

SOUTH KITSAP EASTERN



UMPIRE BASICS MANUAL

Contents

Statement of Purpose....	3
Acknowledgment....	3
Forward....	3
Field Positions....	4
Set Positions....	5
Slot Position....	8
Umpire Communication during a game....	15
Calls....	15
Umpire to Umpire Signals....	23
Key Communication Terminology....	26
Handling Conflicts....	29
Illegal Pitch Penalty....	32
Batting Out of Order....	33
10 Commandments of Umpiring....	34
Principles of Umpiring....	35

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this booklet is to provide individuals that are just beginning to learn the art of umpiring some useful information. It is mostly about umpire mechanics for Little League Baseball minor and major divisions that play on 60' diamonds. It provides some information on rules and conflicts at the end. Little League baseball and softball rules are covered in the Official Rule Books available from your local League's Umpire-in-Chief.

Umpire mechanics define how umpires move their bodies, position themselves on the field and make the proper calls and signals. Good mechanics is a skill that is required by all umpires. To learn proper umpire mechanics requires; training, practice, thoughtfulness, and discipline. The information provided in this booklet is only a reference that supplements the mechanics taught at umpire training clinics.

Acknowledgment

Information in this booklet is compiled from non-copyrighted materials. It is put it out for all to share and use.

Forward

If you learn nothing else, always remember:

It is not enough to know just the rules of the games of baseball and softball. Being a Little League umpire also means being able to fairly and impartially enforce those rules in the context of a game for kids.

Little League umpires should never strive to be the center of attention. They should let the children be the stars. In fact, it's been said that the best-umpired game is the one in which nobody could remember who the umpire was. Veteran Little League umpires will say the highest praise they receive is a "good game, blue," comment from a player. For the Little League volunteer umpire, that is more than adequate compensation.

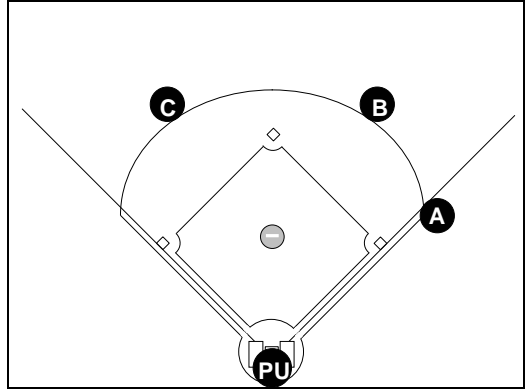
Have a great season and enjoy!

Field Positions - Two Umpire Mechanics

Position of Base Umpire when Batter is up

Major and minor leagues only

- A. Bases empty
- B. Runner on 1st base
- C. Runner on 2nd base
- C. Runner on 3rd base
- C. Runners on 1st and 2nd
- C. Runners on 2nd and 3rd
- C. Runners on 1st and 3rd
- C. Runners on all bases

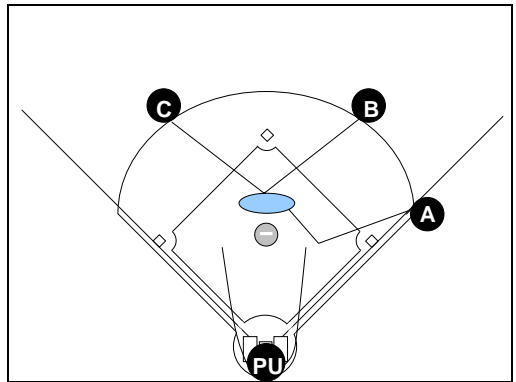


Position of Umpire when ball is hit to the outfield

Major and minor leagues only

Base umpire moves into the infield (the working area) and watches the runners tag bases and pivots to stay ahead of the runner, not behind.

Plate umpire moves into the infield, in the direction of the ball, only if the base umpire goes out.



Set Positions

Hands on Knees Set Position:



Side View

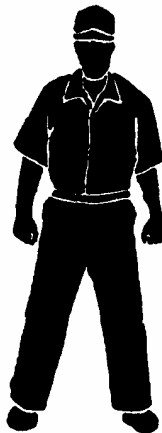


Front View

Standing Set Position:



Side View



Front View

Working the Plate:

The plate assignment is one of the hardest jobs in sports officiating. It normally requires more than two hundred (200) decisions in a two-hour period. It takes a great deal of concentration and common sense to perform. The same basics used on the bases, positioning, concentration, timing and selling the calls can be utilized at the plate as well.

The slot position is the area between F2's head and the batter's body when the batter is in his natural stance and the F2 is in his receiving position. The purpose of the slot position is to give the plate umpire the best possible view of the strike zone while maintaining correct equipment protective abilities.

Positioning, Evaluating and Calling the Pitch:

- The pitching process is cyclical – it goes through the same stages pitch after pitch.
- You may approach this problem by dividing this cycle (the pitch cycle) into phases: (1) Standing Position (Position A), (2) Set Position (Position B), (3) Pitch-Tracking, (4) Evaluation, (5) Signal and Call and (6) Relax between Pitches.

Slot Position:

The slot position places our feet and bodies in the general location needed for calling the strike zone properly except for the fact PU is still standing.

- Proper positioning starts at the feet and works up from there.
- Ideally you want to drop from your standing position down into your set position.
- Develop a comfortable standing position behind F2.
- A wide stance encourages more stability.
- Keep your eyes centered on the **edge of the plate**.
- Position your eyes to **strain to see the pitcher**.
- Set your feet in a heel (of the F2) to toe (of the slot foot) and heel (of the slot foot) to toe (of the non-slot foot) pattern.
- Keep the slot foot straight and its protection forward.
- The back foot should flair out to 45 degrees for balance and fit behind the catcher.

Dropping to a Set Position:

- Watch as F1 begins his motion, lifts his leg and reaches his arm back to deliver the pitch.
- Then, drop to a set position, like sitting in a chair and lock into position.
- Use your legs (not your back) to adjust your head height.
- Lean forward only enough to keep your balance.
- Drop into your set position by the time F1 releases the pitch.
- The back foot flair up to 45 degrees will balance and fit you behind the catcher without bumping him with your knee.

Set Position Goals:

- Set your eyes at the top of the **batters** upper strike zone limit.
- Your chin should not be below the top of F2's head.
- Lock in your elbows into your body.
- Establishing the stillness of a locked position and open visual field readies PU for the pitch-tracking phase that begins by following the ball well with your eyes.

Pitch Tracking:

- Follow the pitch with your eyes – not your head
- See the ball from the pitcher's release through F2's mitt with both eyes.
- Great observation leads to great evaluation.

Evaluation:

- Maximize data gathering abilities - alignment of your visual field.
- Square your head and body comfortably to the plate
- Your natural tendency is to react immediately upon seeing a pitch.
- Allow your eyes to perceive, process and evaluate all the visual input
- Then, display the result.

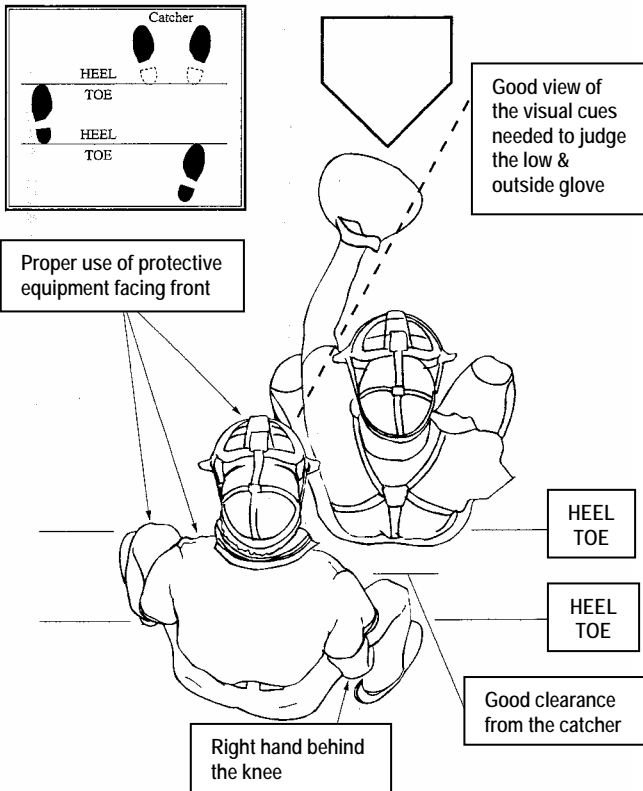
Signal & Call:

- After evaluation, make the call.
- If the pitch is a ball, remain in the set position and say "Ball".
- The distance from the zone will dictate how loudly you call the ball.
 - If it is a borderline or marginal (close) pitch, then yell out "ball" as loud as you say, "strike" in order to sell the call.
 - If it is in the dirt or obviously out of the zone, then a soft "Ball" or no call at all may be necessary because everyone in the park knows the pitch is a ball.
- If the pitch is a strike, then stand up and **give** the strike mechanic and say "Strike".
 - Remember, all call strikes must be sold because you are increasing the **batters** difficulty in battling the pitcher.
 - If the pitch is swung and missed at, merely give the strike mechanic without voice.
- Every one in the park can see that the batter has swung at the pitch.
- Remain focused on the ball as you call the pitch.

Relax Between Pitches:

- After each pitch, step back and relax until F1 is back on the rubber.
- Be sure to watch the ball at all times.

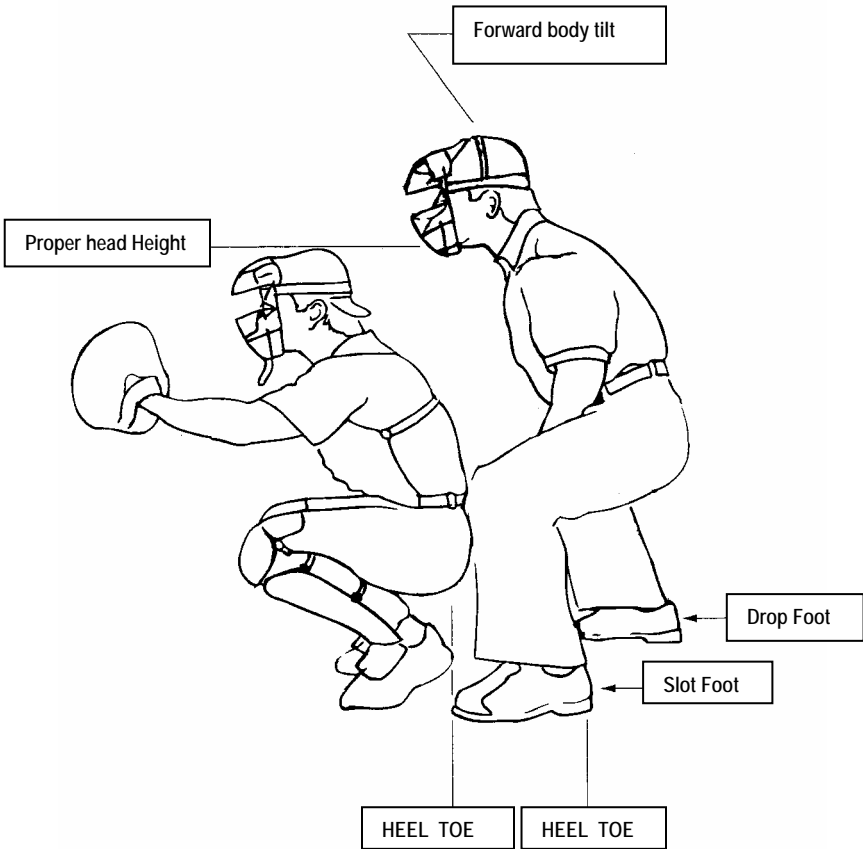
The Slot (Top View)



Look for the following concepts displayed in the drawing (Overhead View):

- "Heel-Toe-Heel-Toe" (H/T/H/T) foot alignment squares the body and head comfortably to the strike zone without twisting
- H/T/H/T positions the plate umpire's head forward while leaving sufficient area between the catcher and umpire to prevent bumping or hindering the other's work
- "Slot" foot squared to the pitcher for protection & the back or "drop" foot (and knee) flair pointing to 1st base – produce an efficient "fit" or "clearance" behind the catcher
- Head is in the "slot" between the batter and catcher inside of the plate (slot-in) and forward (slot-forward) with H/T/H/T alignment – both angle the umpire's vision cleanly around the catcher's head & torso
- The umpire's body is comfortably in a "set" position behind and inside of the catcher
- Line of sight vision of the inside corner established by "slot-in"
- Slot in & forward allows vision past the outside corner for seeing the pitch caught
- Elbows are tight against the body and hands are comfortably positioned for the pitch

The Slot (Side View)



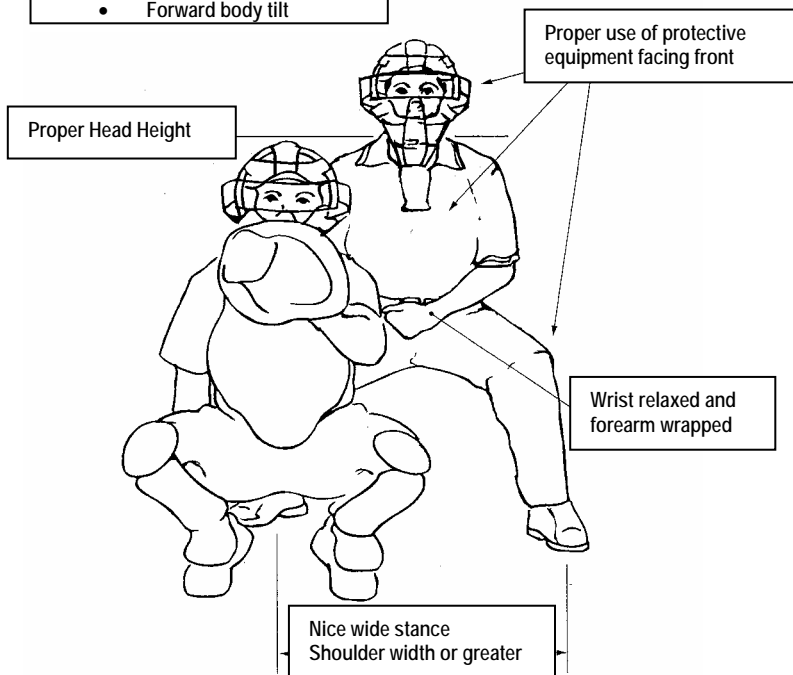
Look for the following concepts displayed in the drawing (Side View):

- Heel-Toe-Heel-Toe (H/T/H/T):
 - Slot foot is Square to the pitcher
 - Drop (back) foot is pointing to 1st base (45 degree angle from the pitcher)
 - The umpire fits behind & around the catcher while maintaining clearance
- The stance is balanced over the feet without twisting or leaning
- The umpire is locked into a stable "set" position
- Head height (established by: Foot width, squat & lean) is umpire's chin at the top of the catcher's head
- Protective equipment is mostly forward

The Slot (Front View)

Proper head height is controlled by:

- Width of stance
- Amount of squat
- Forward body tilt



Look for the following concepts displayed in the drawing (Front View):

- The feet are placed well and are wide apart
- Wide foot width helps establish a solid base for your stance and is the most important element to establishing head height
- The umpire has great squat (the next most important element to head height)
- There is very little lean forward (best used for balance purposes – too much lean reduces the slot-in by pushing the head back into the plate)
- The umpire's head is set up inside of the catcher toward a right handed hitter (slot-in) – establishing vision without being blocked by the batter's body
- The head height is correct – umpire's chin is at the top of the catcher's head
- The head height, slot-in and slot forward all are necessary to see above and around the catcher's head and torso on those down & away pitches
- Notice the arm placement – bicep & elbow are kept tight against the body
- Again, see that the protective equipment is mostly forward

Strike Zone Philosophies:

"New" Umpires Tendencies:

- Believe the rule book dictates the strike zone for all levels of play.
- Think the strike zone as a "magic space" as defined in Rule 2.00.
- Believe in literal interpretation of the strike zone.
- "Ball" a pitch that misses the zone by the slightest distance.
- Have a tendency of "balling" marginal pitches when unsure.
- They lack confidence in their officiating.

Problem – These characteristics lead to fewer strikes, fewer swings and fewer bat-ball contacts, miring games in long counts and walks. The solution is merely to adjust your thinking.

Nature of our dilemma:

- Calling the zone is not an exact science.
- The strike zone was written for professional baseball.
- Youngsters don't possess the arm strength and accuracy of professional ballplayers.

Think strikes - Assume strikes until proven a ball!

- The strike zone provides the balance between offense and defense.
- View the strike zone as a concept, not an absolute.
- On the questionable pitch, give the benefit of the doubt to the pitcher. THINK STRIKES!
 - Assume the pitch is a strike unless convinced otherwise.
- To advance, batters must hit aggressively.
 - Aggressive strike zones keep teams focused on hitting, fielding & pitching but not walking.
 - Motivate the offense to swing the bat by stretching your zone as liberally as feasible.
- The strike zone becomes much easier to call when batters aggressively swing the bat.
 - Each pitch swung at gets one more strike without PU making a decision.
 - A swing may put the ball in jeopardy – results in action, excitement and outs.
 - Aggressive play greatly reduces the number of decisions at the plate.

Importance of "Timing":

- Don't just freeze frame or photograph the pitch at the front of the plate.
- Judging strikes isn't a reaction or instantaneous judgment as the ball breaks through a pane of glass
- It is a time/distance interval process of evaluation.
- Evaluate the area from just in front of the plate through the catcher's mitt - evaluate all the evidence.

Teams Need to Adjust to Your Zone:

- Batters and coaches must adjust to your strike zone.
- Experienced coaching staffs will observe your zone and adapt after an inning or two.

Continue To Evaluate How The Offense Is Swinging The Bat:

- Monitor how their counts are developing.
- If you find batters taking more pitches that are around the zone, you may be a little tight with your zone – evaluate and determine if you have been "tight" on marginal pitches. If so, then adjust your calls on the marginal pitches.
- If, however, the pitching is erratic you will have nothing to work with – it will be a long day.

Importance of Finding A Strike on A 2-0 Count: On a 2-0 count, look aggressively for strikes. If the pitch is "balled", the batter will probably wait for the 3-2 count to hit the ball. That almost certainly adds two more pitches per occurrence to the length of your game. But, if you ring a strike to make it a 2-1 count, the batter will be less choosy and more likely to swing the bat on all succeeding pitches. Encourage game flow and tempo.

Things to remember about The Slot Position

- Proper Head Position is controlled by:
 - The width of the stance
 - The amount of the squat
 - Forward body tilt
- Proper foot location: From the catcher – Heel – Toe – Heel – Toe
- Track the ball to the glove with your eyes: Don't move your head.
- When calling a Ball: Stay down in the squatted position.
- When calling a Strike: Rise out of the squat position, raise your right fist high in front of you and call "STRIKE!"
- After each pitch: Step back and relax.

Check List and Topics to Discuss

Proper Uniform:

- Clean, Shined Shoes
- Black (not white) Socks
- Gray Pants (plate, bases, combo)
- Black Belt (wide)
- Dark Undershirt (blue, black, red — not white)
- Umpire Jersey (LL patch —left shoulder)
- Cap (clean)
- Plate umpire
 - Protective Gear (shoes, leg guards inside pants, chest protector, mask, throat guard, cup)
 - (2) Ball Bags — If you are base umpire do not wear
- Base umpire in LLB minors or majors
 - Red Flag

Be at game field 30 minutes before game time.

Umpire to Umpire conference:

- Introductions
- Fair/Foul coverage
- Catch/No catch responsibility
- Tag-ups/Touches
- Fly balls to outfield
- Fly balls to infield
- Base umpire goes to outfield
- Coverage at 1st and 3rd bases
- Live ball (restart after foul balls)
- Batted ball hits batter while in box
- Half swing (check swing)
- Umpire positioning
- Dropped 3rd strike (Juniors/Seniors/Big League)
- Runners lane violation
- Overthrows and awarding bases
- Infield fly
- Timing plays
- Umpire hand signals
- Pick-offs, steals
- Leaving base early (Majors and Minors - 60 foot diamond)

Pre-Game Conference at home plate:

- Inspect equipment in dugouts (*safety* check)
- Introductions at Home Plate
- Collect, review and confirm line-ups
- Review playing field ground rules
- Review Player/Coach rules

To Players:

- No throwing bats or equipment
- Helmets must be worn at all times for all offensive players on the field
- No jewelry (except for Medical Alert)
- Hustle on and off the field

To Manager/Coaches:

- Are all players properly equipped
- No arguing judgment calls by an umpire
- Do not leave the dugout until a proper time-out is granted
- Stay in dugout between innings (except on-deck batter)

Post-Game

- Be positive (do not criticize)
- Be open minded to your partners input
- Review important plays
- Assist with ejection report

Umpire Communication during a game

It is very important that umpires clearly communicate with everyone, including each other, throughout the game. They do this with calls and hand gestures called signals.

Calls

These communicate what is happening during a game and are intended for everyone to see. Some calls are voice only, some are signal only with no voice, and some are both voice and signal combined.

- Play
- Balls
- Strike
- Time
- Safe
- Safe, off the bag
- Out
- Out on the tag
- Fair
- Foul
- Foul tip
- No catch
- Catch
- Infield fly
- Interference
- Obstruction
- Obstruction with time
- Runner leaves base early
- Home run

Umpire to Umpire Signals

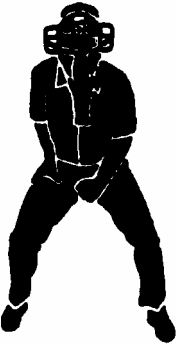
Umpires communicate with each other primarily through signals. This is because contact between umpires during a game, even between innings, should be minimized. Umpire to umpire communication should be done discretely from their normal positions whenever possible. Always echo the signal back to your partner to acknowledge you have received their signals and to confirm you agree.

- Infield fly situation
- Number of outs
- Timing play situation
- What is the count?
- The count is
- Plate umpire will cover 3rd
- Plate umpire will cover 3rd
- Plate umpire will stay at Home
- Check swing
- Umpire clap



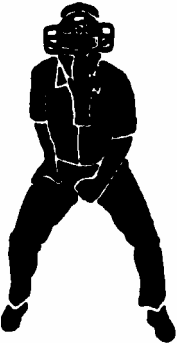
“Play”:

This is called by the plate umpire only. Starts the game or resumes the game when time is out.



“Ball”:

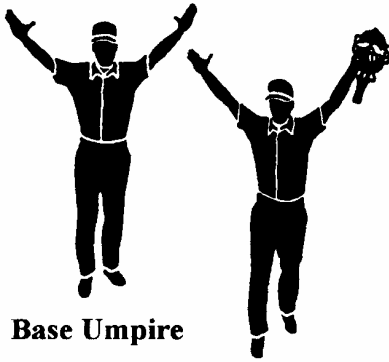
This is called while down with no arm signal. It is called with the number. “Ball 1, . . . 2, . . . 3, . . . 4” Not as loud as strikes. There should be no vertical or lateral body movement to indicate location.



“Strike”:

This is called after rising up from the squat position.

Strikes are called loud enough to be heard in the stands.



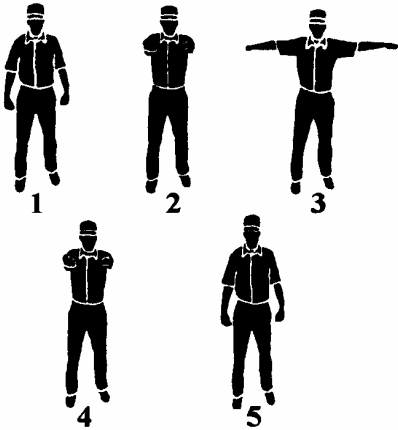
Base Umpire

Plate Umpire

“Time”:

This is called by plate or base umpire. It is called loud and clear.

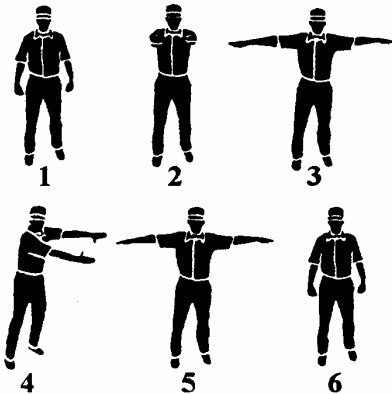
You are not surrendering
Hands should be at head level.



“Safe”:

Safe calls originate from the hands-on-knees set position and end with a return to a hands-on-knees set position after the safe call.

After making this call remain set with eyes on ball in case there is an immediate play following the safe call.



“Safe... off the bag”

It is called on a play that pulls the fielder off the base and accompanied by a sweeping motion to indicate the call. After making this call, remain set with eyes on ball in case there is an immediate play following the safe call.



“He’s out!”

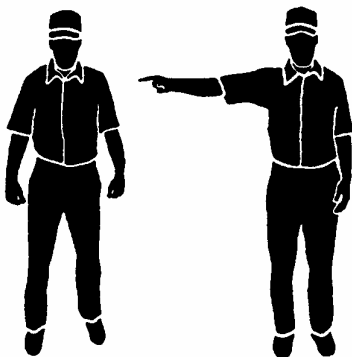
Out calls originate from the hands-on-knees set position.

Make the call in a standing position.



“On the tag, He’s out!”

On close plays when the first baseman tags the batter runner, point to the spot of the tag and aggressively signal this call.



Fair Ball

No voice is used to indicate a fair ball. It is indicated by pointing onto the field of play. Emphatically “pump” the signal on close calls. The call is made from the standing set position.



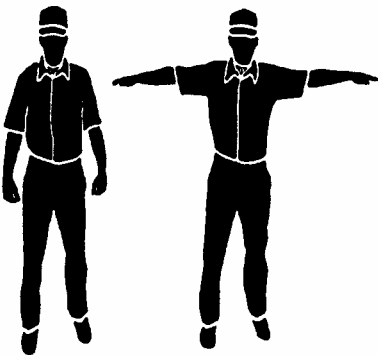
“Foul”

Raising both arms at head level and make the call.
The closer it is the more emphatic the voice and motion.
When a hit ball is caught on the fly by a fielder of fair territory do NOT say anything and complete the foul signal and catch signal.



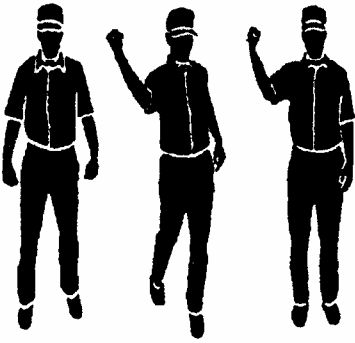
Foul Tip

This is a non-verbal call used with a 45 degree upward motion followed by a “strike” hand motion.



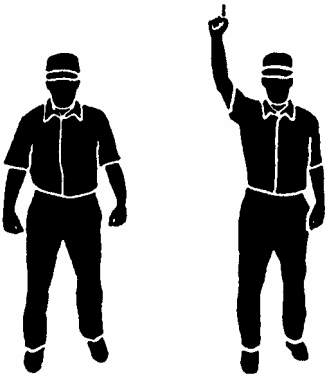
“No Catch”

Called loud and clear by the umpire that has the responsibility to make the call.



“That’s a catch”

It is called by plate or base umpire.
It is called loud and clear.



“Infield fly” or Infield fly, if fair”

It is called by plate or base umpire.
Call when the ball reaches peak height. Echo
your partner if they call it.



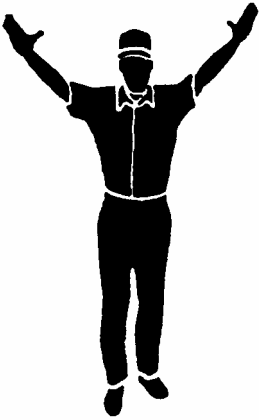
“Time ... That’s interference”

It is called by plate or base umpire.
It is called immediately when it happens.
Follow up verbally with any base awards.



“That’s obstruction”

It is called by plate or base umpire.
Call it loud and clear. Point at offender
and let play continue. Any base awards
are done after play concludes and time
is called.



Time! That’s obstruction.”

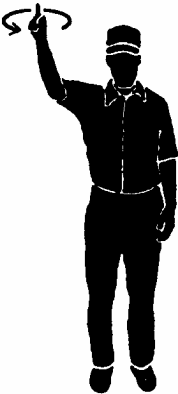
It is called by plate or base
umpire.
It is called loud and clear.
Base awards are done
immediately.



Runner leaves base early

It is called by base umpire only.

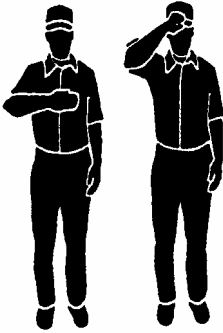
Drop red flag from pocket. This is a nonverbal (no voice) call. Let play continue.



Home Run

It indicates that the hit ball went over the fence.

Umpire to Umpire Signals



Infield fly situation

It indicates 3 different ways to signal your partner that all the infield fly conditions exist.



Number of outs

It is done with every new batter when runner(s) are on base(s).



Timing play situation

It indicates to your partner that you both must be aware the timing between when a runner reaches home plate and when the third out is made.



What is the count?

Discretely asks your partner to tell you what they have for the current count of ball and strikes.



The count is

Discretely tells your partner what you have as the current count of balls and strikes.



Plate umpire will cover 3rd

It indicates to the base umpire that the plate umpire will handle any calls at third base.



Plate umpire will stay at home plate

It indicates that the plate umpire intends to only cover home plate.



Check swing

Plate umpire steps out from behind catcher, points to base umpire with left hand, and asks, "Did he go?"



Clap

Tells your partner that you think they did a good job or made a good call.

Key Communication Terminology

Batting:

"Ball, no he didn't go"

Plate Umpire: Check swing — not a strike — give count

"Yes, he went"

Plate Umpire: Check swing — strike, with hand signal — give count

"Did he go?"

Plate Umpire: Left hand pointing to partner

"Yes he went" or "No he didn't"

Base Umpire: Do hand signal for out or safe at the same time.

Ball hit down right field line: (80 or 90 foot diamond)

"Going"

Base Umpire: Go out on Trouble Ball, Fair/Foul, close Catch/No Catch

"I've got the plate" or "I'm at home"

Base Umpire: Gone out and comes back to cover home

Infield Fly:

"Infield fly, the batter is out"

Either Umpire: Echo your partner. Make sure runners hear you.

"Infield fly, if fair"

Either Umpire: Echo your partner. Make sure runners hear you.

Rundowns:

"I've got it all"

Plate Umpire: Rundown with multiple runners between 1st and 3rd

"I've got this half"

Plate Umpire: Rundown with multiple runners, handle one runner. Rundown with single runner, handle one base.

Runner 1st to 3rd

"I've got 3rd if he comes - I've got 3rd if he comes"

Plate Umpire: Watch R1 if he turns 2nd – stay in foul territory

"I've got 3rd"

Plate Umpire: As play develops at 3rd – be ready at 3rd

"I've got the ball"

Plate Umpire: Going down 3rd base line on a fly ball

"I'm on the line"

Plate Umpire: Going down 1st base line on fly ball and will not be at 3rd should the runner advance to 3rd

"Going Home"

Plate Umpire: Tells the base umpire he is relinquishing his duties at third base and is going home.

Runners on 1st and 2nd and fly ball to outfield: (80/90 foot diamond)

"I've got 3rd if he tags"

Plate Umpire: your call only if fly ball is caught

"Going home"

Plate Umpire: As soon as ball not caught.

Timing Plays:

"That run scores. That run scores. Score that run!" or " Score two runs"

Plate Umpire: Point at home plate to let scorekeeper know

"No run. No run"

Plate Umpire: Wave off – not a safe signal – let scorekeeper know

Close plays on fly balls:

"No catch. No catch"

Proper Umpire: On a close play give safe signal

"That's a catch"

Proper Umpire: On a close play – really sell it – give out signal

Miscellaneous:

"BALK" "Time" "That's a balk" (award bases) (not in Minor or Major Divisions)

Base Umpire: Stand — Point at pitcher — Back to hands on knees set Plate

Umpire: Hold position - Do not stand up

"On the tag, He's out!"

Base Umpire: Only on swipe tag

"Safe, off the bag"

Base umpire: Make the call — explain

"Safe, no tag!"

Base Umpire: Make the call — explain — sell it

"Foul"

Plate Umpire: Hands forward and up above head, palm forward

"Play"

Plate Umpire: Right hand point at pitcher

Obstruction/Interference:

"That's obstruction"

"Time, that's obstruction"

"Time, that's interference"

Special Terminology:

"Backswing hit the catcher"

"Illegal Pitch" "That's an illegal pitch" "One Ball to the batter"

"That's a ball! You went to your mouth!" or "Pitcher went to his mouth!"

Handling Conflicts

What separates the top umpires from other umpires?

Their abilities to handle people well

What is the one thing that separates umpires from everyone else?

They don't care who wins

What are the 5 reasons a Manager will come out to discuss a call?

- Thinks you missed a play
- Misinterprets a rule
- To protect or support a player
- Wants the umpire to bail his team out of a mistake
- Wants to impress the crowd

What are the worst things you can do when a Manager does come out?

- Say, "You can't come out here it's a judgment call"
- Say, "I don't know" or, "I did not see it"

What are some things an Umpire can do when a Manager does come out?

- Calm them down "I'm not going to listen if you are going to YELL at me"
- Listen without interpretation and keep eye contact
- Don't ask confrontational questions "What did you say?"
- Ask them, "What is the rule that applies to this situation?"

Should you ever admit you missed a call?

- Be careful (know who you are talking to/as a general rule)
- DO NOT admit you missed a call or did not see it
- Here are some possible answers "Right or wrong that's the call and I am not going to change it", "From where I had to make the call that's what I saw", "It was a tough call, I did the best I could with it" or "In my judgment that is the right call"

NOTE: If a Manager gets angry you might say, "OK you had your say, now please go back to the dugout and continue the game" and walk away. If he follows, warn him back to the dugout if necessary eject him. Remember that Managers that disagree with a rule call can file a protest and continue play without delay. No arguing or protesting of judgment calls is allowed per the rules.

What should you do about sniper fire from the dugout?

- First time, look at dugout, mask on, maintain position
- Next time, remove mask, look at dugout, maintain position
- Next time, remove mask, a couple of steps, "I've heard enough". Do not threaten.
- If it is from a player don't eject anyone unless you know for sure that they are the guilty one. Ask the Manager to deal with his players. Sit them down on the bench a warn to be quiet

When should you go for help?

- If everyone starts going nuts after a call.
 - Example: Play at the Plate. Dropped ball. Plate umpire did not see drop. Manager comes out. If you (base umpire) saw what happened, stop the Manager. Get together with partner and tell what you saw. Not changing his call, just providing information he may not have. If the call is changed DO NOT let the other Manager get involved because you did not allow the first Manager to come out. You can say, "what are you doing out here?"
 - Example: If Manager does come out and you go for help. Say, "I'm going to ask my partner if he saw it differently. If he did I will change the call, but if he didn't then we are done and you going back to the dugout."
- Go for help if you are totally screened out of the play.
- Don't let your partner die with an obvious wrong call such as dropped ball on a tag or pulled foot at 1st base.

What should you do about Zoo Situations?

- Umpire should not make a call putting a runner into jeopardy. Example: runner at first, catch/no catch, no one makes a call, now two runners at 1st, runners hung up!
 - Call time, get umpires together and reconstruct the play around what could have been expected to happen if umpires would have made the catch/no catch call immediately. Then get both coaches together and tell them what the ruling is (right or wrong – no discussion that's what we have). Try to give them each a "piece of the pie"
- Eject a player for language and Manger asks what he said.
 - "I will tell you, but if you repeat it or you act in a manner that you agree with him you are going with him. Now do you still want me to tell you what he said?"

What should you do about a pitcher showing emotion?

- Call time, brush the plate and quietly send a message through the catcher
- Get the Manager and pitcher together between innings
- Last resort — Warning next incident ejection

What should you do about a batter drawing lines or other displeasure?

- Don't embarrass yourself— get into his head
- Resolve right away

What should you do about a catcher holding pitches and other displeasure?

- Stop it immediately
- Don't let him turn around on you
- If Manger asks, "where was that pitch catcher?" — Inform catcher you are going to tell him what to say
- Let the catcher talk to the Manager, he has more credibility

When you get together with the other umpire in middle of a game you are signally everyone:

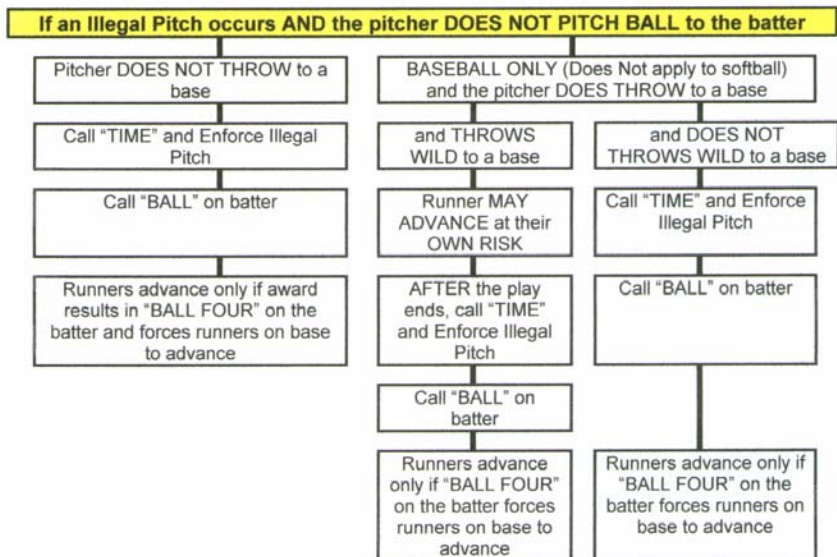
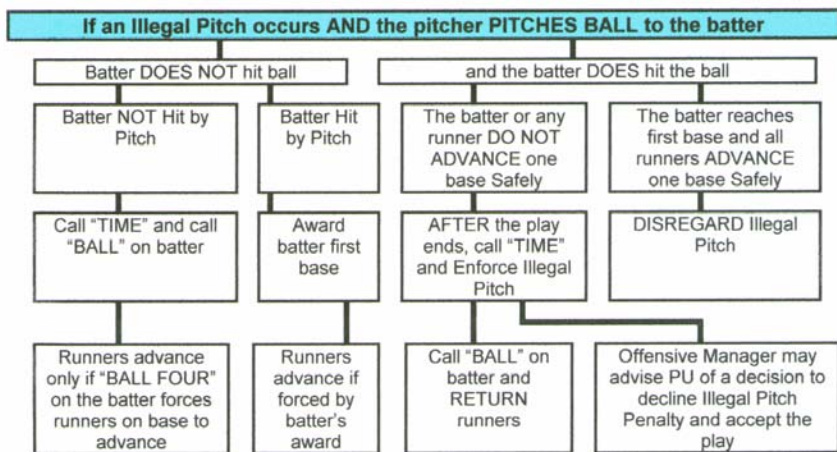
- You don't know what happened
- You don't know what to do with it

Guidelines to avoid trouble

- Dress and act professionally, it will make you look right, even if you are not.
- Do a pre-game meeting at the plate
- You **MUST** keep calm even when others are not. If you lose your cool you lose everything!
- Let a Manager have their say — be approachable
- When you are done, walk away.
- If you warn someone, follow through or you lose credibility. The other dugout and fans are watching you
- Do **NOT** be a tough guy or smart aleck.

Illegal Pitch Penalty

Baseball (8.05 a-k) – Major Division and below only
Softball (8.01 a-c and 8.01 e-p) – All Divisions of play



Batting Out of Order

Discovered while improper Batter is at bat	Discovered after Improper batter is at bat, and before next pitch, play or attempted play	Discovered after improper Batter is at bat and after Next pitch, play or Attempted play
Either offense or defense Can appeal	Only defense can appeal	Only defense can appeal
Proper batter takes place In batter's box and assumes Count	Proper batter is called out	Improper batter and his/her Actions are legal
All base runners advances Are legal	Base runners advances Dues to actions of Improper batter are Nullified – other advances Are legal	All base runner advances Are legal
All base runners advances Are legal	Next batter is the one Whose name on the lineup follows that of the proper batter who was called out. Never reorder the lineup	Batting order continues with Batter following legalized Improper batter. Never reorder the lineup

10 Commandments of Umpiring

1. Keep your eyes on the ball.
2. Keep all personalities out of your work. Forget and forgive.
3. Avoid sarcasm. Don't insist on the last word.
4. Never charge a player, and above all, no pointing your finger and yelling.
5. Hear only the things you should hear — be deaf to others.
6. Keep your temper. A decision made in anger is never sound.
7. Watch your language.
8. Take pride in your work at all times. Respect for an umpire is created both off and on the field.
9. Review your work. You will find that 90% of the trouble is traceable to not hustling or staying focused.
10. No matter what your opinion is of another umpire never make an adverse comment regarding them. To do so is unprofessional.

Principles of Umpiring

Pause, Read, and React

Read the position of the fielders to help determine the play.

Pivot

Enables you to get into position on the field.

Watch the ball, glance at the runners

Must know when to take your eyes off the ball.

Chest to ball

Always face the ball at all times.

Angle/Distance

Angle first! Get as much distance as play will allow.

Be Set

You must be set to see the play. You must see the play to make the call.

Timing

Proper use of the eyes creates proper timing — wait until you see it all happen.

Adjust

Constantly.

Open the gate

Know when to do it.

Echo your partner

Knowing responsibilities for balks, overthrows, and time out means less confusion on the field.