



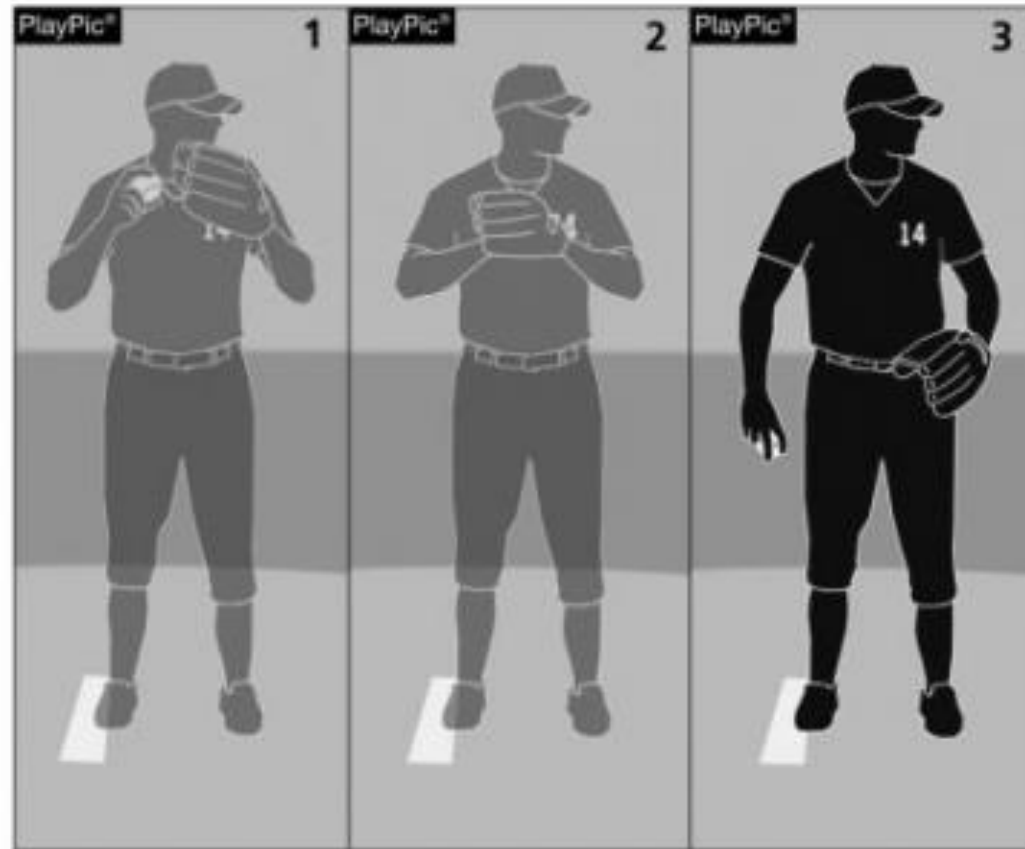
CUA Rules Review

Rule 2-Playing Terms and Definitions

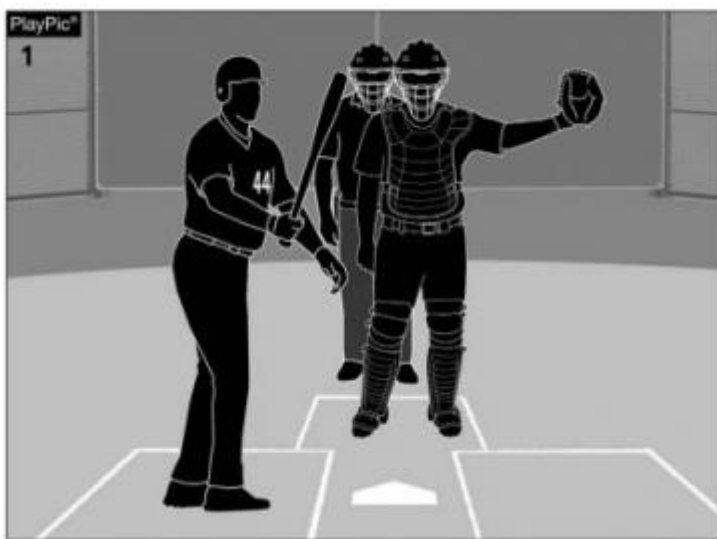


See Rule 9-1-1 Notes #2

2-2-1 Runners must touch all bases when advancing, whether during a live or dead ball. When bases are awarded, it is the right to advance without a play being made that is awarded.



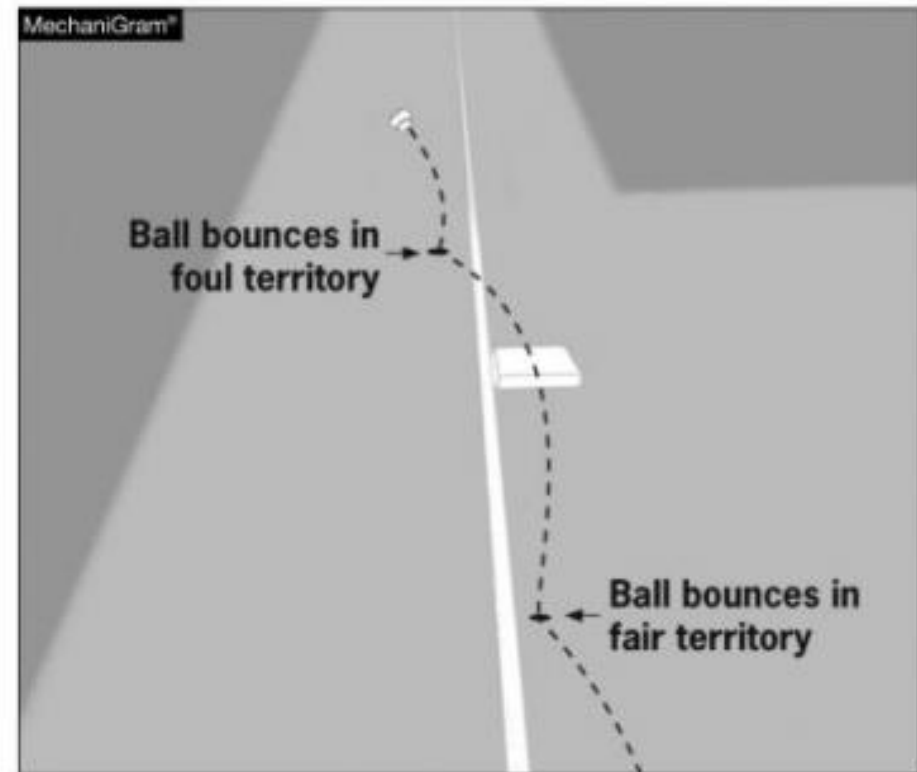
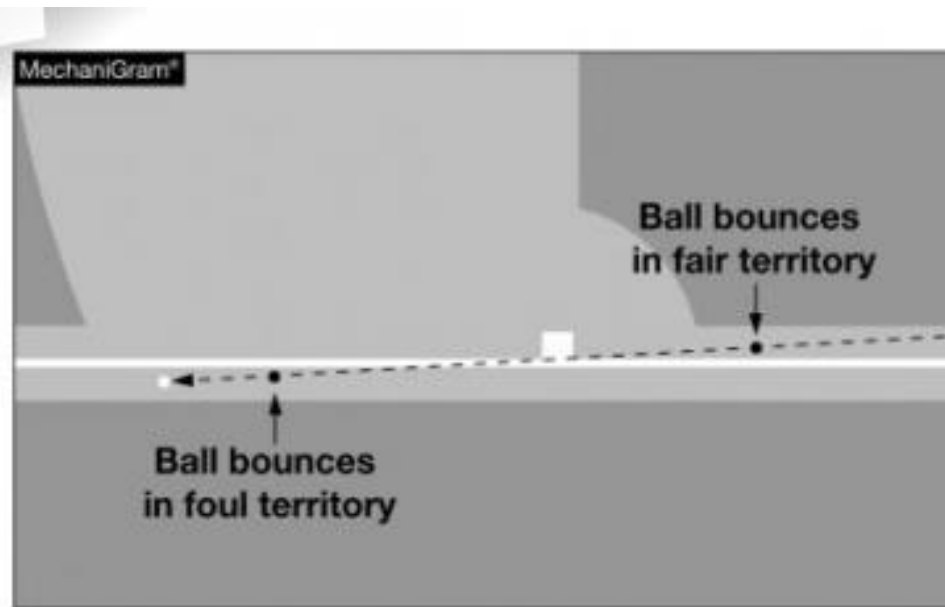
2-3 A balk is an illegal act committed by the pitcher with a runner or runners on base which entitles each runner to advance one base. Here, the pitcher balks by failing to come to a clear stop (Frame 2) as part of his pitching motion.



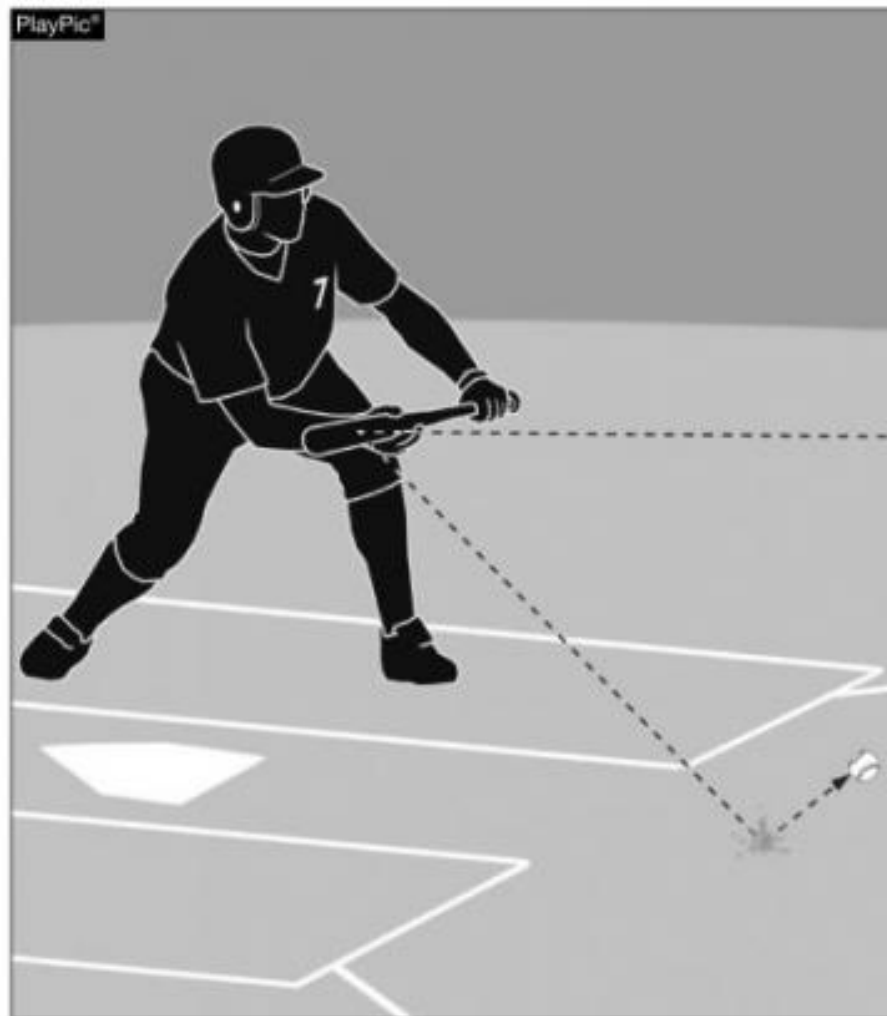
2-4-3 It is not necessary to throw four intentional balls (PlayPic 1) for an intentional walk. The defensive coach (PlayPic 2) or catcher may request the umpire to award the batter first base — before pitching to the batter or on any ball-and-strike count. The ball shall be declared dead before making the award.



2-4-4 A baseball that remains on the playing field but has become wedged, stuck, lost or unreachable is defined to be a lodged ball. If the ball impacts something, stops abruptly and does not fall or roll immediately, it is considered lodged and a dead ball. The exception is if a ball becomes stuck in the webbing of the fielder's glove, it remains in play. The glove/ball combination is treated as a live ball.



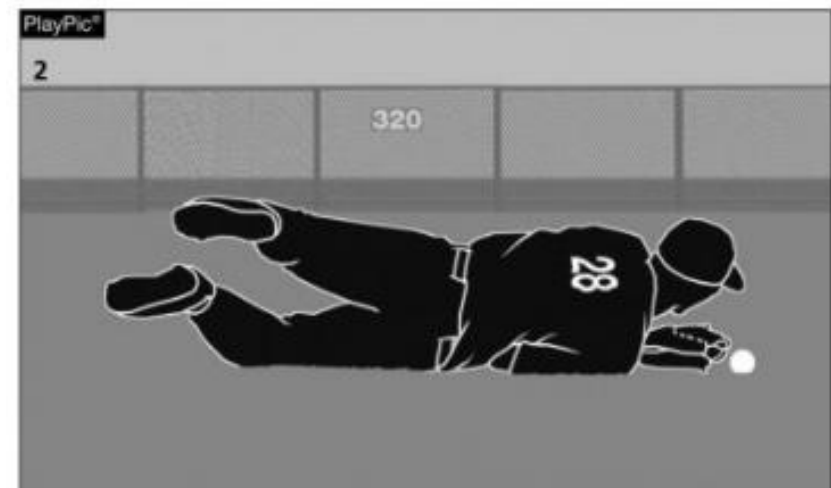
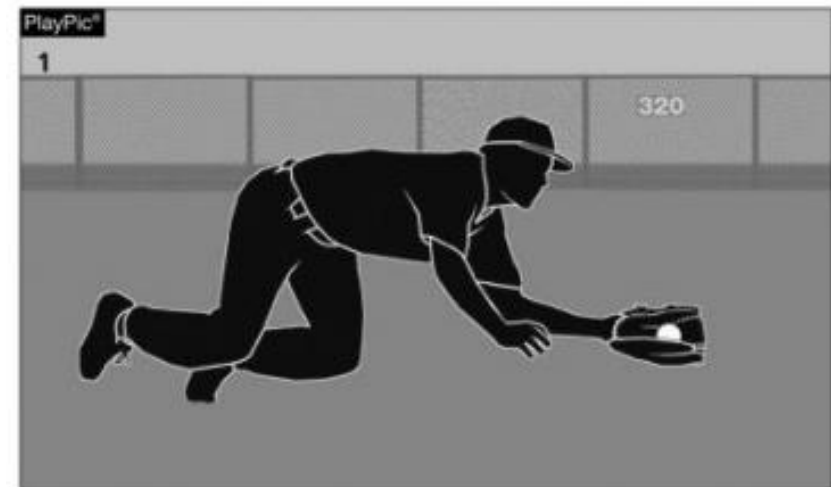
2-5-1 The same batted ball — shown from different angles in the MechaniGrams — bounced first in fair territory then went over third base. As a result, it is a fair batted ball.



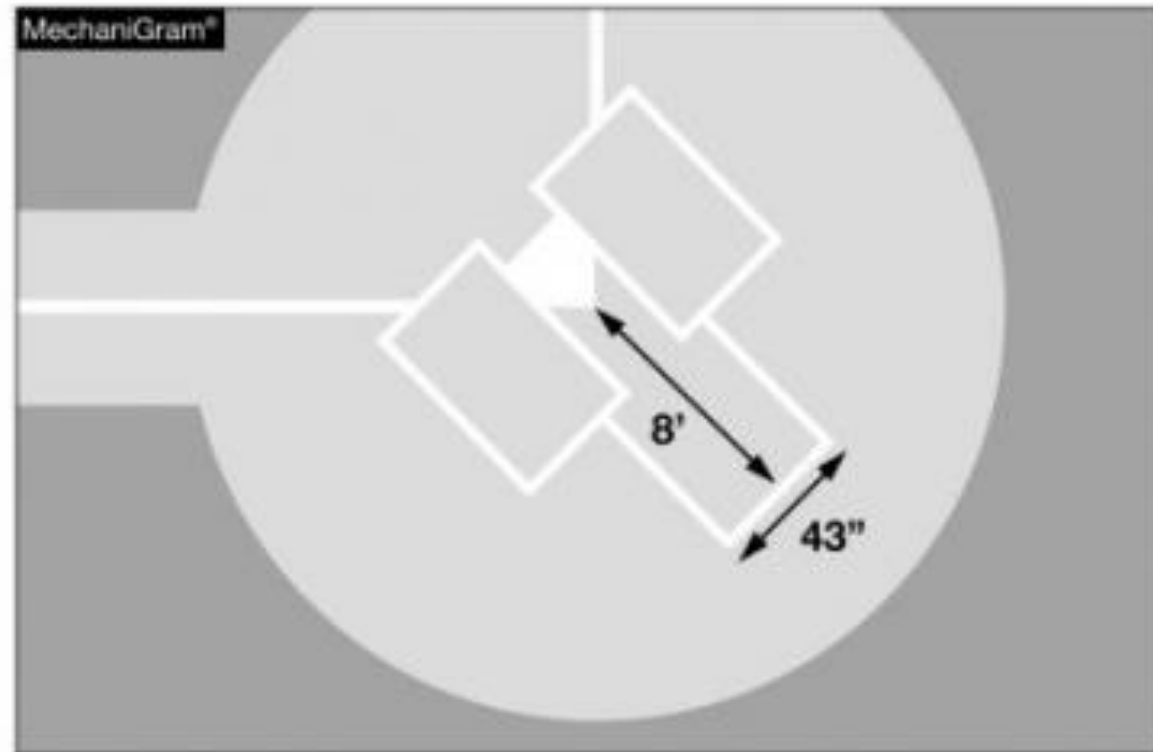
2-8 A bunt is a batted ball in which the batter does not swing to hit the ball, but holds the bat in the path of the ball to tap it slowly to the infield. To be charged with a strike, a batter must have offered at the ball, not just held it out over the plate. The batter is out if he bunts the ball foul with two strikes (7-4-1e).



2-9-1 The fielder must demonstrate complete control of the ball and that his release is voluntary and intentional in order for there to be a catch. Until this fielder releases the ball voluntarily and intentionally, the catch is not complete.



2-9-1 A catch of a fly ball is not completed until the continuing action of the catch is completed. The player in PlayPic1 initially caught the ball, but as can be seen in PlayPic 2, dropped it before securing possession and voluntarily and intentionally releasing the ball. That is not a catch.



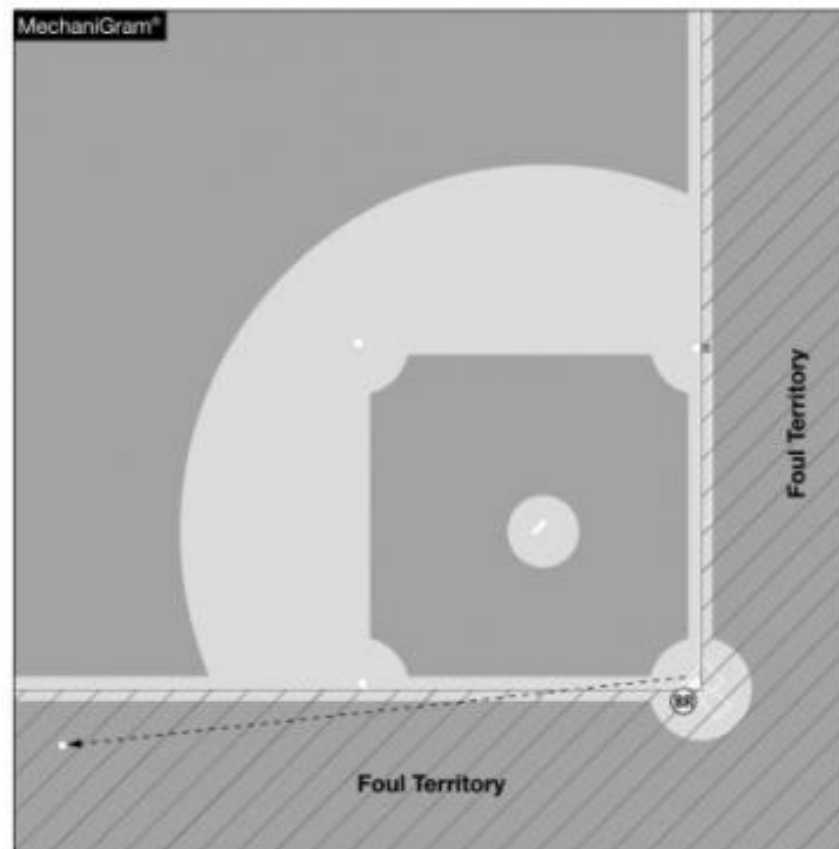
2-9-3 At the time of the pitch, the catcher must have both feet inside the catcher's box, which is 43 inches wide by 8 feet deep.



2-10-1 A charged conference is a meeting which involves the coach or his non-playing representative and a player or players of the team.

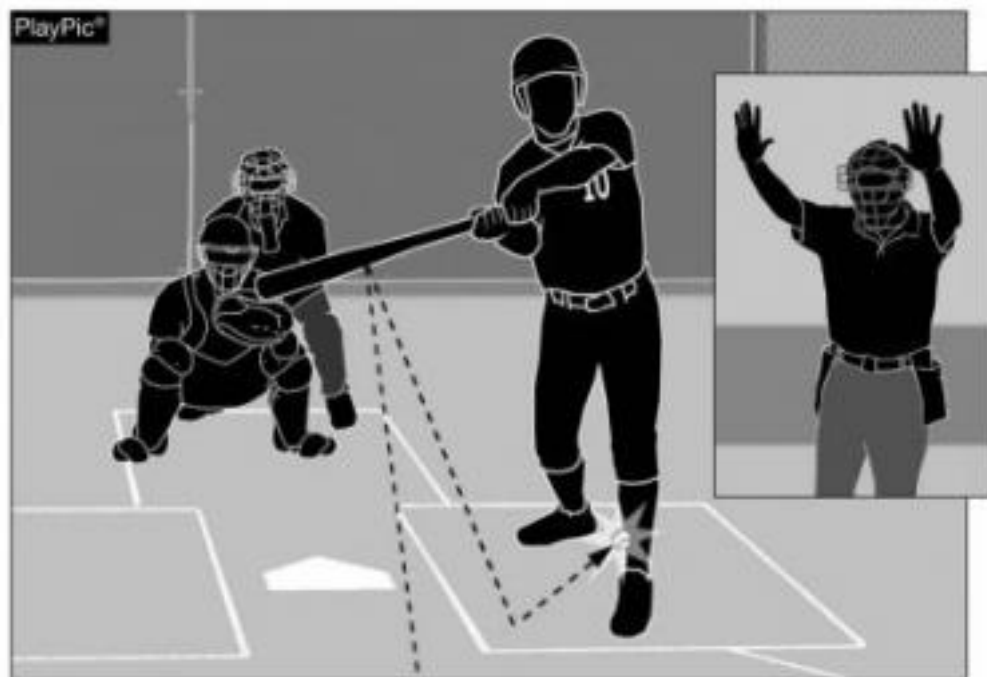


2-10-2 The pregame conference is a meeting involving the umpires, both head coaches and team captains (if available) near the plate. The meeting, which should begin approximately five minutes prior to the game, is held to exchange and check each team's lineup cards and to discuss ground rules. Umpires also shall ask the head coaches of the two opposing teams to verify the legality of their equipment and that all players are legally and properly equipped. Both teams shall remain in their dugout (bench) or bullpen area until this meeting has concluded.

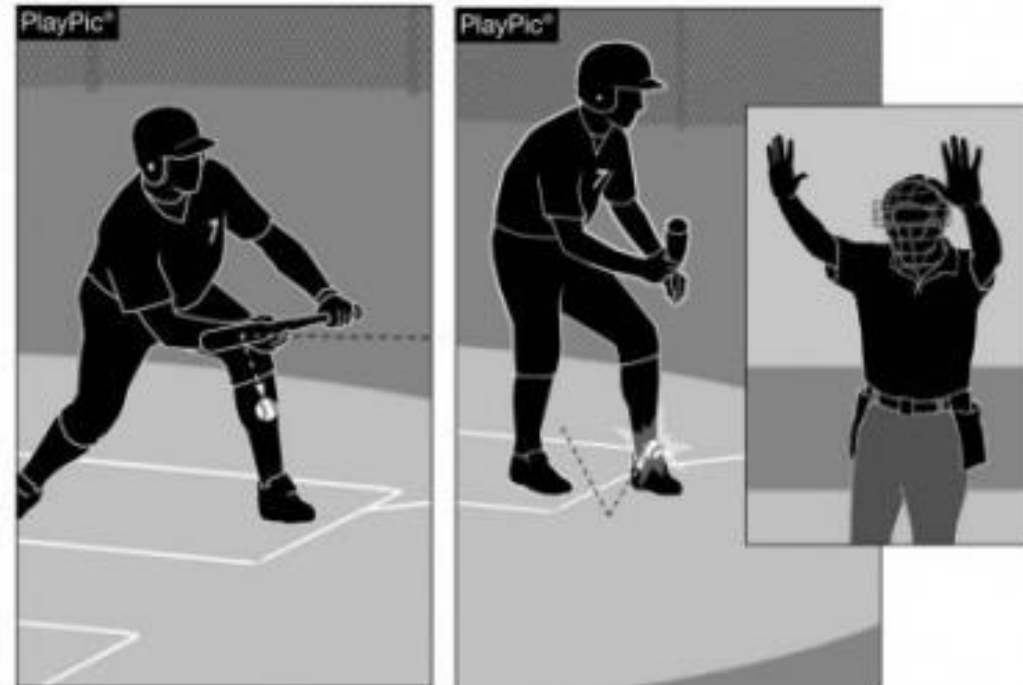


2-16-1 A foul is a batted ball:

- a. which settles on foul territory between home and first base or between home and third base; or
- b. that bounds past first or third base on or over foul territory; or
- c. that first falls on foul territory beyond first or third base; or
- d. that, while on or over foul territory, touches the person of an umpire or a player or any object foreign to the natural ground; or
- e. that touches the ground after inadvertently being declared foul by an umpire.



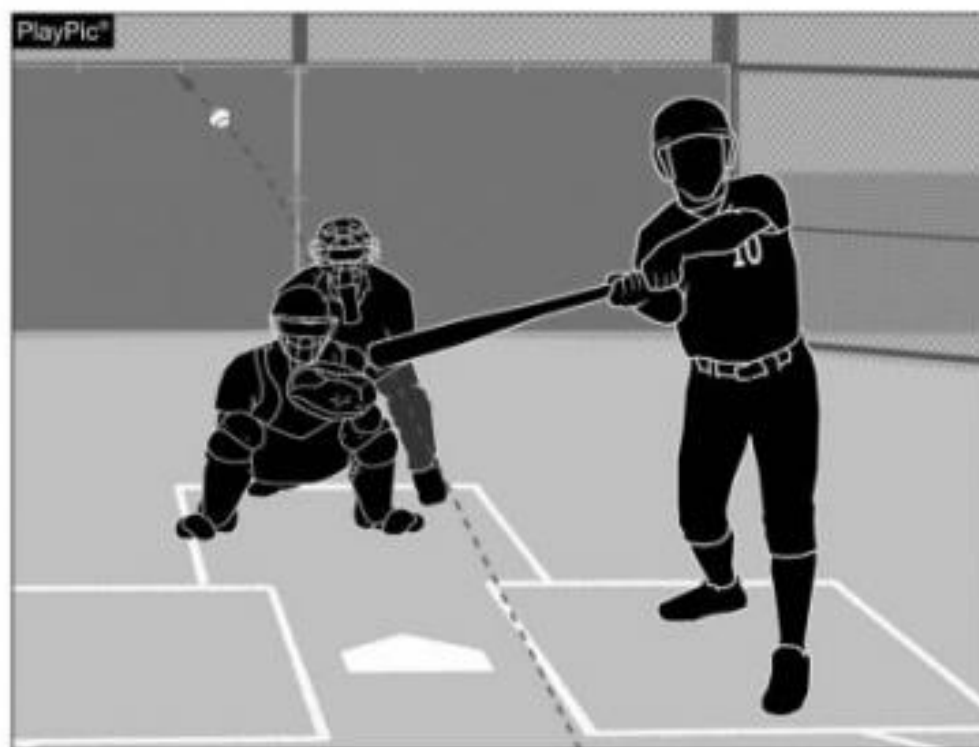
2-16-1f A batted ball that rebounds and hits the batter while he is still legally in the batter's box shall be called a foul ball.



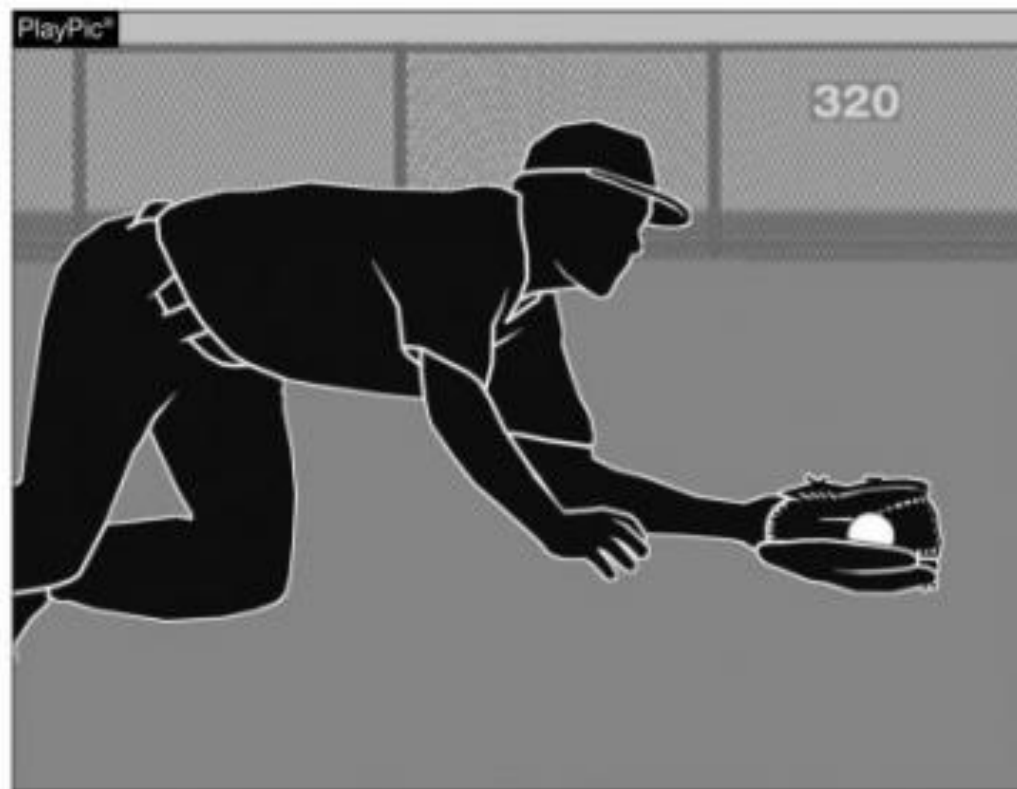
2-16-1f Even though this batter has one foot completely outside the batter's box, he has one foot still in. Therefore, when the batted ball rebounds and hits him, it shall be called a foul ball.



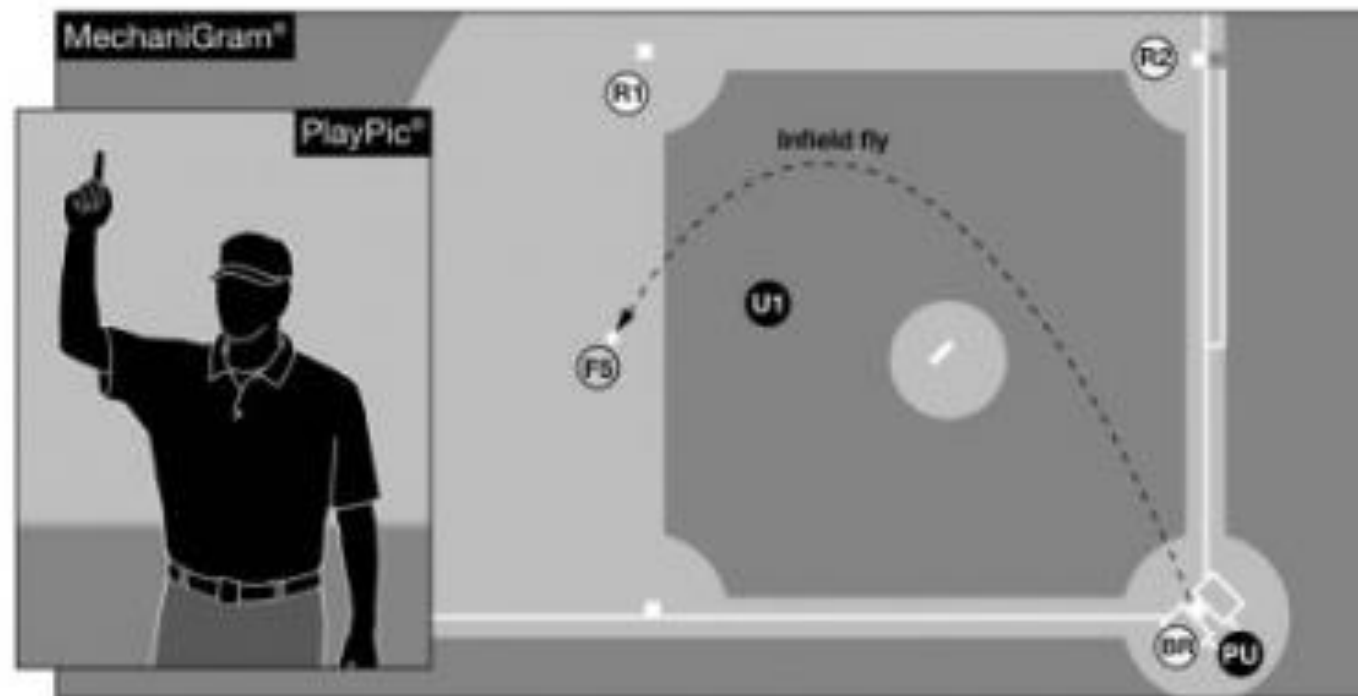
2-16-1g A batted ball that rebounds and hits the bat while the batter is still holding it while in the batter's box shall be called a foul ball.



2-16-2 In order to meet the definition of a foul tip, the batted ball must go directly to the catcher's hand or mitt, but can only be caught by the catcher. If, after the batted ball goes directly to the catcher's hand or mitt, it is deflected and caught by another player, it is treated as an uncaught foul ball.



2-16-2 This bunt does not go directly to the catcher's glove, so the ball does not meet the definition of a foul tip. It has a perceptible arc and is a fly ball that can be caught by the catcher or another defensive player for an out.



2-19 An infield fly is a fair fly (not including a line drive nor an attempted bunt) which can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort, (rule does not preclude outfielders from being allowed to attempt to make the catch) and provided the hit is made before two are out and at a time when first and second bases or all bases are occupied.

When it seems apparent that a batted ball will be an infield fly, the umpire immediately announces it for the benefit of the runners. If the ball is near a baseline, the umpire shall declare, "Infield fly, if fair."



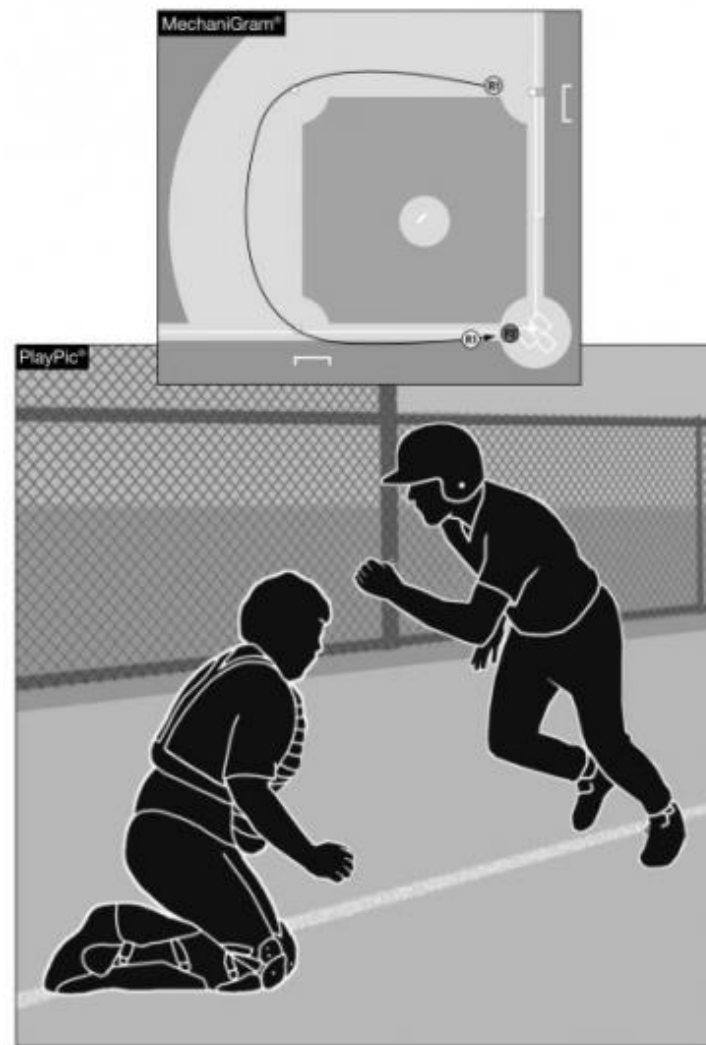
2-21-3 This fan is not guilty of spectator interference because he did not reach on to the field to prevent the fielder from making a play. A fielder is not protected when he reaches into the stands.



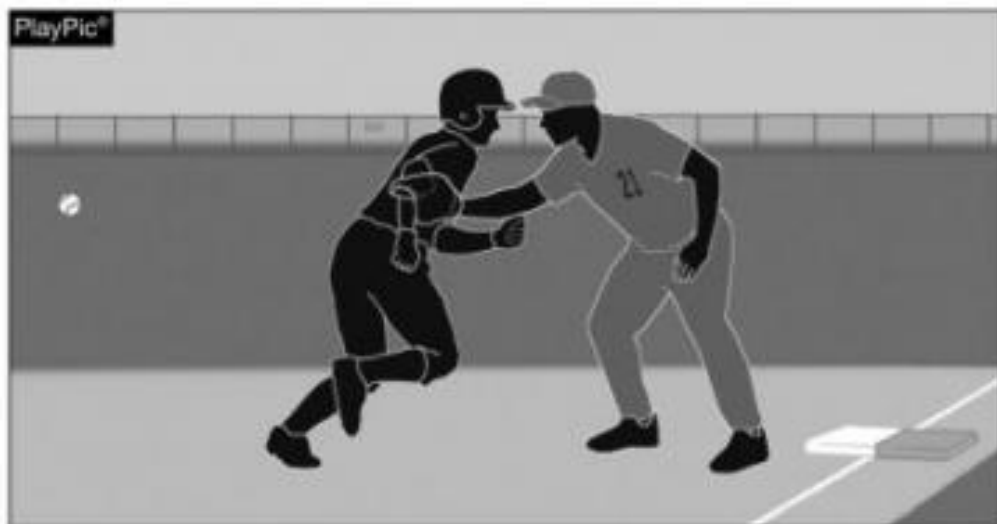
2-21-4 On his natural follow-through, the batter has made contact with the catcher. The ball is delayed-dead on follow-through interference and if F2 isn't able to throw out the runner attempting to steal, the runner must be returned to first base and the batter is out.



2-21-5 Before the time of the pitch, if the batter's practice swing makes contact with the catcher or his equipment, the umpire shall call an immediate dead ball. There is no penalty.



2-22-3 A fielder who does not have the ball may not deny a runner access to the base he is trying to reach. The runner has the right to reach a base without obstruction if a fielder does not have the ball.



2-22-3 Being in the act of catching the ball is not possession. The fielder is not allowed to deny the runner access to the base.



2-22-3 If the fielder has the ball, he is allowed to block the base and deny the runner access.



2-29-1 "Play" is the order given by the umpire when it is time for the game to begin, or to be resumed after having been suspended for any dead ball.



2-32-1 A legal slide can be either feet first or head first. If a runner slides feet first, at least one leg and buttock shall be on the ground.

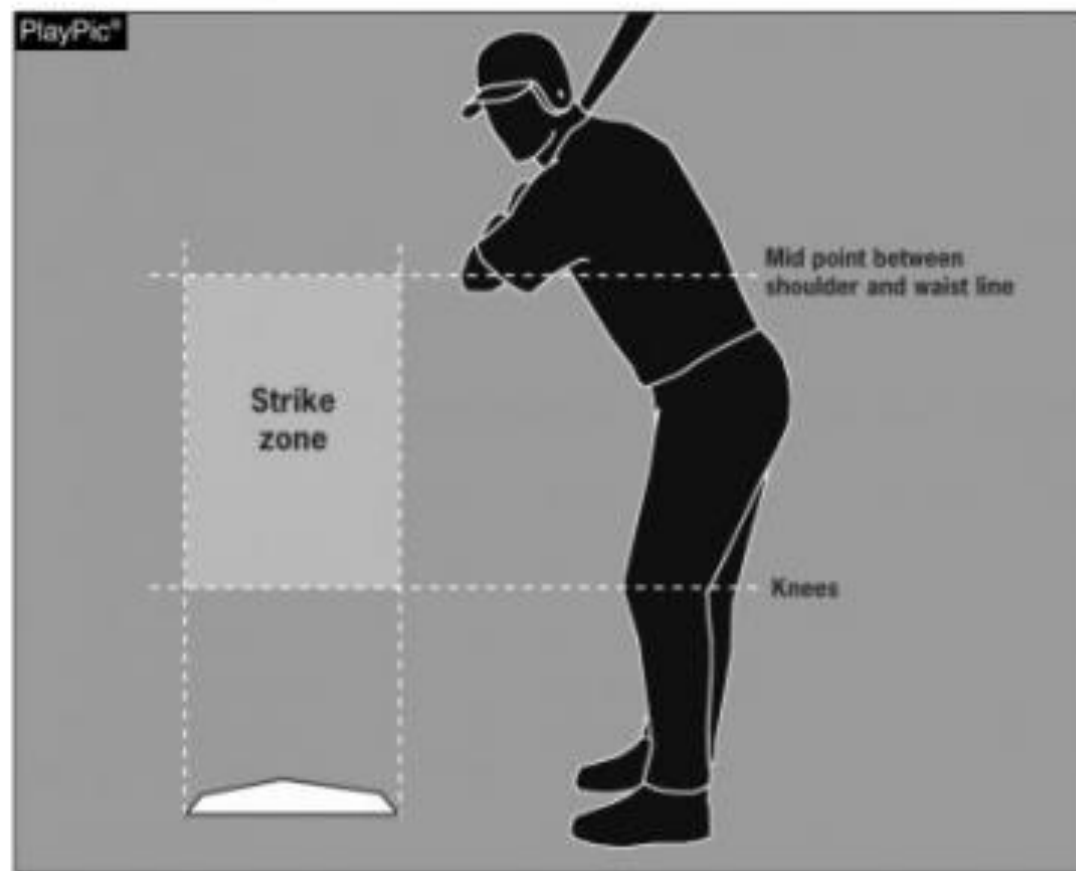


2-32-2 The four slides shown are all illegal. Runners may not pop-up into the fielder (PlayPic 1); have a leg raised higher than the fielder's knee (PlayPic 2); except at home plate, slide through or beyond the base (PlayPic 3); or slide away from a base in the direction of the fielder (PlayPic 4). At home plate, it is permissible for the slider's momentum to carry him through the plate in a straight line (baseline extended).

The runner is out when he illegally slides and affects the play. On a force play, the runner is also guilty of interference. The batter-runner is also declared out and all other runners must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch. A runner may slide or run in a direction away from the fielder to avoid making contact or altering the play of the fielder (8-4-2b).



2-32-2c A runner may legally slide past home plate, even if he makes contact with a fielder or alters the play of the fielder, provided the slide meets all other provisions of the sliding rules and he does not initiate malicious contact.



2-35 The strike zone is that space over the plate, the top of which is halfway between the batter's shoulders and the waistline, and the bottom being the knees, when he assumes his natural batting stance. If he crouches or leans over to make the shoulder line lower, the umpire determines height by what would be the batter's normal stance.



2-38 "Time" is the command of the umpire to suspend play. The ball becomes dead when it is given (5-2-1). Both umpires shown are signaling time. The umpire in PlayPic 1 is actually calling time, while the umpire in PlayPic 2 is giving the "Do Not Pitch" signal, which also creates a dead-ball situation.