2024 USSSA FASTPITCH UMPIRE CAMP RULES TEST

1. Eligible roster members may be added as substitutes at any time, even if they are not listed on the lineup card submitted at the pregame conference.
2. True
3. False
4. Which of the following is NOT an appeal play?
5. Missing a base
6. Failure to tag up on a caught fly ball
7. A check swing
8. Batting out of order
9. Attempting to advance to second base after overrunning first
10. When the pitcher fails to present the ball prior to the pitch, the umpire should signal a delayed dead ball and call an illegal pitch.
11. True
12. False
13. Which of the following is/are true if the batter carelessly throws (slings) her bat?
14. The ball is dead, and the batter is called out
15. The ball is dead, the batter is called out, and a team warning is issued
16. At the conclusion of the play, the ball is dead and a team warning is issued; for a subsequent offense by any team member, the offender is restricted and the head coach is ejected
17. If the carelessly thrown bat interferes with a defensive player’s opportunity to make a play, the batter is called out for interference in addition to behavior penalties
18. Which is/are NOT part of the umpires’ duties?
19. Advising the relief pitcher of the game situation (count, where runners are on base, etc)
20. Signaling and verbalizing when obstruction occurs
21. Recording courtesy runner participation
22. Verifying in the pregame conference that players are legally and properly equipped
23. What is the difference in enforcement for an incorrect courtesy runner and an incorrect tiebreaker runner?
24. There is no difference; both are declared out and a team warning is issued
25. An incorrect courtesy runner is declared out if discovered while they are still on base; an incorrect tiebreaker runner is replaced with the correct runner (without penalty) when discovered
26. An incorrect courtesy runner is replaced with the correct runner (without penalty) if discovered while they are still on base; an incorrect tiebreaker runner is declared out when discovered
27. Which of the following is FALSE?
28. No player is permitted to warm up in the other team’s on-deck circle
29. No player may use more than two bats when warming up in the on-deck circle
30. The on-deck batter may use a donut or fan attached to the bat while warming up in the on-deck circle
31. While the opposing pitcher is warming up, only a single on-deck batter shall remain in their team’s on-deck circle
32. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding lineups is USSSA sanctioned play?
33. Teams may use free defensive substitution
34. Teams may bat up to 11 players (9 position players plus 2 AP’s), and may add a 12th player if the DP/FLEX option is used
35. Players may leave for any reason, but if the team is unable to fill that batting position, an Absent Player (automatic out) situation results every time the vacant position is scheduled to bat
36. A game may start with 8 players, but under no circumstances may continue with less than 8
37. A player may be removed as a pitcher and returned as a pitcher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, provided the return as pitcher does not violate the pitching, substitution or charged conference rule
38. Once per inning
39. Once per game
40. Never – return to the pitching circle is not allowed upon removal
41. R2 collides with the shortstop, who is directly in the baseline between second and third bases. At the time of the collision, the shortstop is fielding a ground ball which was deflected by the pitcher. Which ruling is correct?
42. R2 is guilty of interference; the shortstop is making an initial play on the batted ball
43. The shortstop is guilty of obstruction; she is NOT making an initial play, since the pitcher deflected the ball
44. This is incidental contact and no ruling is made; it happens
45. Which of the following are true regarding coach assistance/interference?
46. When a coach physically assists a runner, the ball is immediately dead
47. When a coach touches a runner rounding the bases on a home run, the runner is declared out
48. When a coach is accidentally struck (in foul territory) by a live batted or thrown ball, the ball is dead
49. None of the above are true
50. In a non-force situation, if two runners are on the same base simultaneously, which one is liable to be put out by being tagged?
51. The lead runner
52. The trail runner
53. Verbal intentional walks are now allowed in USSSA sanctioned play.
54. True
55. False
56. The baseball style “C flap” face protector is legal in USSSA sanctioned Fastpitch.
57. True
58. False
59. When a ball is thrown out of play, base runners are awarded one-plus-one bases – the base they were advancing or returning to, plus one more.
60. True
61. False
62. Which conditions must exist for the Look-Back Rule to be in effect?
63. The ball must be live
64. The batter-runner must have reached first base or been put out
65. The pitcher has possession of the ball
66. The pitcher must look at the runner
67. All of the above
68. Only A, B and C
69. When the Look-Back Rule applies, which statement is false?
70. A runner stopped on a base may not move off that base
71. If 2 runners violate the rule, both will be called out
72. A runner who stops between bases must immediately attempt to advance to the next base or return to the last base touched
73. A runner in motion may continue without stopping or may stop once, as in C above
74. NO PITCH is declared if the pitcher attempts a quick return of the ball before the batter is in position or is off balance as a result of a previous pitch.
75. True
76. False
77. With respect to Courtesy Runner (CR) rule, which of the following is false?
78. A CR may be requested for the pitcher and catcher any time they reach base other than by substitution
79. The rule requires the CR to be an unused sub if one is available
80. If an eligible substitute is not available, then the rule allows the Last Batted Out to serve as the CR
81. If no eligible substitute is available to CR, players are skipped if they are currently on base, are the pitcher or catcher of record, or have already courtesy run for the other position in the same inning to determine the CR
82. If a fair batted ball goes beyond the outfield temporary fence in an “open corner”, the fielder must throw their hands up to obtain dead ball treatment; if she fails to do so and chases the ball, ball status remains live.
83. True
84. False
85. Which statement is false regarding enforcement of the hit-by-pitch (HBP) rule?
86. Ball status when the batter is hit by a pitch is dead, regardless of the subsequent ruling
87. When a pitch completely in the batter’s box hits the batter, she is awarded first base unless she swung or moved into the pitch or actively tried to get hit
88. When a pitch is NOT entirely in the batter’s box, the batter must attempt to avoid being hit (if possible); failure to attempt to avoid in this situation results in a ball or a strike (depending on pitch location)
89. If the batter swings at a pitch and is hit by that pitch, or if the pitch is in the strike zone when it hits the batter, it is ruled a strike
90. The hands are considered part of the bat, so if a batter swings and the pitch contacts the batter’s hand, a fair or foul ball is ruled
91. Under the obstruction/interference rules, a runner generally has the right-of-way unless the fielder is
92. Making an initial play on a batted ball
93. In physical possession of the ball
94. Both A & B are correct
95. Neither A or B are correct
96. The distinction between a foul tip and a caught foul ball is related to baserunner responsibility.
97. On a foul tip, runners are not required to tag up when the ball is touched by the catcher
98. On a caught foul ball which is not a foul tip, runners must tag up after the ball is first touched
99. Both statements are correct
100. Regarding Tiebreaker Administration, which of the following is incorrect?
101. The Tiebreaker Runner is the Last Batted Out
102. If the pitcher or catcher is the scheduled Tiebreaker Runner, she is entitled to a Courtesy Runner
103. If the Tiebreaker Runner is a scheduled Absent Player, no out is declared; the person who precedes her is placed on second base
104. It is the responsibility of the Umpire and scorekeeper to notify the teams as to which player is scheduled to be the Tiebreaker Runner
105. A batter becomes a batter-runner when a third strike is uncaught anytime there are two outs. If the batter-runner fails to attempt to advance in this situation, when is she declared out?
106. When she leaves the home plate area
107. When she enters the bench or dugout area
108. When all infielders leave the diamond
109. All of the above are correct
110. Only B & C are correct