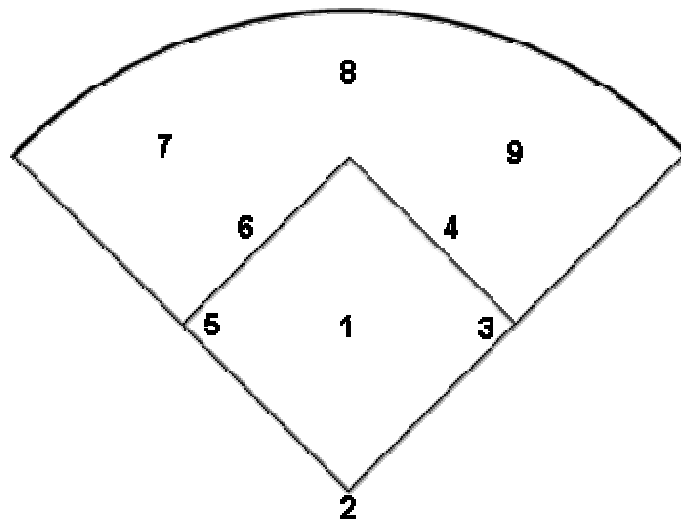




SCOREKEEPING

101

Basic Scorekeeping Instructions



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GVSSL Scorekeeping Instructions

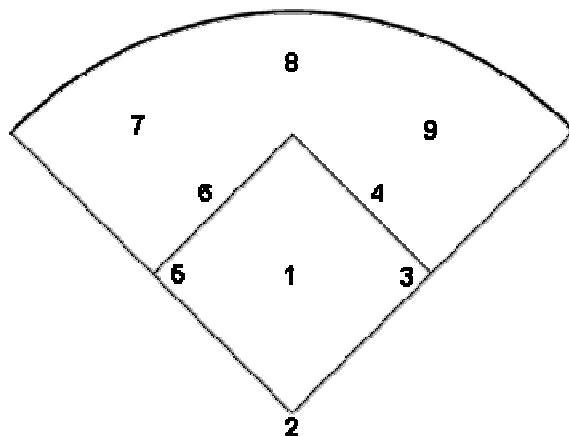
Introduction:

The GVSSL scorebooks are the official record of the games played, so it is important to make sure they are filled out accurately. A sample of an empty scoresheet can be found attached to this hand-out. Although the form may look complicated, you will not have to worry about filling out every box, because GVSSL uses a simplified scorekeeping method. **The most important statistics to keep track of are the number of runs scored each inning, and the number of pitches thrown by each pitcher on both teams.** Keep it simple. The instructions below explain the basic scorekeeping method used by GVSSL. If you are an experienced scorekeeper, feel free to record more detail, but for the purposes of the league it is not necessary to do more than is shown in this hand-out.

Before the game

You will find the official scorebook in the announcer's booth. **Be sure you are using the book for the correct division.** Fill in game data such as team names, date, and time at the top of two pages; one page for the Home team, and another page for the Visiting team. Managers should bring their starting line-up sheets to the scorebooth, listing each player's full name, number, and starting position. List the players for each team in order of batting position. In the Mini-Minor and Minor Divisions the entire team is listed, since they will bat around the order. Each player will have his/her own line on the sheet. Players in the younger leagues often move to different positions during the game; don't worry about trying to keep track of this. In the Major and Junior Divisions, only the starting line-up is listed on the scoresheet, and other players are added later as substitutions. The manager should give you the names and numbers of the subs for that game with the line-up. Only use one line for each player's name; you might need the line underneath to list a substitution later on. If you don't have enough room to write the first name, just write the initial of the first name. There should be a binder in each scorebooth with team rosters, game schedules, instructions for operating the scoreboard, and a copy of this handout.

Before entering the player positions, you should be aware of the standard way of recording them. Instead of alphabetic abbreviations, numbers are assigned to each position. The standard position numbers are shown below.



1 - Pitcher; 2 - Catcher; 3 - 1st Base; 4 - 2nd Base; 5 - 3rd Base; 6 - Shortstop; 7 - Left Field; 8 - Center Field; 9 - Right Field

Scorekeeper Shorthand

Scorekeeping is accomplished by a sort of "shorthand," which is basically a combination of position numbers and abbreviations. Refer to the "Scorekeeping Abbreviations" on page 6 to see some common numbers and abbreviations used throughout a game.

Scoring example:

Let's go through the scoring of a sample half inning. We'll confine ourselves to the top of the lineup.

NO.	PLAYERS	POS	1
9	Smith, Jimmy	8	
29	Lawrensbergson, A	4	
17	Henry, David	2	
33	Jones, Trevor	9	

If you've familiarized yourself with the position numbers, you'll see that the center fielder, second baseman, catcher, and right fielder are the first batters up.

Smith singles to center field. The scorecard has a pre-printed diamond representing the field in the middle of each box. To mark Smith's single, we'll darken the line from home to first and circle the 1B in the list at the left side of the box.

9	Smith, Jimmy	8	
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Lawrensbergson is up next and he strikes out swinging. A "K" is placed in his box to indicate that he struck out. If a player does not swing at the last strike and therefore strikes out looking, you would use a backward K, "⋈". A circled "1" is also placed in the box to indicate that it is the first out.

29	Lawrensbergson, A	4	
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Henry is batting next, but while he is batting Smith manages to steal second. The line from first to second should be darkened and an "SB" written to indicate a stolen base.

IP	BF	BB	SO	H	R	ER
NO.	PLAYERS				POS	1
9	Smith, Jimmy				8	

Henry manages to draw a walk. The line from home to first is darkened and "BB" is circled in the list at the left side of the box, to indicate a "Base on Balls".

17	Henry, David				2	
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Jones is now at bat and hits it to the short stop, who tosses it to the second baseman, who tags the bag to get Henry out. The second baseman then throws to first to get Jones out. A classic 6-4-3 double play, which is what will be written in Jones' box. Of course, both outs must be recorded. So a line is drawn halfway between first and second in Henry's box. A circled '2' is also entered to indicate that Henry was the second out. You can write a "DP" in the box to make it more clear the out was the result of the double play, but you don't have to.

17	Henry, David				2	
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In Jones' box a 6-4-3 is written along with a 'DP' for the double play and a circled '3' to indicate the third out.

33	Jones, Trevor				9	
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Since this is the third out, a slash is drawn across the lower right-hand corner of Jones' box to indicate the end of the inning.

This is what the scorecard should look like after the first half-inning.

NO.	PLAYERS	POS	1
9	Smith, Jimmy	8	
29	Lawrensbergson, A	4	
17	Henry, David	2	
33	Jones, Trevor	9	6-4-3

In the example above, no runs were scored. When a runner does score, you can fill in the diamond in his box completely to make it easier to keep track of the runs for each team. In the example below, the runner hit a double, stole 3rd base, and eventually made it home.

NO.	PLAYERS	POS	1
12	Parker, Thomas	6	

Total Score:

After the third out, write the number of runs scored during that half inning in the “Score by Inning” section at the top of the page. There is no place to keep track of the running score; use the scoreboard to do that!

Pitchers:

Little League rules limit the number of pitches each player is allowed to throw. Each pitch thrown must be counted, and the manager must remove a player when he/she reaches the maximum number of pitches for his/her age group as shown below. Pitch count record sheets are provided to keep track of the pitch count, and sheets from each game are stored in binders in the Scorebooths.

League Age	Max Pitch Count
13-16	95 pitches per day
11-12	85 pitches per day
9-10	75 pitches per day
7-8	50 pitches per day

Exception: If a pitcher reaches the limit for his/her league age while facing a batter, the pitcher may continue to pitch until any one of the following conditions occurs: 1. That batter reaches base; 2. That batter is put out; 3. The third out is made to complete the half-inning.

Substitutions (Major and Junior Divisions):

The manager or coach will tell you when one player is being substituted for another. Write the name and number of the new player on the line immediately below the player being replaced. To keep track of the inning in which the substitution occurred, draw a vertical line between the last scoreboard of the previous batter and the first scoreboard of the new batter. If the substitution line has already been used, enter the new player's name on the next available line. An example is shown below. William Kitt enters the game in the second inning as a substitute for Jimmy Smith in center field. He makes it to first base on an error by the first baseman, advances to second during a subsequent player's at bat, and then is caught trying to steal third base for the second out of the second inning.

NO.	PLAYERS	POS	1	2
9	Smith, Jimmy	8	BB 1B 2B 3B HR RR	BB 1B 2B 3B HR RR
14	Kitt, William	S	SB	CS E3

After the game is over:

When the game is over, write the final score in the box at the top of both pages. Also, record the winner of the game and the score on the top of both sheets as shown below. Leave the scorebook in the scorebooth. The official scorekeeper must approve the official box score, which becomes part of the official record.

MARINERS WIN 12-11																					
Stacey Bilski SCORER						UMPIRE Pete Georgi															
Mariners		2	0	3	1	0	6			FINAL SCORE											
Marlins		—	—	5	0	3	3			12 11											
W	PITCHER	POS	PO	A	E	PO	A	E	PO	A	E	PO	A	E	PO	A	E	PO	A	E	DATE

Score recorded at the top of the page at the end of each inning is the number of runs scored that inning, not the running score.

Scorekeeping Abbreviations

<u>How on Base</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
1B	Single	1	Pitcher
2B	Double	2	Catcher
3B	Triple	3	First Base
BB or W	Walk	4	Second Base
E	Error	5	Third Base
FC	Fielder's Choice	6	Short Stop
HBP or HP	Hit by Pitch	7	Left Field
HR	Home Run	8	Center Field
I	Interference	9	Right Field
IW	Intentional Walk		

<u>Outs</u>		<u>Other Symbols</u>	
CS	Caught Stealing	BK	Balk
DP	Double Play	PB	Passed Ball
F	Fly Out	WP	Wild Pitch
FO	Foul Out		
G	Ground Out		
K	Strikeout Swinging		
⚔	Strikeout Looking		
L	Line Out		
SF	Sacrifice Fly		
SH	Sacrifice Hit (Bunt)		
TP	Triple Play		
U	Unassisted Put Out		

