

2024
MOA SOFTBALL STUDY CLUB
LESSON #1

Name _____

Lesson _____

Date _____

1. Review and discuss the following **2024 Rule Changes for Softball** and the information concerning this change for softball. (Please see comments on the rules change in the Rule Book, page 88 with comments (pg.3), for further information and rationale for each rule change.)
[2024 NFHS Softball Rules Changes](#)

1-8-6: Permits electronic information to be transmitted to the dugout from anywhere outside of live ball area. **Rationale:** The rule change reflects current technology and still requires that electronic devices used for coaching purposes may only be used in the dugout but does not stipulate where the video is recorded or how it is transmitted.

3-2-3: Beginning January 1, 2027, uniforms may only bear a single manufacturer's logo, school name, school logo, mascot and/or the participant's name. Advertisements, messages, team slogans, etc., will no longer be permitted. **Rationale:** Consistent language has been established for NFHS sports that describe what information is permitted on the uniform. A player's name, school name, school nickname, school mascot and/or the school logo may be placed on the uniform.

3-2-5: Removes the color restriction for headbands and ribbons. **Rationale:** Adds consistency amongst headwear requirements for other NFHS sports.

3-2-7: Defines where a wristband with a playbook/playcard may be worn. If worn by the pitcher, the wristband with a playbook/playcard must be worn on the non-pitching wrist or arm. **Rationale:** Clarifies where this equipment can be worn. This change will prohibit wristbands from being worn on the belt. It remains legal for players to keep the wristband with a playbook/playcard in their back pocket.

4-2-7, 10-2-3e, h: The umpire may call (end) a game if playing conditions in or around the facility become unacceptable to safely continue the game. **Rationale:** Provides rule justification when an umpire ends a contest due to unacceptable playing conditions to continue play in addition to weather.

6-1-2c, 2-47: The pitcher may now have both feet off the ground at the same time as long as both feet remain within the 24-inch width of the pitching plate and the pitcher does not replant the pivot foot. A definition for a replant was added. **Rationale:** The rule change permits both feet to disengage from the playing surface while delivering a pitch. The addition of Rule 2-47 defines that a replant of the pivot foot occurs when the pitcher pushes off the playing surface from anywhere other than the pitcher's plate prior to the act of delivering the pitch.

6-2-2: Pitchers can only use dirt, powdered rosin or comparable drying agents that are listed on the USA Softball's certified equipment webpage to dry the hand. **Rationale:** Clarifies the difference between tape and other non-approved substances on the pitching hand or fingers versus the use of approved substances under the supervision and control of the umpire.

2. **2024 Rules Changes** - Review and discuss the following information in the **NFHS Softball Preseason Guide 2024** concerning the new rule changes this year - this study guide was mailed in February:

- **New rule changes articles are on pages 1-3 of the Preseason Guide**

3. Review the **2024 Major Editorial Revisions for Softball**

- **Listed on page 4 of the NFHS Softball Rules Book**

4. **MHSA softball rules clarification - reminder:**

Class AA Only

-Class AA programs are allowed to schedule varsity and JV contests at the same time a maximum of four times during the regular season.

-Class AA players are allowed to participate in a maximum of 9 innings when JV and varsity contests are played at different times for a one-game series. Programs with low roster numbers may appeal to the MHSA to allow players to participate in more than 9 innings to provide JV opportunities.

-There is no time limit on sub-varsity contests in Class AA softball. It is recommended that Class AA programs play varsity contests first, followed by the JV game.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pitcher – 1st Base and 3rd Base Must Wear a Mask (they cannot participate without a mask)• Pitcher – the starting varsity pitcher cannot pitch in the JV game. |
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5. Review the **Major Mechanics Changes (2024-2025 Two-Year Manual)** – **this is the first year of this manual. This was not sent out to all officials. All pools received multiple copies of the manual.**

6. **Previous Rule Changes** - Review and discuss last year's rule changes, major editorial revisions, and major mechanics revisions. Were there any problems, concerns, or unusual situations caused by these changes?

Rule Changes (2023)

1-4-1: Removes the number of color restrictions on a glove, including laces and seams, and does not allow any panels of the glove to match the color of the ball. **Rationale:** Gloves and mitts are manufactured in a variety of designs and multiple colors. As long as the color of the ball is not one of the colors used, does not have markings that give the appearance of the ball or are made in a manner that is judged distracting by the umpire it is permitted for use in NFHS Softball.

2-20-1g: A fair ball is a batted ball that while over fair territory, an offensive player interferes with a defensive player attempting to field a batted ball. **Rationale:** The ball's status is determined at the point of interference. If an offensive player interferes with the defensive player while the ball is in fair territory, the ball is dead. Adding this language to the definition section mirrors the foul ball definition in Rule 2-25-1e.

4-2-1: Defines the protocol for when a fair batted ball clears the home run fence to end the game. All runs are allowed to score before the game is terminated.

Rationale: Allows for all runs to be counted when a fair batted ball clears the home run fence to end the game. All runs scored by virtue of the home run will be included in individual and team statistics.

8-2-7: New language clarifies batter-runner interference on a fly ball over foul territory.

Rationale: This has always been the enforcement but was not listed in the section covering batter-runner. The language is consistent with the rule covering interference on an initial play on a fair-batted ball and aligns with Rule 8-6-10

2024 NFHS Softball Preseason Guide concerning the 2024 rule changes.

Review of the recent Major Editorial Revisions:

7. The NFHS Softball Rules Committee has identified four points for emphasis this year. These points of emphasis will be discussed during the online Softball Rules Clinic but please review and discuss these points of emphasis as a group.

Review the comments for each Point of Emphasis: [2024 NFHS Points of Emphasis](#)

- **Game Management**

Umpire and coach communication should be conversational, not confrontational.

Professionalism should be followed by coaches and umpires to maintain a successful working relationship.

Although umpires are not there to “rush” players, one of their responsibilities is to help maintain a good flow of the game.

- **Unacceptable Conditions**

Umpire jurisdiction is limited to the confines of the field of play. Issues outside of the field of play such as spectator behavior is monitored and controlled by event management. Absent a designated event manager, the home team's head coach assumes this responsibility. However, if conditions become unacceptable for play due to spectator conduct, umpires have the authority to call (end) the contest.

In addition to spectator behavior, other external conditions could result in the umpire having to call (end) the contest. For example, at the start of a game, a wildfire might be a safe distance with winds carrying the smoke away from the field. If these conditions change and result in conditions becoming unacceptable for play, it may result in an umpire having to call (end) the game.

- **Unreported vs Illegal Substitutions**

An illegal substitute is a player who is ineligible to occupy a position in the lineup. This can occur when a player:

Enters or re-enters the game without eligibility to do so (illegal re-entry).

Re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.

Is the (F.P.) FLEX and enters the game as a batter or runner in a different position in the batting order than the DP.

Violates the courtesy runner rule.

All of these violations result in an illegal substitution and the offender is restricted to the bench/dugout for the first offense.

In contrast to an illegal substitute, an unreported substitute is a player that could legally occupy the position they are in the lineup but has simply failed to report that they are entering the game. The first offense results in a team warning.

- **Pitching Mechanics: Replant**

A replant prior to the delivery would result in an illegal pitch.

It is an illegal action if the pitcher slides their foot forward past the pitching plate pushing off to start their movement from a position in front of the pitching plate (no part of their foot is still in contact with or over the pitching plate).

“Closing the hip,” is pushing with the pivot foot while delivering the pitch. Depending on the pitching style, the pitcher will either bring their pivot foot forward to square up toward the batter or they will tuck the pivot foot behind the non-pivot foot. This push is during the act of delivering the pitch and is legal.

Review Pitching Regulations and on pg. 51-58 in the **2024 NFHS Softball Rules Book**, reference the **2024 MHSA Rules Clinic** & the **2024 NFHS Softball Preseason Guide** concerning the 2024 rule changes.

2024 NFHS Softball Preseason Guide on these important points of emphasis: pgs. 6-7

Review the Points of Emphasis form 2022 & 2023:

NFHS Points of Emphasis – 2023

- Sportsmanship
- Time Between Innings
- Jewelry and Electronic Communication Pitcher Stimulating Taking a Sign
- Comparable Drying Agents

NFHS Points of Emphasis – 2022

- Huddles Between Innings
- Guidance for Pitcher Utilization
- Pitcher Stimulating Taking a Sign

8. **Concussion Law** – Remember you must view the [NFHS Concussion Course](#) before umpiring any scrimmage or game (State Law and MOA Requirement).

All courses must be completed June 1st or after each year. Review once again the MHSA procedure for MOA officials to follow regarding these concussions and other injuries (this information is provided in the addendum to these study clubs after Study Club # 4).

9. Review the **DP/Flex Rule** (this information is provided in the addendum to these study clubs after Study Club # 4).

- NFHS DP/Flex PowerPoint has been provided to all Softball Pool Leaders.
- Additional information is found on the MHSA Website at www.mhsa.org under softball/rules and regulations or click the this link [Softball Rules & Regulations](#)
- 2024 NFHS Softball Rules Book Appendix H has been added to the Softball Rules Book – DP/Flex Simplified Reminders on pg.100.

In Addition, the following link provides information on new ways to teach the DP/Flex Rule:
[NFHS New Approaches to DP/Flex](#)

**The completed outline must be signed by all present and sent to the regional director.
by May 15, 2024**

2024
MOA SOFTBALL STUDY CLUBS
LESSON #2

NAME _____

LESSON _____

DATE _____

1. Various Topics - Discuss and review the following information on a variety of topics from the **2024 NFHS Softball Preseason Guide:**

- NFHS POE Breakdown – pg. 6
- Softball Injury Surveillance Study – pg.7
- The Time Between – pg. 9
- (DP)/Flex Your Muscle – pg. 9
- Come Together, Right Now – pg. 10-11
- Chaos Out of Order – pg. 12-13
- Signal Strength – pg. 14-15
- Fix It if You Can – pg. 15

Reminders & Updates

- **No Buckets Allowed** – page 6 – this article encourages umpires not to allow coaches to sit on buckets in live ball territory.
- **MHSA Policy** – it is against the rules of the game, and it is a huge liability issue – Do not allow coaches to sit on buckets (or be in) live ball areas giving signals.
- **NOT APPROVED** – Baseball only – NFHS Electronic Communication approved the use of one-way communication devices between the catcher and the dug-out while their team is on defense. This has not been approved for softball and will not be permitted.

2. Pitching Information –

Games hampered with light precipitation can often pose problems for pitchers, who are allowed to use a towel or approved drying agents to dry the pitching hand. An umpire's judgment comes into play under a few wet-weather circumstances. A pitcher is allowed to use a towel, as long as, in the umpire's judgment, it is not distracting to the batter. A towel that is tucked in the pitcher's waist in front facing the batter and flopping around is likely to be more distracting than if it is tucked in her back pocket or in her waist in back. NFHS rules allow the pitcher to use powdered resin or any comparable drying agent to dry the hands. The resin applied to the pitcher's hands and fingers does not have to be wiped off prior to throwing a pitch.

Pitchers may only use dirt, powdered rosin or comparable drying agents that are listed on the USA Softballs certified equipment webpage to dry the hand. [USA Softball Certified Equipment](#)

3. 2023 Softball Rules Exam – Part II. Discuss any problem areas and please note the questions that may be affected by this year's rule changes.

2024 NFHS Softball Exam Part II

NOTE: In the exam situations, F refers to a fielder, B refers to a batter and R refers to a runner. All situations and acts are legal, and no errors or mistakes are involved unless otherwise noted.

1. Regarding the taper of a softball bat, which statement is NOT in compliance with the current rules?
 - A. The taper connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.
 - B. The taper of a bat is defined as having a solid surface.
 - C. The taper shall have a conical shape since it connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.
 - D. All are correct statements.
2. What factors should umpires consider in determining when to leave the field at the end of the game?
 - A. Leave the field before all fielders have left fair territory and the catcher has vacated the normal fielding position.
 - B. Return to the field after they have left to make every attempt to get the call right.
 - C. When teams line up to shake hands following the completion of the game.
 - D. Umpires should remain on the field to watch for unsporting behavior by either team in the handshake line.
3. All of the following statements about sliding are true EXCEPT:
 - A. If a runner slides, it may be feet first or head first.
 - B. In order to complete a legal slide, a runner must be able to touch the base with either the hand or foot.
 - C. In order for a runner to avoid unnecessary contact, the runner is required to slide if a fielder has possession of the ball and is waiting to make a tag.
 - D. On an overslide, a runner may be tagged out if the runner does not remain in contact with the base.
4. A head coach who intends to utilize the DP/Flex option must alert the umpires and opposing team:
 - A. Before that coach's team bats for the first time.
 - B. Before that coach's team throws its first pitch on defense.
 - C. During the exchange of lineup cards at home plate during the pregame conference.
 - D. Before the DP's first at-bat.

5. Team A's pitcher has a pink digital camouflage arm sleeve on the pitching arm extending from the uniform top all the way down to the wrist. The ruling should be:
- A. Legal, sleeves are not covered in NFHS softball rules.
 - B. Legal, as long as it does not contain any of the opposing team colors.
 - C. Illegal, the sleeve must be removed or covered. Sleeves must follow the same color restrictions as exposed undergarments. They must be a single solid color: black, white, gray or a school color.
 - D. Illegal, sleeves are not allowed to be worn.
6. Which of the following would result in a coach being in violation of bench and field conduct rules?
- A. Entering behind the catcher while the opposing pitcher and catcher are in their positions.
 - B. Being outside the dugout while their team is on defense.
 - C. Having objects other than scorekeeping and stopwatch devices in the coach's box.
 - D. All of the above.
7. The pitcher deliberately rolls the ball to home plate to keep the batter from striking it. The umpire should:
- A. Call no pitch and direct the pitcher to throw a legal pitch.
 - B. Award a ball to the batter, and advance all runners one base.
 - C. Call a delayed dead ball for an illegal pitch.
 - D. Ask if the pitcher would like to declare an intentional walk.
8. All of the following are true regarding the ball rotation, EXCEPT:
- A. A pitcher has a choice of balls at the start of each half-inning if both balls have been in play.
 - B. The unused ball must be put into play in the bottom of the first inning if it is not used in the top of the first inning.
 - C. The ball in play should be returned to the 16-foot circle after every half-inning.
 - D. The pitcher may possess both balls and choose the one desired to start that half-inning.
 - E. None of the above.
9. The plate umpire notices that B1 steps into the batter's box with an altered bat.
- A. The umpire shall wait for an appeal from the defensive team.
 - B. The umpire shall penalize a strike on the batter.
 - C. The umpire shall declare B1 out and remove the bat. B1 and the head coach are both ejected.
 - D. There is no penalty until B1 hits the ball.

10. In which of the following situations is the batter out?
- A. The batter attempts to confuse the pitcher by stepping out of the box on one side of home plate to the box on the other side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch.
 - B. A bunt on the third strike is foul.
 - C. The batter throws the bat and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play.
 - D. All of the above.
11. R1 is on first base. B2 hits a pitch to F6 with one foot touching the ground completely outside the batter's box. F4 obstructs R1 advancing to second base. The correct ruling is:
- A. Delayed dead ball. B2 is out but R1 is awarded second base for F4 obstructing.
 - B. Dead ball. B2 is out and R1 must return to first base.
 - C. Delayed dead ball. B2 is out and R1 advances at their own risk.
 - D. Dead ball. B2 is out. R1 is awarded second base if F4's obstruction occurred before B2 contacted the ball.
12. When a legal substitute replaces a courtesy runner, the player for whom the courtesy runner was running for has left the game.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. Which statement is NOT an example of interference?
- A. Batter-runner running outside the 3-foot lane interferes with the fielder taking the throw at first base.
 - B. The batter-runner makes contact with a fair batted ball before reaching first base.
 - C. The batter-runner stops between home plate and first base to delay being tagged out.
 - D. The batter-runner remains in the batter's box on a play at home plate in order to prevent an obvious out.
14. B1 bunts a ball that bounces off the plate and rolls in front of the plate. As B1 runs toward first base with one foot partially touching the foul line and the other foot completely in the running lane, F2 fields the ball and the throw to first base contacts B1. The correct call is:
- A. F2 is ejected for unsporting behavior.
 - B. B1 is out for interference.
 - C. B1 can choose to use either the white or orange base.
 - D. This is a legal play. B1 is considered to be in the running lane and is safe at first base if B1 reaches the base before being put out.
15. R1 is on third base and the infielders are playing in for a potential play at the plate. B2 hits a ball sharply down the third-base line that passes F6 before striking R1, while R1 is standing on third base. The correct call is:
- A. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and leave R1 on third base.
 - B. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and call R1 out.

- C. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Call both R1 and B2 out.
- D. Signal fair ball and allow play to continue.
16. R1 is at third base. B2 hits a ground ball to F6 who throws to first base, which is a double first base. B2 touches the white portion and collides with F3 who is standing on the white portion about to receive the ball. The correct ruling is:
- A. B2 is out but R1 can advance on the play.
- B. B2 may run to the white base and is safe if B2 beats the ball.
- C. Since B2 was running to the white base, F3 must use the colored base.
- D. The ball is dead, B2 is out, and R1 must return to the last base touched at the time of interference.
17. There are four criteria that an umpire uses to judge whether a batter attempted to hit or bunt the pitched ball. Which statement is NOT correct?
- A. Rolling the wrist and swinging through the pitched ball is considered an attempt.
- B. If the bat is drawn back before the pitch gets to the bat, it is not an attempt.
- C. Holding a bat in the strike zone is not a strike nor an attempt to swing.
- D. The batter makes an attempt to hit the pitch.
18. The ball becomes dead immediately when a batted ball touches any base runner.
- A. True
- B. False
19. B1 bunts the ball in front of home plate. As B1 is running to first base, B1 is hit with the throw from F2. Which of the following is used in determining if the runner is out for interference?
- A. If either foot last contacted the ground completely outside of the 3-foot lane.
- B. If the batter-runner's left foot is outside the 3-foot lane but is in the air at the moment the batter-runner is hit with the throw.
- C. If the batter-runner was hit in fair territory.
- D. If the batter-runner has both feet on the ground when hit with the throw.
20. Which of the following is NOT true about gloves/mitts?
- A. Gloves/mitts shall not be the color of the ball including lacing and seams.
- B. Gloves/mitts shall be a maximum of two colors.
- C. Gloves/mitts shall be permitted to have one American flag not to exceed 2 inches by 3 inches.
- D. Gloves/mitts shall not be judged as distracting by the umpire.

21. A fair ball is a batted ball that, while over fair territory, an offensive player interferes with a defensive player attempting to field a batted ball.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
22. R1 steals second base and slides in safely. R1's helmet falls off and the umpire notices the runner is wearing earrings. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The runner is out for wearing jewelry.
 - B. The runner is safe and the team is issued a warning.
 - C. There is no penalty for wearing jewelry.
 - D. The umpire sends the runner back to first.
23. B1 hits a fly ball in foul territory near the first-base line and the batter-runner collides with F3 while attempting to field the fly ball in foul territory. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The umpire shall signal a delayed dead ball.
 - B. The ball is dead, B1 is out and since this is a foul ball, runner(s) must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
 - C. It is the fielder's responsibility to avoid the batter-runner if B1 is in the running lane and there is no penalty.
 - D. The batter-runner is ejected because any collision is considered malicious contact.
24. The umpire notices that B3 is wearing a smartwatch. When the coach calls out the signal to the batter, B3 looks at the smartwatch and then steps into the batter's box. What is the correct ruling?
- A. There is no penalty for communicating with a smartwatch.
 - B. The smartwatch is considered jewelry and the team is issued a warning.
 - C. B3 is out and restricted to the dugout for wearing a smartwatch.
 - D. B3 is using an electronic device to communicate with the coach outside of the dugout. B3 is ejected unless the umpire deems it to be of a minor nature.
25. Which statement about bats is correct?
- A. Bats should be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges.
 - B. Materials inside the bat or treatment/devices used to alter bat specifications and/or enhance performances are prohibited and render the bat illegal.
 - C. A nick or paint chip in the bat from metal cleats that does not extend into the laminations of the bat should not render a bat illegal.
 - D. All of the above.

26. Which of the following is true regarding knee and ankle braces that are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production?
- A. They do not require any additional padding/covering.
 - B. They must be covered with athletic tape.
 - C. They must be padded with 1/2-inch-thick foam.
 - D. They are permitted with a doctor's note.
 - E. All of the above.
27. The penalty for using an altered bat includes all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. The coach is ejected.
 - B. The batter is ejected.
 - C. The batter is out.
 - D. The coach is restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
28. Team A is recording the game from a camera positioned behind the backstop. During the third inning, the coach from Team A reviews video with the third-base player. Where is video review permissible?
- A. In the dugout.
 - B. On the third-base line.
 - C. Both locations are permissible by rule.
 - D. Neither location is permissible.
29. A ball is credited to the batter when:
- A. A pitch is not touched by the bat and is not a strike.
 - B. When there is an illegal pitch.
 - C. For catcher's or pitcher's delay.
 - D. All of the above.
30. During the course of a game, the pitcher may use:
- A. Powdered rosin.
 - B. Dirt.
 - C. Comparable drying agent from the USA Softball certified equipment list.
 - D. All of the above.
31. Is it permissible for a pitcher to attach a playcard to the pitcher's belt?
- A. Yes.
 - B. No.

32. With one out, R1 on third base and R2 on second base, B4 hits a fly ball on the first-base side of second base almost directly at F4. As R2 takes a couple of steps toward third base, R2 makes contact with F6, who is moving toward the batted ball.
- A. The umpire signals and verbalizes "dead ball"; R2 is out for interfering with F6's opportunity to make an initial play on a batted ball.
 - B. The umpire signals and verbalizes "dead ball"; R2 is out for interfering with F6's opportunity to make a live-ball appeal of R2 leaving early if the fly ball is caught.
 - C. The umpire makes no call; this is nothing more than a "train wreck" with both players doing what they were supposed to do.
 - D. The umpire signals delayed dead ball and verbalizes "Obstruction." F4 is making the initial play on the batted ball in the umpire's judgement. F6 is guilty of obstructing R2.
33. Umpire jurisdiction ends at the conclusion of the game when:
- A. The umpires leave the field of play.
 - B. The umpires leave the visual confines of the facility.
 - C. The umpires are in the parking lot or school building.
 - D. The third out is declared in the final half-inning.
 - E. The umpires are sure no final appeal will be made.
34. The plate umpire's pregame duties include which of the following:
- A. Inspect batting helmets, catchers' helmets and bats.
 - B. Inspect the condition of the field.
 - C. Define the dugout/bench areas.
 - D. B and C only.
 - E. A, B, and C.
35. A catcher's helmet is considered legal if it has:
- A. A permanent NOCSAE seal.
 - B. A dent.
 - C. A mirror-like surface.
 - D. A crack in its surface.
36. All of the following are true regarding the catcher's box, EXCEPT:
- A. The catcher must be in the catcher's box from the time the pitcher steps on the pitcher's plate until the pitcher releases the pitch.
 - B. The catcher's box is a rectangle.
 - C. The catcher's box is 8 feet, 5 inches wide.
 - D. The catcher's box is 10 feet deep.
 - E. The catcher's box includes the area directly behind home plate, between the batter's boxes.

37. Which of the following are appealable plays?
- A. Missing a base.
 - B. Batting out of order.
 - C. Leaving a base early on a caught fly ball.
 - D. All of the above.
38. A team's lineup card must include all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. First initial and last names.
 - B. Jersey numbers.
 - C. Position being played.
 - D. Batting order of starting players.
 - E. All of the above are required.
39. The responsibility for all players to be legally and properly equipped must be verified by:
- A. Head Coach.
 - B. Player.
 - C. Game management.
 - D. Manufacturer of equipment used in the game.
40. If teams cannot agree on ground rules, the umpires shall formulate the ground rules.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. A state association may determine game-ending procedures.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. The score of a forfeited game is 7-0 unless the offending team is behind; then the score remains as recorded.
- A. True
 - B. False
43. With R1 on second base, B2 is at bat with a 2 ball -1 strike count. The next pitch is completely in the batter's box and barely grazes the jersey of B2 while R1 breaks to steal third base. The catcher throws to third base and R1 is tagged out. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The ball is live, R1 is out and B2 has a 3-1 count.
 - B. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. The play at third base stands, R1 is out.
 - C. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. R1 returns to second base.

- D. The ball is dead, B2 remains at bat since the umpire judged B2 did not make an attempt to get out of the way of the pitch.
44. With no outs, a 1 ball-2 strike count and R1 on second base, the pitcher is called for an illegal pitch. B2 swings and misses the pitch and R1, who was stealing on the pitch, is thrown out at third base. The correct ruling is:
- A. The coach on offense has the choice of the result of the play. R1 is out and B2 is out on strike three, or the penalty for the illegal pitch. R1 is safe at third base and B2 is at bat with a 2 ball-2 strike count.
 - B. Award a ball to the batter, R1 remains out at third base.
 - C. The coach on offense has the choice of the result of the play. R1 is out and B2 is out on strike three, or the penalty for the illegal pitch. R1 is returned to second base and B2 is at bat with a 2 ball-2 strike count.
 - D. Award B2 first base and place R1 on third base.
45. Which of the following would be an illegal pitch?
- A. A step backward is taken after the hands have come together but prior to the start of the pitch.
 - B. Once the pitch has started, the pitcher takes no more than one step forward.
 - C. The hands come together and apart, then together again while standing on the pitching plate.
 - D. When the hands are apart and come together off the pitching plate as long as the hands are separated prior to stepping onto the pitcher's plate.
46. The catcher is charged with an error on a third strike, passed ball that permits the batter to reach first base.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
47. If the ball slips from F1's hand during the forward or backswing motion, the correct call is:
- A. It is an illegal pitch and the delayed dead-ball signal is given.
 - B. The ball remains in play. There is no change in count to the batter, and the runners may advance with liability to be put out.
 - C. The ball remains in play. A ball is awarded to the batter, and the runners may advance with liability to be put out.
 - D. It is an immediate dead ball. A ball is awarded to the batter.
48. If an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and the defense appeals to the umpire before the next pitch (legal or illegal), the correct ruling is:
- A. The batter who should have batted is out.
 - B. All runners called out remain out and runners who were not declared out must return to the base previously occupied at the time of the pitch.
 - C. If a runner advances because of a stolen base, wild pitch, or a passed ball, even though the improper batter is at bat, such advance is legal.

D. All of the above.

49. Which statement about baserunning is NOT correct?

- A. R1 was stealing second base when B2 hit a deep fly ball to left field. R1 rounds second base before realizing the need to go back and tag up. R1 re-tags second base and gets back to first base. After F7 touches the ball, R1 may legally attempt to advance.
- B. B4 hits a clean extra-base hit to the left-field fence. B4 misses third base while rounding and advances toward home and scores. While B4 is heading to the dugout, F5 tags third base for a live-ball appeal. The base umpire calls B4 out on the appeal.
- C. All runners must remember to re-touch bases in reverse order, even when returning after a foul ball.
- D. Bases loaded, no outs, B4 hits a double and all runners score. After the play, the defense makes a verbal dead-ball appeal that R3 missed second base. The base umpire calls R3 out. Result of the play is two runs, one out and a runner at second base.

50. The following is an infraction by the pitcher:

- A. The pitcher rolls the ball to the plate in order to intentionally walk the batter.
- B. The pitcher delivers a pitch to the batter from a distance of 43 feet.
- C. The pitcher releases the pitch within 20 seconds after receiving the ball.
- D. The pitcher touches the chalk and then wipes off her bare hand prior to a pitch.

The completed outline must be signed by all present and sent to the regional director.
by May 15, 2024

2024
MOA SOFTBALL STUDY CLUBS
LESSON #3

NAME _____

LESSON _____

DATE _____

1. **Umpires Uniforms Requirements**

- **Reminder** - Softball officials may wear a jacket. The required jacket shall be a standard navy-blue pullover with powder blue and with trim (NFHS) or a navy-blue pullover with powder blue trim to be worn for varsity contests. Both jackets are to be unadorned.
- **Softball umpires' hats may represent the MOA logo.**
- Navy blue shirts are allowed. All members of a game crew must wear the same color shirts.
- Navy blue slacks had been added as a uniform option. Montana will allow for the use of either navy blue or heather gray slacks but all umpires on the crew must wear the same color.
- Review Umpires Uniform in the 2023-2024 Umpires Manual on page 19-20. See pool leader for more information.

2. **Mechanics & More** - Review the following information on mechanics and information that has been included in previous study clubs over the years regarding umpiring mechanics:

- Take time to access the information on the MOA Website regarding softball mechanics training.
- **Equipment** - Review and discuss your pregame meeting and what will be discussed and what is required (team equipment legal and uniforms properly worn) – remember head coaches must attend this meeting and the game cannot continue until the head coach is present.
- **Ground Rules** - Review and discuss your procedures for communicating ground rules to each team at the pregame conference. Discuss with pool members the ground rules associated with each field your group works at during the season. **Please review Rule 4-1-3 – Ground Rules in the 2023 NFHS Softball Rules Book on pages 43.**
- **Signals** - Review the Official Softball Signals on page 92 of the 2024 NFHS Rules Book and the Signals and Descriptions on page 39 of the 2023-2024 NFHS Umpires Manual. All umpires need to use these signals and only these signals.
- **Unnecessary Signals** Review the information on Unnecessary Signals contained in the Addendum after Study Club # 4.

And: Please always take time to review and discuss all areas in the **Umpires Manual** — dealing with proper mechanics – proper mechanics are critical and yearly review is necessary for rookie umpires but also very valuable for veteran umpires. The manual breaks down specific areas including responsibilities of the plate umpire and the field umpire and contains detailed explanations of different umpire systems.

- **Mechanics** - Review once again the plate mechanics information (this information is provided the addendum to these study clubs after Study Club # 4).

3. The MHSA office continues to receive concerns from umpires and teams regarding difficult weather conditions. Rain and impending darkness are two major culprits. High winds, lightning and thunder can be troublesome. Please review as a pool your procedures for determining when a game should be suspended or called for any condition. **Especially review the rules adopted three years ago that are listed below where regular season games suspended before 4 1/2 or 5 innings will be resumed from the point of interruption and do not start over:**
- Games suspended before 4-1/2 or 5 innings because of weather (resume from the point of interruption).
 - Games suspended before 4-1/2 innings that are tied (resume from the point of interruption).
 - Games suspended before 4-1/2 or 5 innings because of darkness (resume from the point of interruption).

Guidelines on Handling Contests During Lightning Disturbances – on page 97 – Appendix E in the 2024 NFHS Softball Rules Book.

(Montana state adoptions regarding ending a game are listed in Study Club # 4).

New from 2023 - The following is the pay information for umpires regarding cancelled/postponed/rescheduled contests:

If an official was not notified but was present to work a contest that was cancelled or postponed for reasons related to an act of God including, but not limited to, power failure, adverse weather, or hazardous road conditions, the officials must be paid at least half of the game fee plus all travel and per diem allowances. Contest(s) cancelled due to weather or act of God will be rescheduled using the same officials (if possible) and those officials will receive only travel and per diem allowances for the cancelled contest(s).

If different officials are used, officials will be paid all travel/per diem allowance and game fee. In regard to cancellations/postponements after the contest begins, officials that work one quarter (or its equivalent, **i.e. two full innings in softball**) or more will receive a full game fee and if the officials work less than one quarter, they will receive one half a game fee (lightning cancellations, power outages etc.).

If an official was not notified by a school that a contest date was changed or cancelled, but the official was present to work the contest as originally scheduled, the official must be paid a full game fee plus all travel and per diem allowances. This also applies when a team does not show up for the contest.

4. **Communicable Disease and Skin Infection Procedures** – with the emergence of MRSA and other blood borne infectious diseases please review the NFHS policy listed on page 96, Appendix D in the **2024 NFHS Softball Rules Book**.
5. **Continuing Issues** - Discuss as a group the most important rules that continue to surface throughout the season. Do they include the following? (add yours to the list also):
- DP/Flex
 - Uniforms – Exposed Undergarments
 - Jewelry Rule; NFHS adopted Jewelry Rule
 - Interference / Obstruction
 - Pitching – Illegal Pitcher
 - Appeal Plays
 - Look Back Rule
 - Dead Ball – Delayed Dead Ball

The completed outline **must** be signed by all present and sent to the regional director.
by May 15, 2024

2024
MOA SOFTBALL STUDY CLUBS
LESSON #4

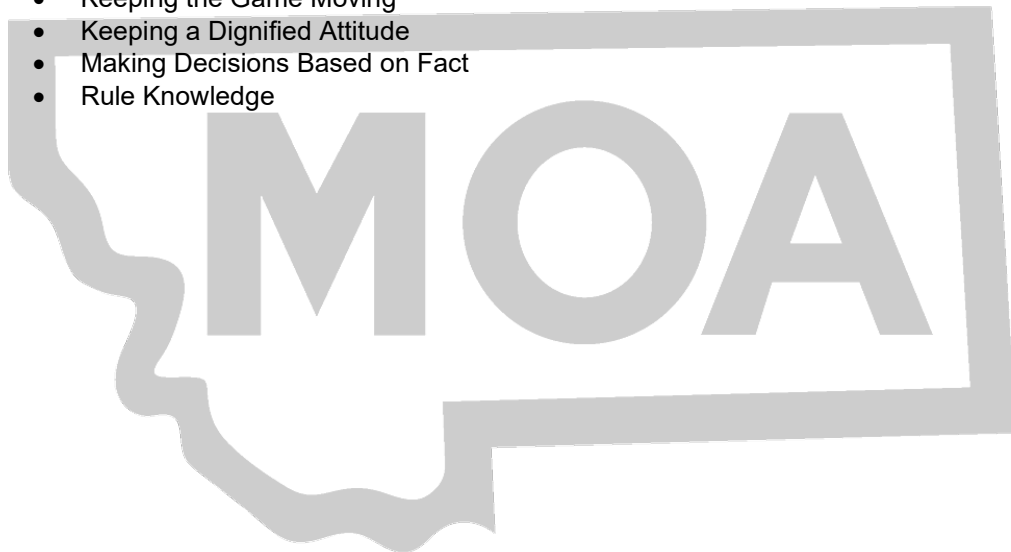
Name _____

Lesson _____

Date _____

1. The National Federation allows states to alter certain rules – Review the following alterations that the MHSA Executive Board has approved for adoption by our state:
 1. Double first bases are mandatory – rules for utilizing the double first base have been moved back into the body of the rules. Please review rule 8-10 on page 77 of the Rules Book.
 2. (4-2-1) Game ending procedures: page 44 of the Rules Book, pg. 87 of the MHSA Handbook – Softball Section.
 - a) Employ a minimum 1 ½ hour time limit to end games at **invitational tournament**. Using a maximum time limit of 1 ½ hours can end games played at invitational tournaments. The game can be called if there is five minutes or less before the maximum time limit **or officials should not start a new inning after one hour and twenty minutes of play, except if a tie exists where NFHS Softball Rules for tiebreaking would be followed.**
 - b) Any game **will end** when, after two and a half or three innings, when a team is fifteen (15) or more runs behind and has completed its turn at bat.
 3. Art. 5 pg. 44 (4-2-6) Tie Breaker – **Invitational tournaments** which use a tie breaking procedure shall follow the NFHS rules – beginning in the top of the eighth or at the time limit the last batter from the previous inning will be placed on second base at the beginning of each half inning with the game then proceeding in a normal manner until a winner is decided.
2. Review how your group will recommend (rank) umpires to the MHSA office for the state tournaments. (Class AA – Belgrade, Class A – Billings, Class B-C – Billings). Review the selection process for state tournament hiring, which is found on pages 135 Letter H of the MOA Handbook.
3. Are there any specific problems in your area schools which should be addressed i.e. field concerns – especially safe playing surfaces and proper field markings, checks given late, security, game times, poor sportsmanship, etc.
4. What issues does your group believe are important universal issues that need to be addressed by all officials' pools throughout the state? (Including rule or mechanics changes, MOA policy changes, etc.) Please submit to the MHSA/MOA office any issues or any areas of concern that you would like included in clinics or study clubs.
5. Discuss your methods of evaluating fellow MOA members. Are the methods working properly and positively? Should you start a method if you are not evaluating at the present time? Do these methods work for "upgrading"?

6. How many prospective officials did you have in your pool this year? Discuss and evaluate your methods of recruitment and retention. There have been two different posters sent to each official as a part of our "Respect Officials Campaign".
7. You have an obligation to read your [MOA Handbook](#). All officials should be aware of the governing body's rules and regulations. Any changes you would like to see should be directed to your regional director for their Board meeting in June.
8. In evaluating your own (and possibly your pool's collectively) performance this season and in preparation for umpiring high school softball next year review the following from your season:
 - Judgment
 - Mechanics and Technique
 - Knowledge of the Rules
 - Physical Conditioning
 - Making Decisions Positively and Promptly
 - Umpire Crew Cohesiveness
 - Proper Mechanics
 - Keeping the Game Moving
 - Keeping a Dignified Attitude
 - Making Decisions Based on Fact
 - Rule Knowledge



**The completed outline must be signed by all present and sent to the regional director.
by May 15, 2024**

2024
MOA SOFTBALL STUDY CLUBS
ADDENDUM WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CONCUSSION INFORMATION



**MHSA/MOA Concussion
and Injury Procedure**



Officials, coaches and administrators are being asked to make all efforts to ensure the safety of athletes who participate in MHSA activities. Regarding players experiencing possible concussions or other serious injuries during MHSA contests or practices, the following procedures will be immediately implemented:

Officials' Responsibilities

- Officials are asked to use their best judgment in observing the signs, symptoms and behaviors of a concussion and other possible serious injuries. If there is a player that exhibits signs and symptoms of an injury (listed below from the NFHS Rule Book), officials will make coaches aware of the injured player and call an injury time out.
- The official should notify the coach by making the following statement:
 - *"Coach, you need to take a look at this player; he/she is exhibiting signs and symptoms of an injury."*
 - Emphasize the notification statement to coaches – "Coach, you need to take a look this player he/she is exhibiting signs and symptoms of an **injury**."
- Once the official notifies the coach, it is now the coach's responsibility.
- The official does not need written permission for an athlete to return to play nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the licensed health-care professional.
- Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by a licensed health-care professional.

Remember, when in doubt, sit them out!

Coaches' Responsibilities

- After the official has notified the coach of the injury and has sent the athlete off of the field/court, or if a coach witnesses an incident in practice, the coach must then make the initial determination of the injury. For instance, if the coach knows that a player is diabetic, and may be experiencing a diabetic episode, the coach should have the student treated appropriately and then return the player to play or practice.
- If the coach suspects the athlete is exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (listed below from the NFHS Rule Book), then the coach must have the player evaluated by a licensed health-care professional.
- If an appropriate health-care professional on the sideline determines that the athlete HAS NOT suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.
- If an appropriate health-care professional is not available to evaluate the athlete, the athlete SHOULD NOT be allowed by the coach to return to play.

- In game situations, the official does not need written permission for an athlete to return to play nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the licensed health-care professional.
- Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition or practice rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by a licensed health care professional.

Remember, when in doubt, sit them out!

Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion (NFHS Rule Book)

A concussion is a traumatic brain injury that interferes with normal brain function. An athlete does not have to lose consciousness (be “knocked out”) to have suffered a concussion.

Discuss “Signs, Symptoms and Behaviors” consistent with identifying an injured athlete.

- **Common Symptoms of Concussion Include:**
- Headache, Fogginess, Difficulty concentrating, easily confused, slowed thought processes, Difficulty with memory, Nausea, Lack of energy, tiredness, Dizziness, poor balance, Blurred vision, Sensitive to light and sounds, Mood changes- irritable, anxious, or tearful

Suggested Concussion Management:

1. No athlete should return to play (RTP) or practice on the same day of a concussion.
2. Any athlete suspected of having a concussion should be evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional that day.
3. Any athlete with a concussion should be medically cleared by an appropriate healthcare professional prior to resuming participation in any practice or competition.
4. After medical clearance, RTP should follow a stepwise protocol with provisions for delayed RTP based upon return of any signs or symptoms.

For further details please see the “NFHS Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion” at www.nfhs.org.

Administrators’ Responsibilities

- Administrators must require all coaches to review and implement this procedure.
- Administrators should have regular reviews with their coaching staff concerning these procedures.
- Administrators should require coaches to report all incidents to the administration immediately following the practice or contest. All incidents should be documented.
- Administrators must understand the responsibilities that coaches have in the decision to return athletes to play. MHSA Rules and Regulations item (4) states: *A participant in any MHSA sanctioned sport who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) or other serious injury shall be immediately removed from the game, evaluated by the coaching staff in regard to the nature of the injury, and if it is determined to be a possible concussion or other serious injury, the player shall not return to play until cleared by an licensed health-care professional.*
- Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by a licensed health care professional.

Remember, when in doubt, sit them out!

Concussion Resource Information

Various information and resources are available on the MHSA website. Visit www.mhsa.org and proceed to the Sports Medicine page from the link on the home page.

DP/FLEX Rule

Designated Player (DP) / FLEX Rule – with this rule taking effect eight years ago there still is some confusion with the rule that led to misapplication of the rule. It is imperative that all umpires understand this rule to answer questions and enforce the rule properly.

Review the DP/FLEX Rule on pages 35-36 of the 2024 NFHS Rules Book (3-3-6) and

Review all the Case Book Plays dealing with the Designated Player (DP)/FLEX rule. See pool leaders for more information on case book.

Take time to review the information on the MHSA website in regard to the DP/FLEX rule. There are actual examples illustrated by the use of a line up card including the new examples used this year in the online clinic. The site is www.mhsa.org, then click on softball on the left and then on DP/FLEX Rule at the bottom of the softball page under links and clinics. Also, information is available on the National Federation website nfhs.org under the softball tab.

Pitching Information

Pitching continues to be a NFHS Point of Emphasis and has been a point of emphasis for the MHSA/MOA for many years – Please review and discuss this information that has been sent to each coach and included in the study clubs for the past few years:

2024 Rule Change Allows Pivot Foot Disengagement – continue to review and discuss through the season and discuss issues you may be seeing on the field.

** See Additional Resources (end of the study club) for more Pitching Information and Instructional Videos**

Plate Mechanics Information

Review the following information from Referee Magazine - “Working the Plate”

Mechanics –Discuss the following information on “plate work” for fast-pitch softball. Give demonstrations of these techniques for review and for new officials.
--

a) Choosing a stance

All plate umpires must master the box stance. After perfecting the box, some umpires elect to use the scissors or one-knee method of umpiring.

Box stance – (right-handed batter) – With the box, your feet are wider than shoulder width apart. Place your right foot flat on the ground six inches to one foot behind the catcher’s midpoint. The foot is pointed toward the second baseman’s normal position. The toe of the left foot is flat on the ground and pointed toward the pitcher. The lead foot is lined up with the heel of the catcher’s left foot. The toe of your right foot is lined up with heel of your lead foot. Flare your knees out so your knees are closely aligned with your ankles. Bend at the knees, not at the waist, and keep your buttocks above your knees. Your body weight will be about 80 percent forward. Keep your shoulders square to the pitcher. Position your elbows inside your upper body frame with your hands in loose, relaxed fists in front of your crotch. Avoid folding your arms behind your back.

The scissors – your legs are fully open like a pair of scissors. Position your feet one full stride apart. Your front foot, nearest the batter, is flat on the ground between the batter and the catcher and about six inches behind the catcher's left foot. Your lead foot is bent at a 90-degree angle at the knee to support most of your body weight. Your rear foot is fully extended with knee straight. The ball of your rear foot is on the ground with your heel elevated. Your head is well forward, between the batter and the catcher.

The one-knee – this stance is similar to scissors. However, your rear knee is resting completely on the ground, your feet about one-half stride apart and your back straight. For smaller batters, it may be necessary to lean forward to keep your eyes at the top of the strike zone.

Setting up – Work in the slot between the batter and the catcher. Your head position is critical. Your head must be at least one full head above the catcher's head, at least one full head to the side of the catcher's head and at least one full head behind the catcher's head. Your eyes must be level and your head outside the perimeter of the strike zone as you look down and through the zone. Line up your right ear with the black border of the inside corner.

Staying down – Avoid tunnel vision with your eyes fixed ahead. Track the pitch with your eyes. Follow the pitch all the way to the batter's bat or the catcher's glove. On a ball not batted, stay down until after the catcher receives the ball. Train yourself not to bail out, duck or flinch behind the plate.

Infield Fly Information

Two Unwavering Philosophies – absolute guidelines

- 1) Is an infielder pop up a batted ball that could enable the fielders to execute an underserved double play if the ball isn't caught?
- 2) Is a fielder in the infield area settled comfortably underneath the ball? Note: An infield-area pop up can sometimes include part of the outfield if the two guidelines are met. That depends, of course, upon the level of play of the participants.

Don't call an infield fly until both of those requirements are met. An infield fly should not be declared before a fly ball reaches its apex, but it may be called seconds later when an umpire judges the ball is an infield fly.

Questions to ask:

- 1) Who are infielders regarding infield fly situations? All infielders, including the pitcher and catcher and any outfielder stationed in the infield at the time of the pitch or an outfielder who enters the infield area playing a batted ball are considered infielders for the purpose of this rule.
- 2) What are the infield fly signals? Crew members must place their open palmed hand across the opposite chest in an umpire-to-umpire confirmation signal. Other signals can include the touching of the bill of the hat with index finger extended, double tap of the hand on top of the cap and showing a thumbs up-closed fist signal or using both thumbs up signal. You need to talk before agreeing on the signal. When an infield fly is judged the umpire will extend his or her arm overhead with the index finger pointing upward. After verbally declaring the infield fly, the umpire will clench the extended hand into a fist.
When the infield fly is no longer in effect, an umpire-to-umpire signal is used with a wiping motion on the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

- 3) Who calls an infield fly? Shared coverage mechanics – either umpire can initially declare an infield fly except a fly ball hit near a foul line – that should be the plate umpire making the call.
- 4) Ask yourself – can this ball be caught by a fielder with ordinary effort? However, avoid thinking – “should this ball be caught by a fielder with ordinary effort?”
- 5) Runner’s rights – runners have the right to run at their peril on a declared infield fly or they may tag and attempt to advance on any caught infield fly.
- 6) What happens when infield fly drops? The calling umpire should dramatically and assertively confirm the call by loudly calling, “That’s an infield fly! The batter is out! Bunts or line drives cannot be an infield fly.
- 7) Umpires erroneously fail to call the infield fly - the infield fly should be retroactively declared after the fact.
- 8) Intentionally dropped infield fly – the rule takes precedent – the batter is out and ball is live and in play.

Did You Know? – History of the Infield Fly – the rule was instituted in 1895 to prevent the defensive team from employing shenanigans and unsporting schemes to gain an undeserved double play on routine pop flies in the infield. The rule was only in effect when there was one out but was revised in 1901 to also be in effect with no outs.

Mechanic Information – Unnecessary Signals

Unnecessary Signals – Referee Magazine ran an article “Give Unnecessary Signals the Heave Ho.” Please review the following information from that article -

- 1) Never use hand motions to indicate that a pitch is high, low, inside or outside. If the pitch is a strike, call a strike and use a strong hammer signal – hand and arm out to the side of the body to a 90-degree angle with a closed fist – be strong and crisp (don’t use baseball mechanics turning an pointing to one side with one finger). If it is a ball, call a ball and prepare for the next pitch.
- 2) Never pound your fists together to indicate a full count.
- 3) Never say, “Ball four take your base.” And don’t point to first base.
- 4) Never say, “Strike three, you’re out.”
- 5) When the batter swings and misses for a third strike, give a non-verbal, strike signal for strike three.
- 6) No verbal call is necessary on obvious foul balls back to the screen or over the fence.
- 7) Mechanics Quick Tip – Umpires communicate through the use of signals. The less a signal is seen, the more effective it is when used. If there is no play, a call or signal is not needed. Do not draw attention to yourself by overusing, misusing or needlessly using any signal. Except for the infield fly, there is no need to echo a partner’s signal.

Signals are designed to emphasize an umpire’s ruling on a play as well as communicate with his or her partner, coaches, players, scorekeepers and spectators. Poorly executed and unauthorized signals serve only to confuse.

The completed outline must be signed by all present and sent to the regional director.
by May 15, 2024

I look forward to working with everyone as the MOA Coordinator and Assistant Director overseeing MHSA Softball.

Enjoy the season, have fun, and see everyone out there!

Amy



**Additional Resources
Continue to the Next Page**



Additional Resources

MHSA Website

www.mhsa.org

2023-2024 MHSA Handbook – Click Links

[2023 -2024 MHSA Handbook](#)

[MOA Section](#)

[Softball Section](#)

MHSA Website Sections – Click Links

[MHSA Softball Sport Site](#)

[MOA](#)

[MHSA/MOA Clinics](#)

NFHS Pitching Videos

Stepping Outside the 24” Pitching Plate

<https://youtu.be/loPmsFXVi3c>

Stepping Back

<https://youtu.be/L1w2Q6RCZPc>

Sliding the Pivot Foot Forward

https://youtu.be/D-VPU_GK24

Simulating a Signal

<https://youtu.be/hoPL6Wqulec>

Hands Come Together

<https://youtu.be/ffhk1U-IOr>

Disengaging from the Playing Surface

<https://youtu.be/4bnSaF9fURE>

Softball Pitch with Replant Discussion

<https://youtu.be/IU-vs6Qe0Cg>

NFHS Softball Web Page

<https://www.nfhs.org/activities-sports/softball/>

Bat Certification Marks and USA Softball Non-

Approved Bats with Certification Marks

DP/FLEX Strategies for Coaches

DP/FLEX Power Point

Substitutes and Lineup Card Power Point

Pre-Game and Post-Game Power Point

Dead Ball and Suspension of Play Power Point

Batter Power Point

Batting Out of Order Power Point

Lookback Rule Power Point

Softball Signal Chart

Softball Field Diagram

Softball Illegal Player Penalty Chart

Softball Uniform Rules

Softball Virtual Casebook

NFHS Learn - <https://nfhslearn.com/>

Coaching Softball Course

Umpiring Softball Course

You Make the Call Video Clips – Go to

NFHSLearn.com, select “NFHSLearn FOR YOU”,

click on “OFFICIALS”, click on “Video

Library” located on the left side of

the page, and then select the sport

of “Softball”.