
• There are several places in the baseball rules where it is important for umpires to know if a play has occurred:

1. _____ – the number of infield PLAYS made affects the award of bases.
2. _____ – a team cannot make an appeal after a subsequent PLAY.



CATCH

- Ball can only touch _____ players
 - Ground, Runners, Fences etc... are not defensive players... NO CATCH!
- Defensive player must have secure _____ of the baseball
- Defensive player must have _____ of their body and the ball
 - *Myth: "Fielder ran three feet" after appearing to catch the ball then collided with the fence and the ball dropped to the ground*
 - *Myth: Fielder "held onto the ball for 3 seconds" then collided with another defensive player and the ball dropped to the ground*
 - Fielder Did not have control in either situation
- _____ release
 - The act of trying to throw the ball is voluntary release
 - Reaching into the glove and pulling the ball out is considered voluntary release
- Acronym: _____ = Possession – Control – Voluntary Release



Instructions: for the following situations indicate whether the play is a catch or a no catch by putting an X in the correct box

Question	Catch	No Catch
1. Batter hits the ball to the shortstop in the air who fields the ball then falls to the ground and the ball rolls out of his glove.		
2. A line drive deflects off the pitchers glove and then is caught the 2nd baseman before touching the ground.		
3. The Center Fielder catches the ball, runs several feet and then collides with the fence. The ball drops to the ground.		
4. In the act of trying to get the ball out of his glove after catching a pop up behind the plate, the catcher reaches into his glove to start his throw back to the pitcher and the ball drops to the ground.		

FORCE PLAY

- Runner must advance to next base because _____ has become a runner and must go to 1st
- To record an out, the fielder:
 - Can touch the base with any part of the body while in control of the ball
 - Can also “tag” the runner with the ball in hand or glove
- No runs can score if the 3rd out is a _____



Example: runner at 3rd, batter hits ball to 2nd who throws to 1st to retire the batter. The runner from 3rd crossed the plate before the out was made. No runs score. Batter is forced out at 1st base for the 3rd out.

TAG PLAY

- If the play is not a Force Play as defined above, then it must be a Tag play
 - Runner must be touched with ball in _____ or _____ when runner is off the base

Question	Force	Tag
1. No runners on base, the batter hits a ground ball to the shortstop who throws to 1 st base.		
2. Runner at 2 nd base, batter hits the ball to the shortstop on the ground who throws to 3 rd base to try and get R2 out.		
3. Runner at 1 st steals 2 nd base. The catcher throws to 2 nd trying to retire R1.		
4. R1, batter hits a ground ball to the 1 st baseman who touches 1 st base for the force out of the batter runner. He then throws to 2 nd trying to retire R1 there.		

OVERTHROWS 5.06(b)(4)

- If the ball is thrown into an area where it becomes “dead” this is called an overthrow
 - Ball is thrown into the stands
 - Ball is thrown into the dugout
 - If the ball remains inside the park it is still live and playable
- If the throw starts with an _____ - 2 bases from Time of _____ base
 - Example – Batter hits a ball to shortstop, shortstop throws the ball out of play near 1st base. Dead Ball. Batter goes to 2nd. 2 bases from Time of Pitch (home)
- _____ - 2 bases from time of _____ (when the ball is released) not when the ball goes out of play
 - Example – Batter hits ball to right fielder, and takes a wide turn at 1st. Rf throws behind the runner at 1st but the throw goes into the dugout. Dead ball. Batter-runner awarded 3rd base. 2 bases from time of throw (1st).

BALL LODGES IN THE UMPIRE'S OR THE CATCHERS EQUIPMENT 5.06(c)(7)



- If the ball gets caught up in the umpire or catchers equipment then all runners may advance;
 - 1 base from the time of the _____ if it was a _____ ball
 - 2 bases from the time of the _____ if it was a _____ ball
 - Umpire will call "Time" for lodged ball and award bases from there

Questions	Dead Ball	Live Ball	1 Base	2 Bases	0 Bases
1. Runner at 1 st base, Pitcher pitches the ball which hits the front of the plate and bounces into the stands.					
2. Runner at 2 nd base, Pitcher pitches the ball which hits the plate umpire and ricochets into the 3 rd base player's dugout.					
3. Ball is hit to the 2 nd baseman who fields the ball and throws to 1 st base trying to get the batter runner out. The throw goes off the helmet of the Batter-runner and ricochets into right field.					
4. With a runner at 3 rd base, the batter tries to bunt the ball but misses. The ball however hits the batter in the hands.					
5. The batter hits the ball to right field for a base hit. The right fielder grabs the ball and tries to throw the ball back to the pitcher, but instead throws the ball wildly into the stands.					

RUNNING THE BASES 5.06/5.09

- When a batter hits a ball into fair territory, they must try and get to 1st base before they are tagged or 1st base is touched by a player in possession of the baseball
- In order to score all bases must be touched in the correct order
 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd and then Home Plate
- If a base runner misses a base then an _____ can be made and if upheld the runner is out
 - if the 3rd out of an inning is a force out, remember that no runs can score
- If a runner passes another runner, the runner who passed the _____ runner is out (5.09B(9))
 - If a runner leaves a base before a fly ball is touched by a defensive player, or fails to retouch after the fly ball is caught, they could be tagged out. Or the ball could be thrown to the base they left from and the base is touched. This is known as an appeal play.

Interference 6.01:

In Minor Baseball, there is much confusion at times when a ball is put into play. Players sometimes collide accidentally with fielders, and inadvertently run into each other. You will learn more about specifics dealing with Interference and Obstruction in level 2.

For the purposes of level 1 umpires, the only Interference you need to worry about is Umpire Interference and Spectator Interference.

Umpire Interference 6.01(f)

- Occurs when the umpire interferes with a batted ball or a ball thrown by the catcher only.
- On a _____ if the base umpire is hit, call "Time", award the batter 1st base, and nobody can advance unless forced.
- On a throw by the _____, if the plate umpire accidentally touches the catcher, DO NOT call Time. Just say "umpire interference". If an out results on the throw, the out is allowed. If the runner is safe on the throw, then send them back to their original base.

Spectator Interference 6.01(e)

- Usually this happens when a dog wanders onto the field and grabs the ball, or the ball is hit into a playground area and someone picks the ball up. If this happens, the umpire must call "Time" and decide "what would have happened if there was no spectator interference", and then award the batter the appropriate amount of bases. That's it!

Batting out of Order 6.03(b)

- In baseball, sometimes batters forget they are up, are in the washroom, or just not paying attention. Often there will be a team parent keeping score who will soon be yelling that the wrong person is up at bat.
- When you hear this, **Call "Time"**. Talk with the scorekeepers to see who is supposed to be up, and wait for them to come to the plate.
- If pitches have already been thrown to the improper batter, the proper batter must assume the count that is already in place.
- If the improper batter had made an out, than the proper batter is the one that is called out.

You will learn more about the correct procedures on Batting out of Order in Level 2.

THE LINEUP CARD

	POS	NAME	#	CHANGES
1	3	A lbert Pujols	5	
2	7	B abe Ruth	3	
3	5	C al Ripken Jr.	8	
4	6	D erek Jeter	2	
5	EH	E dwin Encarnacion	10	
6	1	F ergie Jenkins	31	
7	2	G ary Carter	8	
8	8	H ank Aaron	44	
9	9	I chiro Suzuki	51	
10	4	J ackie Robinson	42	
Substitutes				
Kirk Gibson	23	Larry Walker	33	
Mickey Mantle	7	Nolan Ryan	34	
Ossie Chavarria	12	Pete Rose	14	
<u>MANAGER:</u>		Joe Torre	6	

At lower levels of minor baseball, lineups aren't as important because everyone usually bats. This is a sample lineup card. Make sure that the coaches and players all have numbers and last names on it at the very least.

Also ensure that if someone is replaced in the lineup that you mark that down on your card and give The changes to the scorekeepers.

APPEALS

In baseball, sometimes a runner misses a base or doesn't tag up properly. This is against the rules. As an umpire, you never say anything. The defense must point it out to the umpire first. This is called an APPEAL

What Happens?

- The ball must be **in play** (so if the umpire has called Time for any reason, he must put the ball back into play by saying **"Play"**)
- When the ball is alive, the **missed base can be tagged** and the player will say to the umpire that he is "Appealing" that a certain runner missed a base or didn't tag up correctly.
- The **runner who missed the base** or didn't tag up correctly **may also be tagged**.
- If the umpire agrees, the umpire makes the call of **"Out"**.
- The only way you can make a call of "Out" is if you actually see the player miss the bag or fail to tag up correctly. Never call someone "Out" unless you see it! **ALWAYS watch runners touch bases** so that when this Appeal happens you'll be able to make the call!

You will learn more about Appeals in Level 2.

Special BC Minor Baseball Rules

24.1 Slide or Avoid.

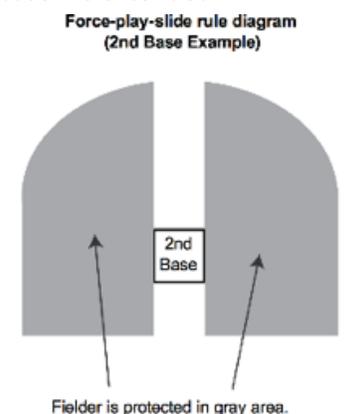
- If a play is being made, or is about to be made
- MANDATORY for players of all age groups to slide or make an effort to avoid a collision at all bases and home plate
- Failure to do either will result in an automatic 'out'
- The ball is dead and no runner may advance beyond the base that was last legally acquired
- If the umpire feels that the contact was dangerous, an ejection could be issued. (change in workbook)

24.2 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 intentional and/or could lead to injury, the interfering player may be ejected from the game



24.3 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

24.9 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 pitch 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

Rule 13.11 Non-Confrontational or Verbal Abuse between Coaches, Players and Umpires

13U and Younger

Before, during or after a game coaches or players may not approach an umpire for any reason except that they may:

- (a) Attend the plate meeting;
- (b) Request the Umpire to call "Time";
- (c) Raise a safety concern;
- (d) Approach the Umpire to make a substitution on defense or offence;
- (e) Request the plate umpire to ask their partner for help on a half swing when the plate umpire calls the pitch a ball, but not when the pitch is called a strike. The plate Umpire will consult with the other umpire for a determination which will be final;
- (f) Approach the Umpire to protest a game based on an interpretation of the Rule of Baseball on terms as set out in this Rulebook. (No protests are allowed at 11U and younger divisions.)
- (g) Shake the Umpires hands post game;
- (h) Thank the umpires and or offer words of encouragement;

Players and spectators may **NOT**:

- (a) Argue any Umpire's decision which involves judgment, such as, but not limited to, whether a batted ball is fair or foul, whether a pitch is a strike or a ball, or whether a runner is safe or out, is final. No player, manager, coach or substitute shall object to any such judgment decisions. Players leaving their position in the field or on base, or managers or coaches leaving the bench or coaches box, to argue on BALLS AND STRIKES will not be permitted. The umpire shall immediately eject any manager, coach, player or team representative that continues to approach an umpire after his/her decision has been made;
- (b) harass or verbally abuse any official on the field of play before, during or after any game. Contravention will result will be the person being ejected from the game subject to further possible discipline by BCBA.
- (c) on a half swing, if the manager comes out to argue with first or third base umpire he can be ejected as he is now arguing over a called ball or strike.

15U and Older (see rule reference 8.2 Appeal of Umpire Decisions)

- (a) Any Umpire's decision which involves judgment, such as, but not limited to, whether a batted ball is fair or foul, whether a pitch is a strike or a ball, or whether a runner is safe or out, is final. No player, manager, coach or substitute shall object to any such judgment decisions. Players leaving their position in the field or on base, or managers or coaches leaving the bench or coaches box, to argue on BALLS AND STRIKES will not be permitted. The Umpire will warn them if they start for the plate to protest the call. If they continue, they will be ejected from the game.
- (b) If a manager has reasonable doubt that any Umpire's decision (excluding judgement calls) may be in conflict with the rules, the manager may request to approach the Umpire to and ask that a review of the ruling be made. Such request shall be made only to the umpire who made the decision. The Umpire may reject a review.
- (c) If the Umpire permits the review of the decision, the umpire making the decision may ask another umpire for information before making a final decision. If the umpires consult after a play and change a call that had been made, then they have the authority to take all steps that they may deem necessary, in their discretion, to eliminate the results and consequences of the earlier call that they are reversing, including placing runners where they think those runners would have been after the play, had the ultimate call been made as the initial call, disregarding interference or obstruction that may have occurred on the play; failures of runners to tag up based upon the initial call on the field; runners passing other runners or missing bases; etc., all in the discretion of the umpires. No player, manager or coach shall be permitted to argue the exercise of the umpires' discretion in resolving the play and any person so arguing shall be subject to ejection.
- (d) A manager is permitted to ask the umpires for an explanation of the play and how the umpires have exercised their discretion to eliminate the results and consequences of the earlier call that the umpires are reversing. Once the umpires explain the result of the play, however, no one is permitted to argue that the umpires should have exercised their discretion in a different manner.
- (e) Nothing set out in Section 13.11 (b) through (d) will prevent the right to protest under any other Section of this Rulebook.
- (f) Exception to 13.11.1 (a): The manager or the catcher may request the plate umpire to ask their partner for help on a half swing when the plate umpire calls the pitch a ball, but not when the pitch is called a strike. The plate Umpire will consult with the other umpire for a determination which will be final. On a half swing, if the manager comes out to argue with first or third base umpire and if after being warned he persists in arguing, he can be ejected as he is now arguing over a called ball or strike. The ball is in play on appeal on a half swing;
- (g) Players, Coaches and Managers may request the Umpire to call "Time" or raise a safety concern;

Further, Coaches, Players and Spectators may **NOT**:

- (a) Argue any call by making comments to a third party
- (b) Make any gesture or comments that shows public disagreement with an umpire's decision Contravention will result in the person being ejected from the game.
- (c) On a half swing, if the manager comes out to argue with first or third base umpire he can be ejected as he is now arguing over a called ball or strike.

EJECTIONS

If you have to eject someone you must report what happened to your UIC and to the BCBUA right after the game. You can just call your local UIC, but you must also write a Short report to the BCBUA about what happened. The BCBUA Ejection Report is Available on our website (www.bcbua.ca) on the left side column under Ejections. It is an Online Form and takes only a few minutes to fill out. THIS IS MANDATORY!

Things to include:

- Date, Park, League, partner, and your personal info.
- Ejected person's name and number (from lineup)
- Brief account about what happened. Things like inning, situation, what was said or done by you and what was said or done by the offender. Be very specific including the exact words someone used towards you, even if there is swearing!
- After the game, call your Umpire In Chief (UIC) to talk about the situation and they will help you fill out the report correctly.

The image displays four screenshots of the BCBUA website. The top-left screenshot shows the homepage with a navigation menu and a news article titled "HAROLD SWANSON PASSES". The top-right screenshot shows the "BCBUA EJECTION FORM" page with a link to "Read How to Fill out an Ejection Report before trying to write one for the first time". The bottom-left screenshot shows the "Ejection Report" form with a dropdown menu for "select a league" open, listing various leagues like "CCBC", "Greater Victoria Junior / SIBL", etc. The bottom-right screenshot shows the "Circumstances and reasons for the ejection" section of the form, with a text area containing a detailed account of an ejection incident.

Level 1 Roadmap to Excellence

The British Columbia Baseball Umpires Association (BCBUA) welcomes you to our association. Whether you are a first-year umpire beginning your umpiring journey or a former umpire returning after many years, the levels of umpiring and the steps for advancement can be confusing. Therefore, this checklist is intended to assist you in completing your requirements for being a Level 1 umpire.

To satisfy the requirement of a Level 1 umpire, you will have:

- Paid your membership fees for this year
 - \$35 for youth membership (13 and under);
 - \$65 for regular membership
- Attended a Level 1 clinic
- Passed the online Level 1 exam (accessed from members' sign-in area on the BCBUA's web site – www.bcbua.ca).
 - You can write this open book exam as many times as you want to get your passing grade (80%).

Notes:

- All umpires start at Level 1.
- Each umpire will be a Level 1 umpire for at least one (1) year.
- If your goal is to take a Level 1 and Level 2 clinic this year, the Level 1 clinic must be taken first followed by the Level 2 clinic.
- Remember, it will take time to learn about all the things an umpire has to know and do on the field.

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 \(2020\)](#)

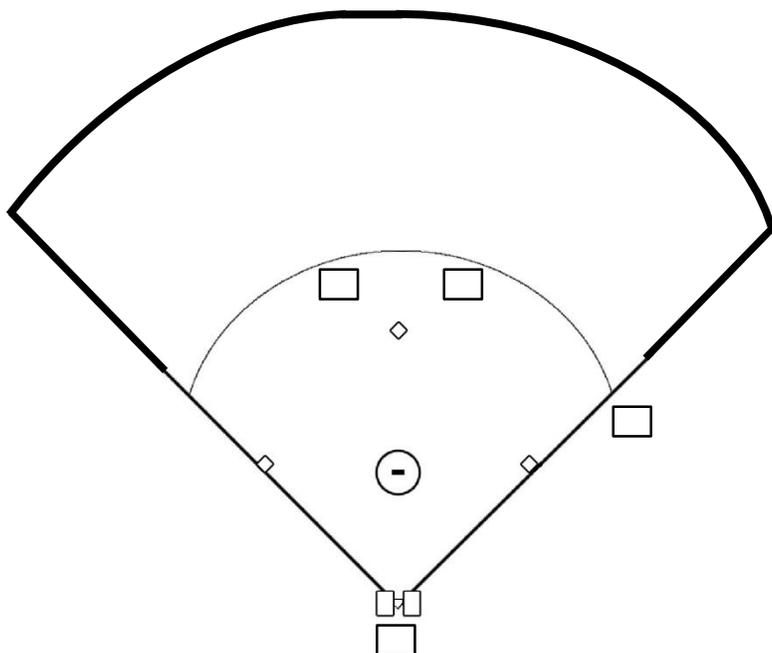
[Bat Rule \(2019\)](#)

[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,%20CANADIAN%20CONTENT.PDF](https://baseball.ca/uploads/files/2020%20rule%20book,%20canadian%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)

Basic Field Positioning – 60 Foot Baseball (Mosquito)

Starting Positions

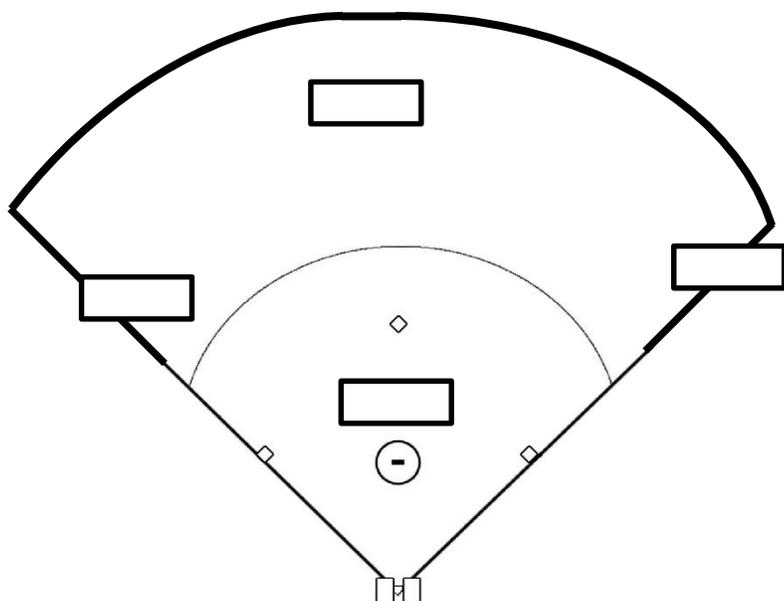


Label the basic starting positions for both the Plate Umpire and Base Umpire

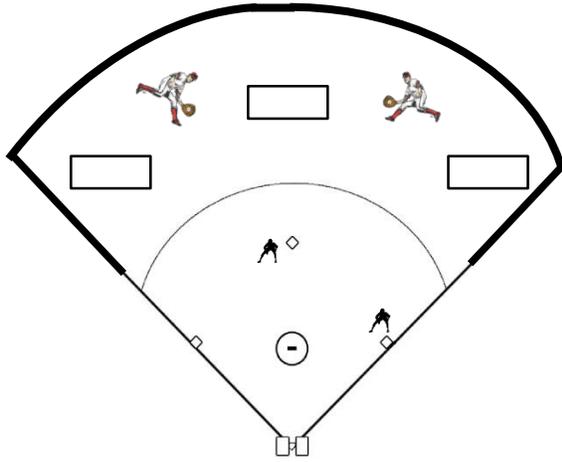
- P1 – Plate Umpire
- P2 – Base Umpire with no runners on base (facing home plate)
- P3 – Base Umpire with Runner on first base only (facing home plate)
- P4 – Base Umpire with runner(s) on any other base (facing home plate)

Notice that the Base Umpire always starts outside of the infield position

Fly Ball Responsibilities No Runners

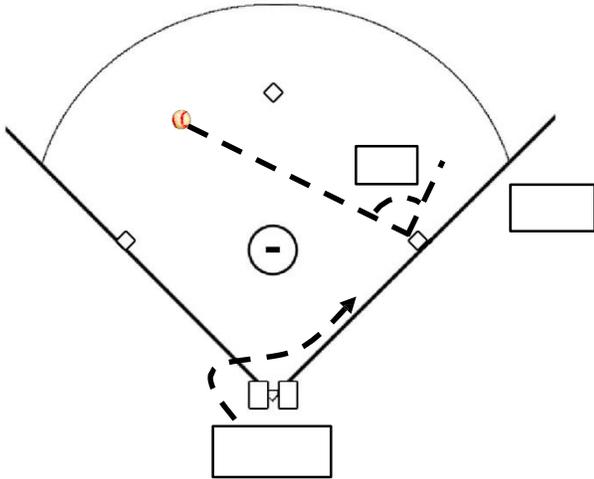


In each box on the Diagram write in who has the responsibility to call the fly ball or the Fair Foul: Plate or Base



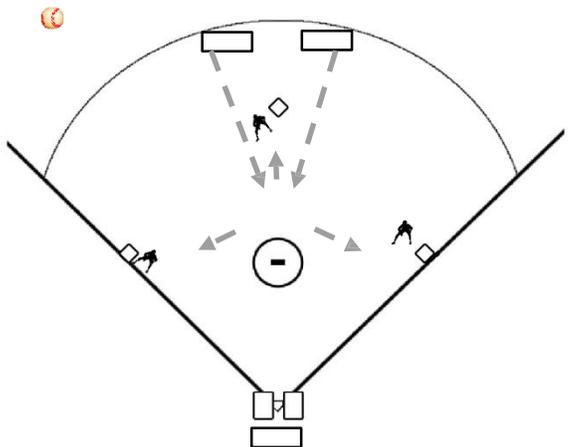
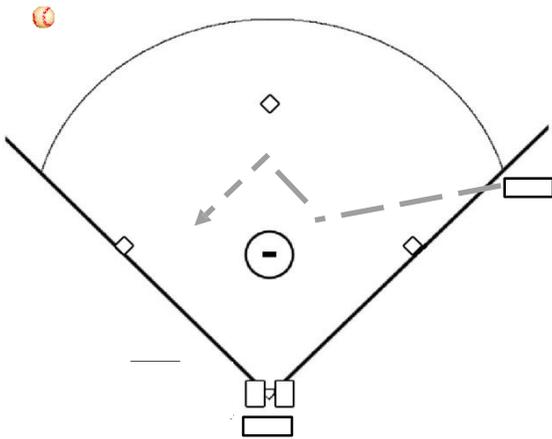
In each box on the Diagram, write in who has the responsibility to call the fly ball:

With NO Runners on base, indicate the movement of the Plate and the Base Umpires in the correct boxes. Also what is the "ideal" angle to see the play at 1st?

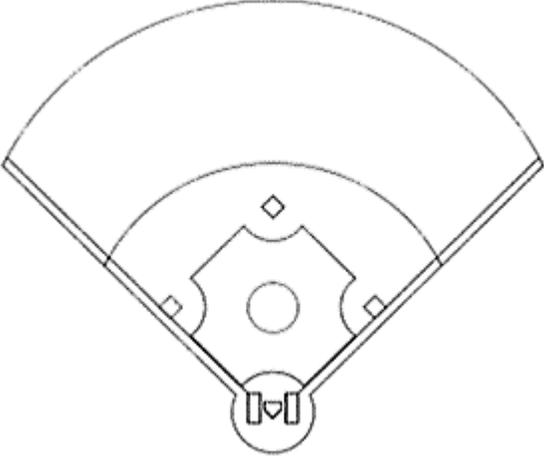
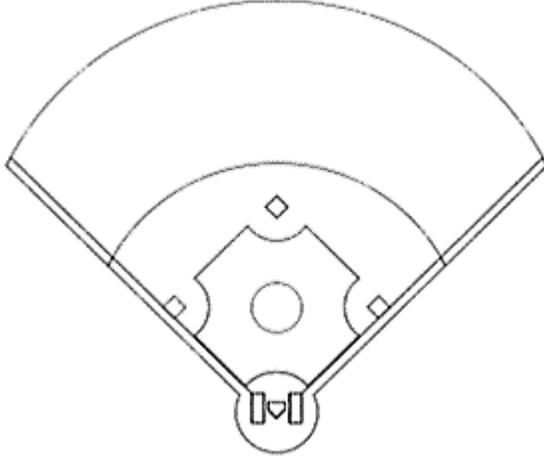
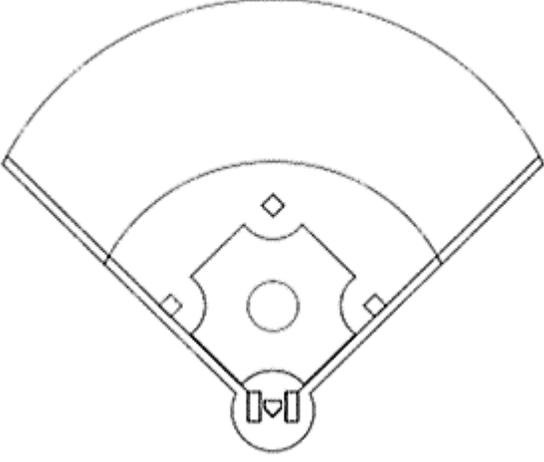
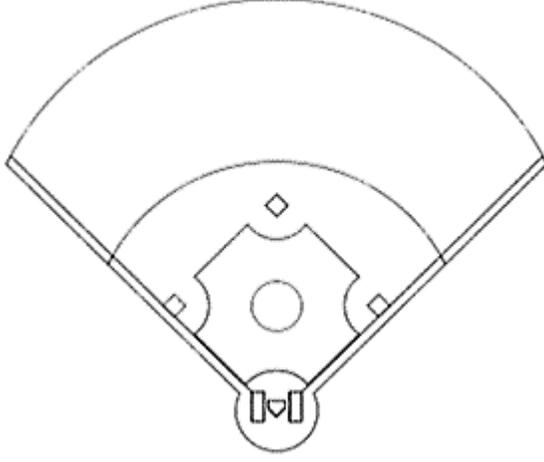


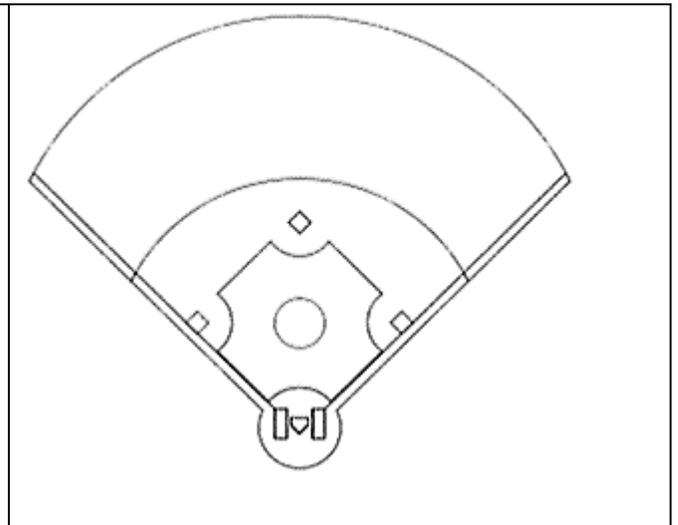
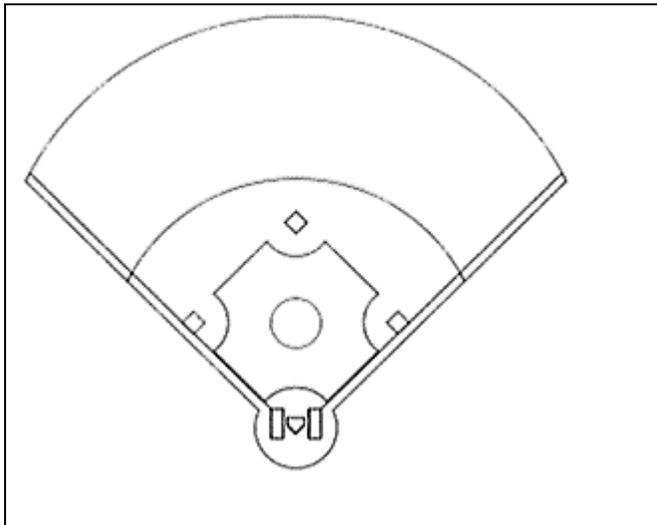
With No Runners on base and the ball hit to the outfield, indicate the starting positions and the movement of the umpires using lines (B-R could go to 2nd or 3rd)

With Runners at 1st and 2nd or bases loaded, indicate starting position(s) and the movement of the umpires on a base hit to the outfield.



For the following plays, draw the starting positions for the umpires and where their rotations will take them. Indicate who would make the call by circling the correct umpire.

	
<p>a. No runners on base, the batter singles to right field. Batter slides into 2nd base.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plate Base</p>	<p>b. No runners on base, the batter hits the ball to the shortstop who fields the ball and throws to 1st to try and make the out at 1st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plate Base</p>
	
<p>c. Bases are empty and the batter hits a fly ball to center fielder who makes the catch.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plate Base</p>	<p>d. Bases are empty and the batter hits a fly ball down the left field line. He tries for a double and is thrown out at 2nd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plate Base</p>



e. With a runner at 1st base, the batter hits a ground ball to the 2nd baseman who steps on 2nd base and then tries to get the batter at 1st base.

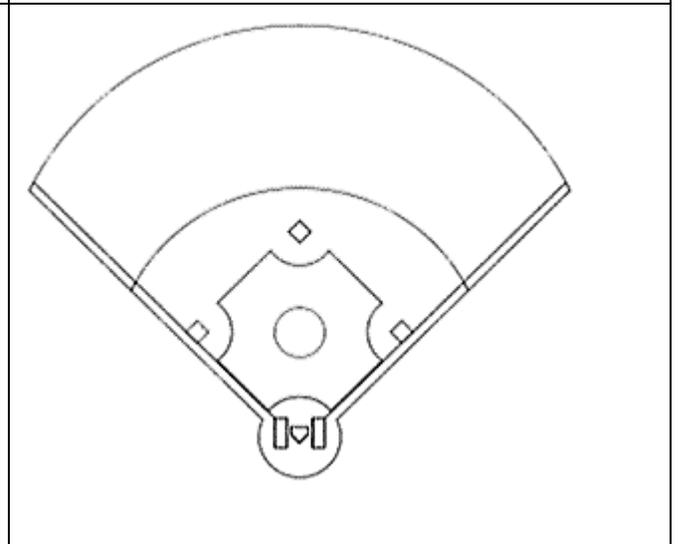
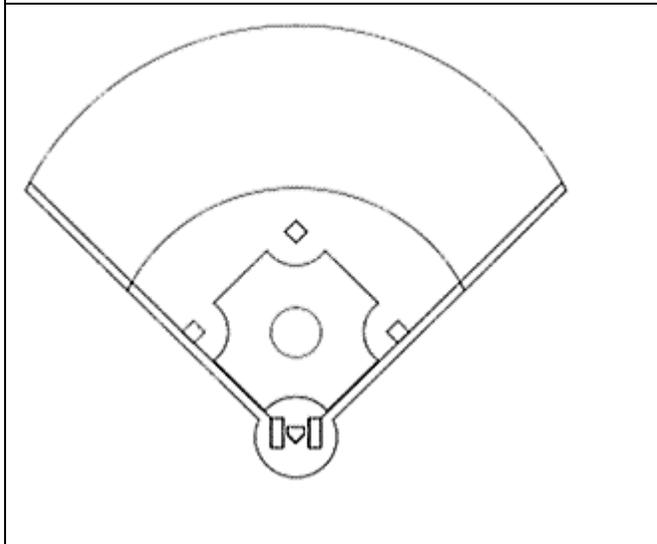
Plate

Base

f. With a runner at 2nd base, the batter hits an obvious double to left field. The left fielder throws the ball to the catcher for a play at the plate.

Plate

Base



g. Runner at 1st base, batter hits an easy caught fly ball to the right-center field.

Plate

Base

h. Runners at 2nd and 3rd base, batter tries bunting the ball up the first baseline but it goes foul half way towards 1st base.

Plate

Base



BCBUA L1 Clinic Feedback

1. This clinic was fun:

- strongly agree agree not really disagree

2. I learned a lot today:

- strongly agree agree not really disagree

3. The Instructor took time to explain things again, or differently, if I did not 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:
