

CSOA Rules 2 – 3 - 4
Discussion Questions 2009

1. B1 hits for extra bases but misses 1st base. As B1 slides safely into 2nd base, the base umpire calls B1 out when F4 applies a tag to B1's leg while B1 is in contact with 2nd base. What's your call?

2. R2 from 2nd base races for home as B3 hits safely. R2 slides by home without touching it. F2 also misses the tag. F2 then dives and tags R2 before R2 returns to the plate. What's your call?

3. F8 races in to try to catch a sinking line drive off the bat of B1. F8 bends over and gets the ball in her glove about one foot from the ground. After taking two steps, she subsequently drops the ball. What's your call?

4. B1 hits a single to center field but accidentally releases her bat that solidly strikes F2. What's your call?

5. The third baseman approaches the 3rd base dugout during the inning and receives instructions from a coach. What's your call?

6. With no outs in the top of the fourth inning, S1 has just come in to pitch. B1 hits a hard line drive that strikes S1 on the knee resulting in an infield single. S1 is unable to continue. The only substitute that the defensive team has is not a pitcher. What are the options for the defensive team?

7. What is the procedure for picking up a protested game?

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Answer Section

1. 2-1 Appeal Procedures

The umpire is in error

An umpire never points out a missed base or a base left too soon before a caught fly ball is first touched by a fielder.

Appeal plays occur when it's obvious the fielder is making an appeal by word or by unmistakable action that show the fielder is making an appeal

2. 2-1 Appeal Procedures

The umpire should hesitate briefly and then call the runner safe.

The umpire will then call R2 out on the appeal by F2 when F2 dives and tags R2. It is considered an appeal though F2 made no verbal announcement because F2 made a physical action that clearly showed she knew R2 missed the plate

3. 2-9

A fielder must hold the ball long enough to prove control of the ball and her release of the ball is voluntary and intentional.

Use the following guidelines for determining the validity of the catch by F8: Because F8 dropped the ball during the continuing action of making the catch, she is considered to have dropped the ball.

Though she held the ball for two steps, she dropped the ball as she attempted to complete the catch.

F8 would be credited with a catch if she dropped the ball as she tried to throw it or if she made a new movement not related to the continuing action of a catch.

4. 3-6-3

The umpire will warn the coach of the team at bat for a carelessly throw bat. If that team again carelessly throws a bat, the offender will be restricted to the bench or dugout for the remainder of the game.

5. 3-7-1; Casebook 3.7.1 situation G

Giving instructions to a player does not automatically constitute a charged conference. The best solution in this case is for the umpire to quickly ask the coach if they wish to have a defensive charged conference

6. 4-4-1f

Since S1 has pitched to at least one batter, there are no rules limiting her or her replacement. The defensive team could play with eight players if they did not want to burn its last remaining substitute. At any point during the game, the team could return to nine players if a player becomes available or if it wanted to put in that player later in the game

7. 4-4; 10-2-3i

When a protest is upheld, the game shall resume from the point at which it was protested with the improper rule corrected. The original lineups must be used and the game is resumed as a continuation of the original game.

A roster player who was not at the protested game may enter the game as a substitute.

If a player was ejected in the original game after the protest was filed, that player may play in the resumed portion of the game because she was legally in the game at the time of the protest. The only exception would be if the ejection also drew a suspension for unsporting conduct.