

Umpire Basics



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Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this booklet is to provide useful information about the art and skill of umpiring. It is mostly about umpire mechanics on 60' diamonds. It provides some information on mechanics for larger diamonds, rules, umpire gear, handling conflicts and other topics such as umpire philosophy. Little League™ baseball and softball rules are covered in the Official Regulations and Playing Rules book.

Umpire mechanics define how umpires move on the field. Proper mechanics is a skill that all umpires should try to learn from trained instructors as early as possible and throughout their career. To learn it requires training, practice, thoughtfulness, discipline and time. The information provided in this booklet is only a reference that supplements the mechanics taught at umpire training clinics by properly trained instructors.

Acknowledgment

Thank you to everyone who contributes their valuable time and efforts to make Little League™ fun for all and especially to CA District 57 and Danville members that make it a great place to be an umpire.

Produced by Scott Nelson with help by many others. Printed in 2004, 2005 and 2008. All rights reserved.

Updated 2010 – A Thank You to Bill Carter, Chief Umpire, Little League Baseball, Western Region for his assistance in updating and keeping this booklet current.

Enjoy – Learning never stops – and as in all sports our officials are what makes the game fun and safe.

Best to all – Dave Wetmore, CA57 District Administrator

Field Positions

	<p>Position of Base Umpire When...</p> <p>60 foot diamond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<p>Position of Umpire when ball is hit to the outfield</p> <p>60 foot diamond</p> <p>Base umpire moves into the infield and watches the runners tag bases and pivots to stay ahead of the runner, not behind.</p> <p>Plate umpire moves into the infield, in the direction of the ball, only if the base umpire goes out.</p>

Set Positions



Side



Front

Hands on Knees Set
Position



Side



Front

Standing Set Position

Slot Position

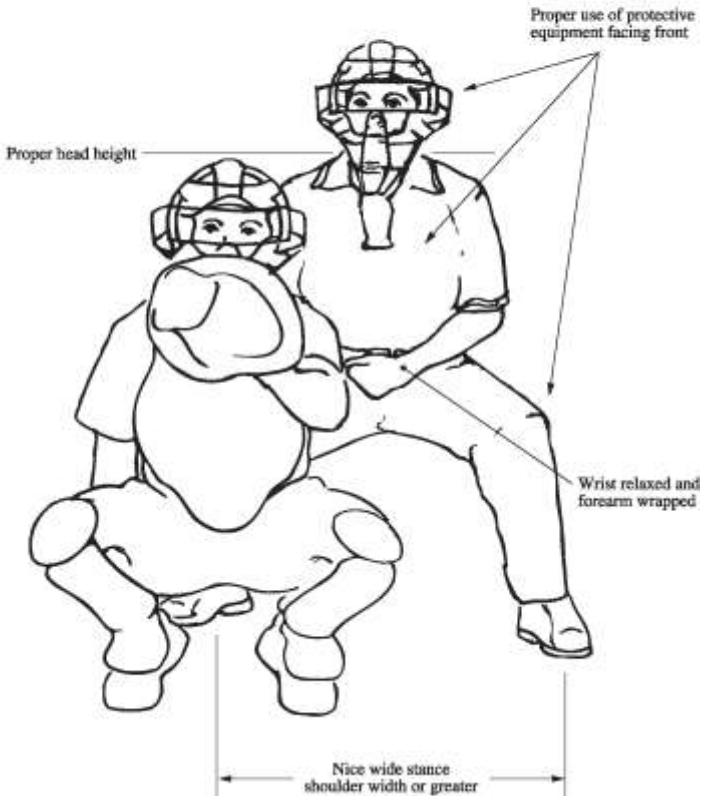
The purpose of the slot position is to give the plate umpire the best possible view of the strike zone while maintaining the correct head position.

The proper slot stance is having your head just to the side of the catcher's shoulder with the chin no lower than the top of the catcher's head. The back of the catcher's heels controls the relationship between the toe of the forward foot (slot foot) and the location of the catcher. The toe of the trail foot should not be further back than the heel of the forward foot. (see diagram on page 8)

THE SLOT (FRONT VIEW)

Proper head position is controlled by

1. Width of stance
2. Amount of squat
3. Forward body tilt



THE SLOT POSITION DISCRPTION

The Plate Umpire's Slot Position is comprised of three elements; WIDTH OF STANCE, SQUAT AND LEAN.

WIDTH OF STANCE (Heel-Toe-Heel-Toe)

For a right-handed batter the left foot is the slot foot and the reverse is true for a left-handed batter.

The width of the stance should be wider than shoulder width apart, the wider the stance the less you will have to squat.

The amount of the squat should not be more than the thigh's parallel to the ground. Any more squat than this will hinder mobility.

SQUAT

When first setting up for the slot position the umpire should remember that the slot foot goes into position first and the trail foot sets up second. This is often referred to the "A" position of the slot.

When going into the squat posture (position "B") the umpire should move in one crisp movement bending at the knees keeping the back straight. Constant eye contact with the pitcher during this "A" to "B" movement is imperative

The correct location of the head is to not have the chin of the umpire below the top of the catcher's head.

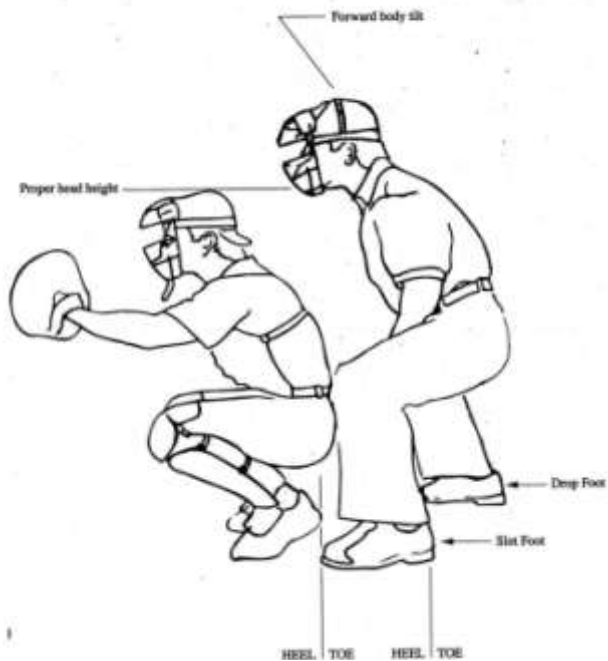
With proper head height and correct location of the slot the umpire will have the best view of the strike zone with the outside corner of the plate, and should maintain a strong, stable working position.

The arm closest to the batter should be wrapped in front of the body, relaxed, with the elbow tucked into the side. The free arm should grasp the upper thigh or back of the leg.

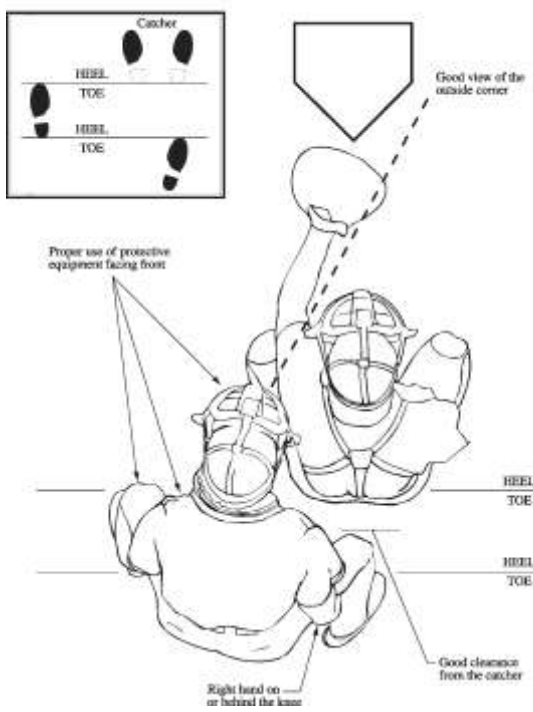
LEAN

The forward body LEAN should be very slight to correct head height and to reduce fatigue and instability. Too much LEAN and you will put strain on your shoulders and neck. You must maintain stability of the upper body..

The Slot (Side View)



THE SLOT (TOP VIEW)



Once in the squat position, minor head adjustments may be made by adjusting with the catcher by moving left, right or back and above. Once in position, lock yourself in and get ready for the pitch.

With proper feet placement and correct head height the proper use of the equipment is insured. The upper body will be facing both the pitcher and the strike zone.

Proper use of the eyes will develop a good tracking of the ball. Every pitch should be followed completely from the pitchers hand through the strike zone and into the catcher's glove before making a call.

When working the slot, the plate umpire will have the best stance for "Opening the Gate" on passed balls. The consistency of the umpire will improve by repeating this movement and holding a steady head position.

Things to remember about The Slot Position

1. Proper Head Position is controlled by:
 - The width of the stance
 - The amount of the squat
 - Forward body lean
2. Proper foot location: From the catcher – Heel – Toe – Heel – Toe
3. Track the ball to the glove with your eyes: Don't move your head.
4. When calling a Ball: Stay down in the squatted position.
5. When calling a Strike: Rise out of the squat position, raise your right hand in front of you, then bring it back to your ear while grabbing air, clench your fist while bringing your arm forward like your are pounding your fist on the wall and at the same time calling "STRIKE!"
6. After each pitch: Step back and relax.

Umpire Check List

1. Proper Uniform:
 - Clean, Shined Black Shoes
 - Black Socks
 - Heather Gray Pants
 - Black Belt
 - Undershirt
 - Umpire Jersey with Little League patch on left shoulder
 - Umpire Cap
 - Plate umpire
 - Protective Gear (shoes, leg guards inside pants, chest protector, mask, throat guard, cup)
 - Ball Bag - If you are base umpire do not wear
 - Base umpire
 - Red Flag - 60 foot diamond only
2. Be at field 30 minutes before game time.
3. Pre-game umpire to umpire conference:
 - Introductions
 - Local ground rules
 - 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 (put back in play after all dead ball situations)
 - Fences and trouble spots
 - Umpire positioning
 - Runners lane violation
 - Overthrows and awarding bases
 - Infield fly
 - Timing plays
 - Umpire hand signals
 - Inspect equipment in dugouts (safety check)
 - Pick-offs, steals (Juniors/Seniors/Big League)
 - Dropped 3rd strike (Juniors/Seniors/Big League)

4. Pre-Game Conference with managers at home plate:

- Introduce everyone
- Collect, review and confirm line-ups
- Review playing field ground rules
- Insure that all players are properly equipped
- Start game on time

To Players:

- Good sportsmanship and hustle on and off the field
- Helmets must be worn at all times for all offensive players on the field
- No jewelry (except for Medical Alert)
- Have fun!

To Manager/Coaches:

- Are all players properly equipped
- Proper way to ask a clarification about rule calls and get help
- Do not leave the dugout until a proper time-out is granted
- Stay in dugout between innings (except the next batter up or in Junior and above the on-deck batter)

5. Post-Game

- Talk with your partners and critique after every game
- Be positive (do not criticize)
- Be open minded to your partners input
- Review important plays
- Assist with ejection report

Communication during a game

It is very important that umpires communicate clearly 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.

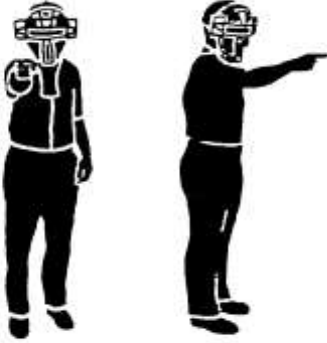
- Play
- Balls
- Strike
- Time
- Safe
- Safe, off the bag
- Out
- Out on the tag
- Fair
- Foul
- Foul tip
- No catch
- Catch
- Infield fly
- Interference
- Obstruction
- Obstruction with time
- Runner leaves base early
- Home run

Hand Signals

Umpires communicate with each other by talking and via non-verbal hand signals. This should be done often to avoid confusion and missed calls. Always echo a signal back to your partner to acknowledge you have received their signal and to confirm you agree. Contact between umpires between innings, should be minimized.

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

Calls



“Play”

Called by the plate umpire only.

Starts the game or resumes the game when time is out.



“Ball”

Called while down with no arm signal.

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”

Called after rising up from the squat position.

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



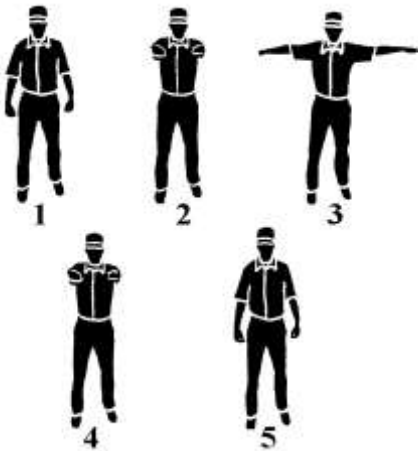
Base Umpire

Plate Umpire

“Time”

Called by plate or base umpire.

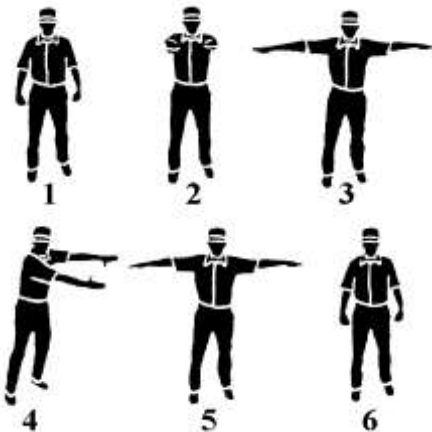
Called loud and clear.



“Safe”

Safe calls originate from the hands-on-knees set, or standing set position and may 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”

Called on a play that pulls the fielder off the base.

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.



Front

Side

“He’s Out!” or “She’s Out”

Out calls originate from the hands-on-knees set, or standing set position. Make the call in a standing position.



1

2

3

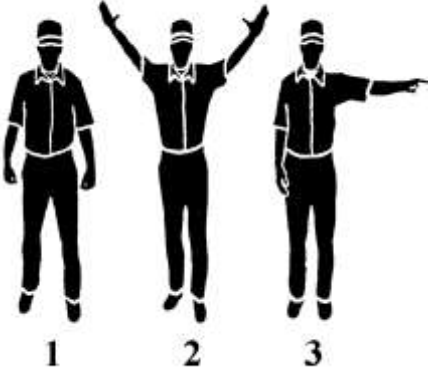
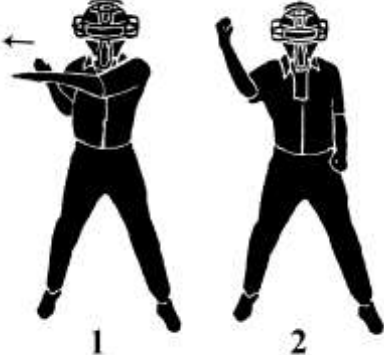
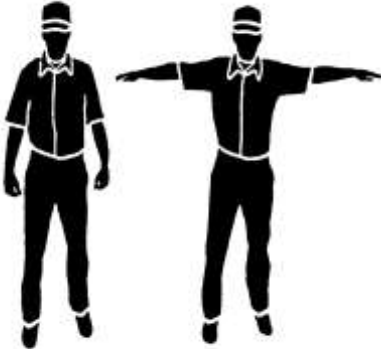
“On the tag, He’s out!”

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. Indicated by pointing onto the field of play. Emphatically “pump” the signal on close calls. The call is made from the standing set position.

 <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“Foul”</p> <p>Raising both arms above the head 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 outside of fair territory do <u>NOT</u> say anything and complete the foul signal and catch signal.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Foul Tip</p> <p>This is a non-verbal call used with a “strike” hand motion.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">“No Catch”</p> <p>Called loud and clear by the umpire that has the responsibility to make the call.</p>



Front

Side

“That’s a catch”

Called by plate or base umpire.

Call loud and clear.



**“Infield Fly” or
“Infield Fly, if Fair”**

Called by plate or base umpire.

Call when the ball reaches peak height.
Echo you partner if they call it.



**“Time; That’s
Interference”**

Called by plate or base umpire.

Called immediately when it happens. Follow up verbally with any base award(s)



“That’s Obstruction”

7.06 B

Called by plate or base umpire when a play is not being made on a runner.

Call 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”

7.06 A

Called by plate or base umpire when a play is being made on a runner.

Call loud and clear. Stop all play immediately.

Base awards are done immediately.



Runner Leaves Base Early

Called by base umpire only.

Drop red flag from pocket. This is a non-verbal (no voice) call. Let play continue, when all play has stopped enforce the violation if any .



Home Run

Indicates that the hit ball went over the fence

Signals

	<p>Infield Fly Situation</p> <p>Indicates 3 different ways to signal your partner that all the Infield Fly conditions exist.</p>
	<p>Number of Outs</p> <p>Done with every new batter and only necessary if runners are on base.</p>
	<p>Timing Play Situation</p> <p>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.</p>



What is the Count?

Discretely asks your partner to tell you what they have for the current count of balls 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

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



Plate umpire will stay
at Home Plate

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, never right hand

“Yes he did” 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)

“I’m going out”

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 but in most circumstances the plate umpire: Echo your partner. Make sure runners hear you.

Rundowns:

“I’ve got it all”

Plate Umpire: Rundown with multiple runners between home and 3rd

“I’ve got this half”

Plate Umpire: Rundown with runner on third or first only.

Runner 1st to 3rd

“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.

Runners 1st and 2nd 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:

“Run scores. 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 – above the head and shoulders, 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:

“That’s a balk” (not in Minor or Major Divisions)

Base Umpire: Stand – Point at pitcher – Back to hands on knees set. When all action has stopped stand, call time, say “That’s a Balk” and make the proper awards.

Plate Umpire: Hold position - Do not stand up. When all action has stopped stand, call time, say “That’s a Balk” and make the proper awards.

“On the tag, He’s out!”

Base Umpire: Only on swipe tag, and never on a tag between bases

“Safe, off the bag, SAFE!”

Base umpire: Make the call – with a motion of the direction the fielder was off the bag.

“Safe, no tag, SAFE!”

Base Umpire: Make the call – with a vigorous safe mechanic motion – sell it

“Foul”

Plate Umpire: Hands forward shoulder height, palms forward.

“Time”

Plate/Base Umpire: Hands forward shoulder height, palms forward.

“Play”

Plate Umpire: Right hand point at pitcher with verbal “Play”

Obstruction/Interference:

“That’s obstruction”

“Time, that’s obstruction”

“Time, that’s interference”

Special Terminology:

“Backswing hit the catcher”

“Illegal Pitch”

“That’s a ball! You went to your mouth!” or “Pitcher went to his mouth!”

Handling Conflicts FAQ

What separates the top umpires from other umpires?
Is their ability 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 so we can 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 and 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 Manager 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 – warn him so both benches can hear.
- Resolve right away

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

- Stop it immediately. Tell him to get the ball back to the pitcher.
- Don't let him turn around on you
- If Manager 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

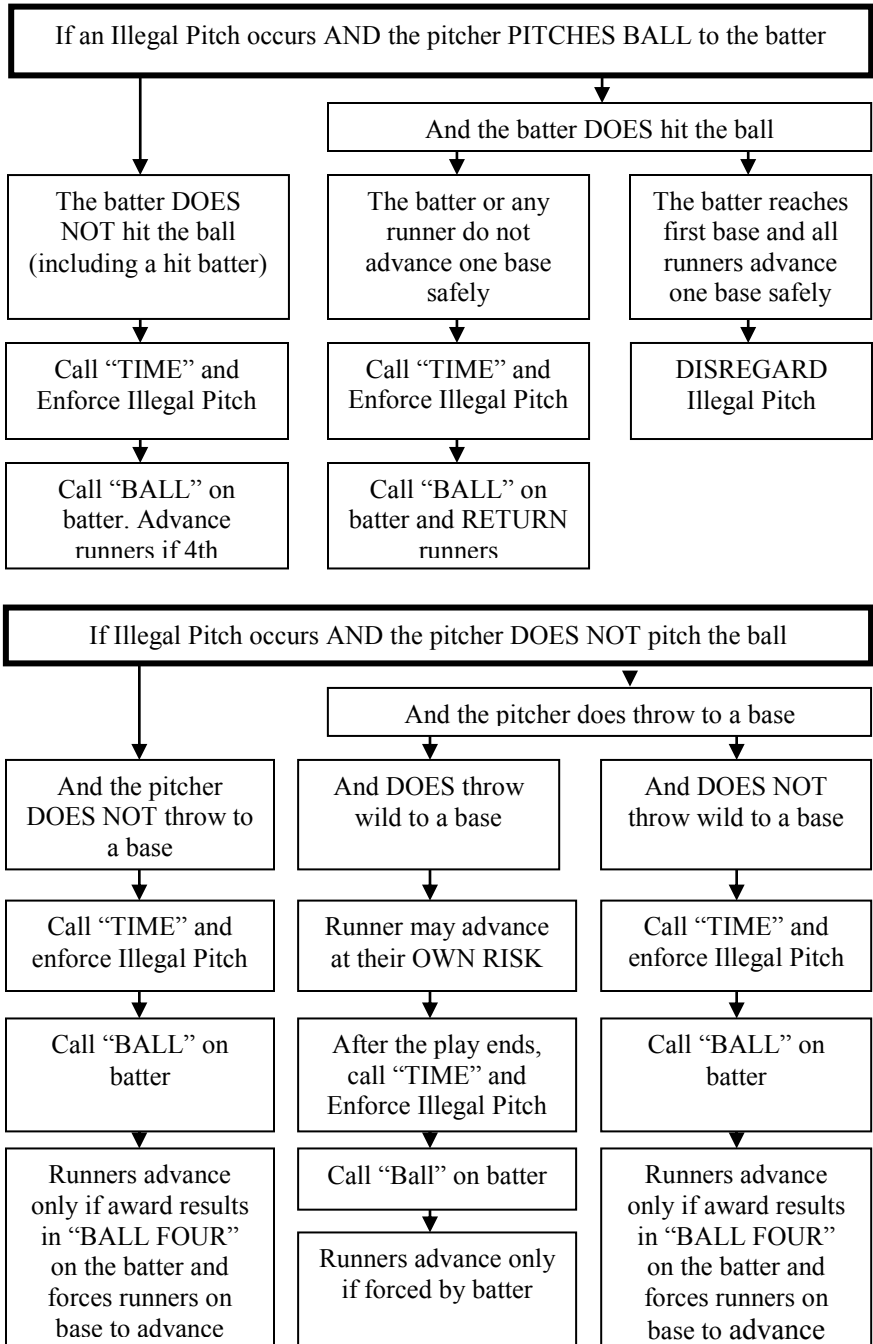
When you get together with the other umpire, between innings, after a close play you are signally everyone:

- You don't know what happened or you're not sure.
- You're not sure you made the right call.

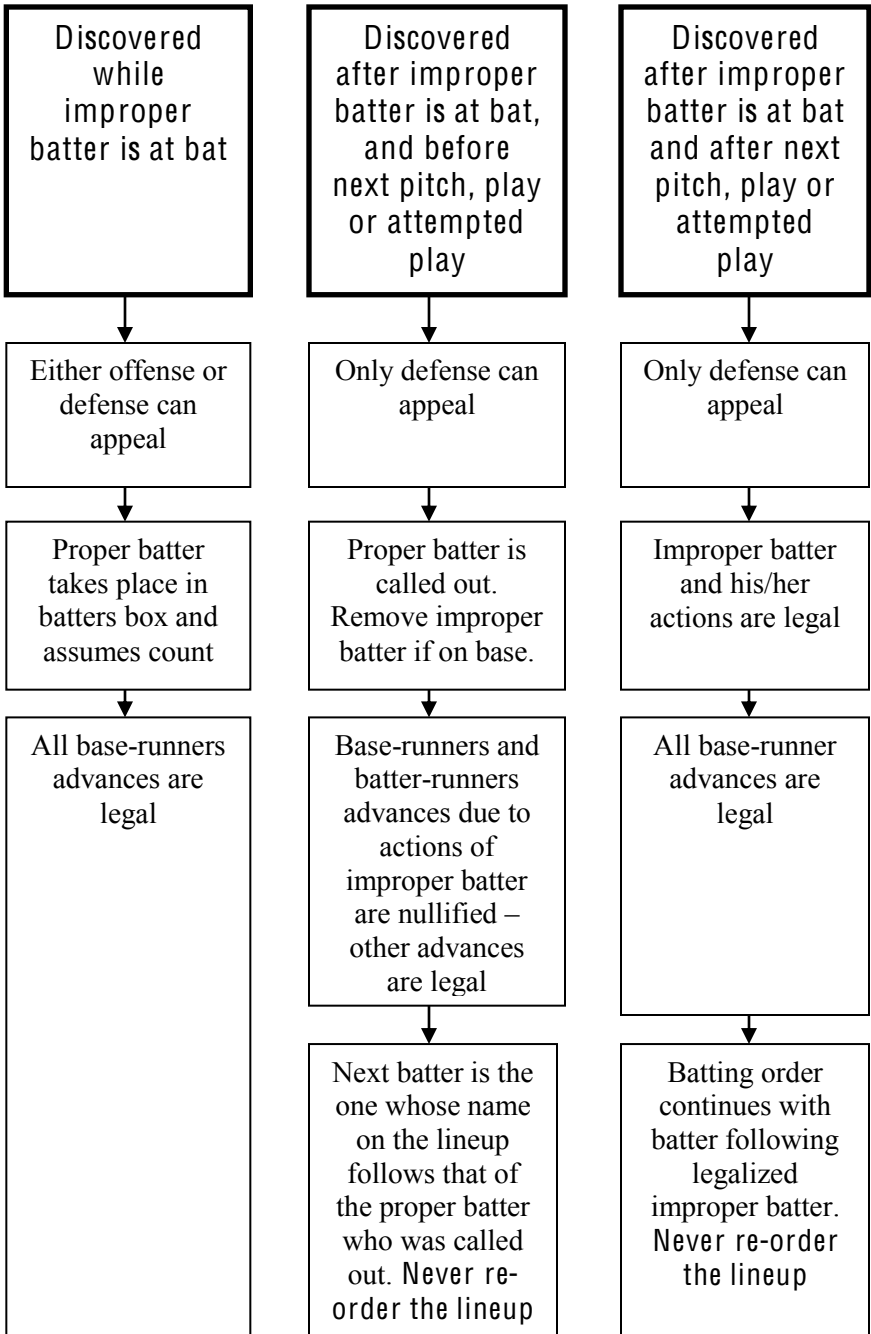
Guidelines to avoid trouble

- Dress and act professionally. It will make you look right, even if you are not.
- Do a pre-game meeting at the plate with the team managers.
- You must keep calm even when others are not. If you lose your cool you lose everything!
- Let Managers and coaches 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, wise guy, or smart aleck.

Illegal Pitch



Batting Out of Order



40 Myths of Baseball

1. The hands are considered part of the bat. Rules: 2.00 PERSON, TOUCH, STRIKE (e) and 6.05(f)
2. The batter-runner must turn to his right after over-running first base. Rule: 7.08(c and j)
3. If the batter breaks his wrists when swinging, it's a strike. Rule: 2.00 STRIKE.
4. If a batted ball hits the plate first it's a foul ball. The plate is in fair territory.
5. The batter cannot be called out for interference if he is in the batter's box. Rules: 2.00 INTERFERENCE, 6.06(c)
6. The ball is dead on a foul tip. Rules: 2.00 FOUL-TIP, STRIKE
7. The batter may not switch batter's boxes after two strikes. Rule: 6.06(b)
8. The batter who batted out of order is the person declared out. Rule: 6.07(b, 1)
9. The batter may not overrun first base when he gets a base-on-balls. Rule 7.08(c and j)
10. The batter is out if he starts for the dugout before going to first after a dropped third strike. Rule: 6.05(c), 6.09(b)
11. If the batter does not pull the bat out of the strike zone while in the bunting position, it's an automatic strike. Rule 2.00 STRIKE
12. The batter is out if a bunted ball hits the ground and bounces back up and hits the bat while the batter is holding the bat. Rules: 6.05(h) and 7.09(b)
13. The batter is out if his foot touches the plate. Rule: 6.06(a)

14. The batter-runner is always out if he runs outside the running lane after a bunted ball. Rules: 2.00 INTERFERENCE, 6.05(k), 7.09(k)
15. A runner is out if he slaps hands or high-fives other players, after a homerun is hit over the fence. Rules: 5.02, 7.05(a)
16. Tie goes to the runner. There is no such thing in the world of umpiring. The runner is either out or safe.
17. The runner gets the base he's going to, plus one on a ball thrown out-of-play. Rule: 7.05(g)
18. Anytime a coach touches a runner, the runner is out. Rule 7.09(I)
19. Runners may never run the bases in reverse order. Rules: 7.08(I), 7.10(b)
20. The runner must always slide when the play is close. Rule: 7.08(a, 3) this rule does not apply to professionals.
21. The runner is always safe when hit by a batted ball while touching a base. Rules: 5.09(f), 7.08(f)
22. A runner may not steal on a foul tip. Rules: 2.00 FOUL-TIP, STRIKE
23. It is a force out when a runner is called out for not tagging up on a fly ball. Rules: 2.00 FORCE PLAY, 4.09
24. An appeal on a runner who missed a base cannot be a force out. Rules: 2.00 FORCE PLAY, TAG, 7.08(e), 7.10(b)
25. A runner is out if he runs out of the baseline to avoid a fielder who is fielding a batted ball. Rules: 7.08(a), 7.09(L)
26. Runners may not advance when an infield fly is called. Rules: 2.00 INFIELD-FLY, 6.05(e), 7.10(a)
27. No run can score when a runner is called out for the third out for not tagging up. Rules: 2.00 FORCE PLAY, 4.09, 7.10(a)
28. A pitch that bounces to the plate cannot be hit. Rule: 2.00 PITCH.

29. The batter does not get first base if hit by a pitch after it bounces. Rules: 2.00 PITCH, 6.08(b).
30. If a fielder holds a fly ball for 2 seconds it's a catch. Rule: 2.00 CATCH
31. You must tag the base with your foot on a force out or appeal. Rules: 2.00 FORCE PLAY, PERSON, TAG, 7.08(e)
32. The ball is always immediately dead on a balk. Rule: 8.05 PENALTY
33. If a player's feet are in fair territory when the ball is touched, it is a fair ball. Rule: 2.00 FAIR, FOUL
34. The ball must always be returned to the pitcher before an appeal can be made. Rule: 2.00 APPEAL, 5.11, 7.10
35. With no runners on base, it is a ball if the pitcher starts his windup and then stops. Rule: 2.00 PITCH.
36. The pitcher must come to a set position before a pick-off throw. Rule: 8.05(m)
37. The pitcher must step off the rubber before a pick-off throw. Rule 8.05.
38. If a fielder catches a fly ball and then falls over the fence it is a homerun. Rules: 2.00 CATCH, 6.05(a), 7.04(c)
39. The ball is dead anytime the ball hits an umpire. Rules: 2.00 INTERFERENCE, 5.09(b), 5.09(f)
40. The home plate umpire can overrule the other umps at anytime. Rules: 9.02(b, c)

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 and change direction on the field.

Watch the ball, glance at the runners

Must know when to take your eyes off the ball; head on a swivel .

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 – wait until you see it all happen.

Adjust

Constantly.

Open the gate

Know when to do it. Let the fielder take you to the play.

Echo your partner

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

Leagues of CA District 57

	
	<p>Dublin</p>
	<p>Livermore American</p>
	
	<p>Pleasanton National</p>
	
	

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