

Tournament Specific Rules Examination - June 2020

Key

For each of the following situations, there may be a number of correct responses. Circle **all** correct responses.
Tournament Rules apply.

Note: For the International Tournament, regular season Little League Playing Rules apply except as specifically noted under the Tournament Playing Rules section of the Little League Rulebook.

1. **With R2 and One Out, a Batter swings and misses on a Strike Three in the dirt which deflects away. The Batter's follow through hits the Catcher in the helmet and knocks the Catcher to the ground.**
 - a. The Batter may advance on an Uncaught Third Strike
 - b. Immediate dead ball and the Batter is awarded first base
 - c. The Batter is Out on Strike Three
 - d. **The Catcher must be removed from the game due to a potential concussion**
 - e. No Pitch should be ruled

The best answer is probably (d), although it would be an even better answer if the option said "may" instead of "must". This is offensive interference. Although a strikeout may be credited to the pitcher for scorekeeping purposes, the batter-runner is out for interference on this play. The ball is immediately dead, and R2 must return to the base occupied at the time of the interference. Rule 7.09(a) is the rule that applies to the infraction by the batter-runner. Even though Rule 7.09(a) refers to the batter hindering the catcher's attempt to field the ball, the intent is that this rule applies to a batter-runner. The broad definition of Interference (Rule 2 - Definition of Terms – Interference (a) Offensive Interference) applies also, as well as ruling on the status of the ball and other runners.

Rule 6.06(c) ("A batter is out for illegal action for interfering with the catcher's fielding or throwing) is not the rule that applies to this situation, because when the 3rd strike was not caught, the batter's status has changed (the batter has become a batter-runner).

Regarding the catcher having sustained a possible concussion, the first criteria per the CDC training on concussions in youth sports has been met – the catcher has experienced a forceful blow to the head or body. Next step is to determine whether the player is exhibiting signs of a possible concussion (see CDC training for concussion recognition). Under tournament playing rules, when a player is injured or ill, the decision of a doctor (if present) or medical professional will be final as to whether the player may continue in the game. If a doctor or medical professional is not present, Regulation III (d) NOTE 3 says that if the umpire-in-chief (or the player's manager, coach, or parent) determines that the player has sustained a possible concussion, the player must be removed from the game.

Rules/Information:

Rule 7.09 (It is interference by a batter or runner when); Part (a)

Rule 2 – Interference (a). Offensive Interference

Regulation III (d) NOTE 3

TR-8. Injury/Illness.

CDC Heads up on Concussion (via LittleLeague.org/Concussions)

2. **With R2 and One Out, Batter hits a bounding ball towards F5. F5 deflects the ball to F6, but the ball strikes R2 advancing to 3B.**
 - a. R2 is out for Interference; the ball is immediately dead; B/R awarded 1B
 - b. Both R2 and B/R are out for Interference; the ball is immediately dead
 - c. **R2 committed no violation; ball remains live**
 - d. Even though there is no interference violation by R2, the ball is immediately dead and R2 returns to 2B and B/R is awarded 1B
 - e. Even though there is no interference violation by R2, the ball is immediately dead and R2 is awarded 3B and B/R is awarded 1B

The concept of the runner being in jeopardy after a fair batted ball goes passed (through or by) an infielder and hits the runner when another infielder still has an opportunity to make a play on the ball applies only when the ball passes the first infielder without being touched or deflected. This concept does not apply if the ball is touched or deflected by the first infielder, even though another infielder has a chance to make a play on the ball. As long as the runner did not intentionally touch the deflected ball, it is not interference (the ball remains live & in play). The rationale is that the runner cannot be expected to avoid a batted ball that gets deflected by a fielder. (Note however, had R2 interfered with the shortstop fielding the deflected batted ball, that still would be ruled interference. The fielder's right to field the (deflected) batted ball has priority).

Rules:

5.09 (The ball becomes dead when); Part (f)

7.08 (Any runner is out when); Part (f)

7.09 (It is interference by a batter or runner when); Part (k)

3. With R2 and One Out, the Batter drives a base hit to right field. R2 is obstructed by F5 as R2 rounds 3B prior to F9 throwing home. R2 gets in a rundown between home and 3B.

- a. U3 should call "Time" as soon as the rundown starts
- b. U3 should call "Time" as soon as the collision with F5 occurs
- c. When R2 is tagged out on the rundown, U3 rules the out stands
- d. When R2 is tagged out on the rundown, U3 rules R2 scores
- e. When U3 rules that R2 scores, B/R automatically is awarded 2B
- f. The Obstruction ruling has no impact on which base B/R is awarded

This is obstruction. Because the runner was not being played on at the time of the obstruction, it is Type B obstruction. Signal the obstruction when it occurs (point laterally and announce "That's obstruction") but allow play to continue. Call "Time" at the appropriate moment (when no further play is possible or the obstructed runner is tagged out prior to achieving the base to which they would be awarded) and award bases, if any, to nullify the act of obstruction. If the umpire adjudged that the obstruction prevented R2 from scoring, call "Time" when R2 is tagged out and award R2 home. Type B obstruction does not result in an automatic base award, however. The umpire should factor in the severity of the obstruction as well as the position and speed of the runner, the position of the ball and the fielders when deciding the base awards. Awards are based on the principle that the obstructed runner will be entitled to the base he/she would have reached had no obstruction occurred. If there is any doubt in the minds of the umpires about the placement of the runners, the umpires should confer to determine the appropriate awards.

Rule:

7.06 (When obstruction occurs, the umpire shall call or signal "Obstruction"); Part (b)

4. With R2 and One Out, the Batter hits a pop foul near the third base dugout. F5 makes the catch and with secure possession starts to fall over the chalk line at the edge of the Team dugout. The Designated Player to Retrieve Bats (DPtRB), pushes F5 keeping him in Play.

- a. The Batter is Out
- b. Since the DPtRB is authorized to be on the playing field, no violation has occurred
- c. Since the DPtRB is authorized to be on the playing field, the ball is immediately dead and no Runners may advance
- d. Since the DPtRB committed intentional interference, the Out stands and R2 is awarded third base
- e. Since the DPtRB committed intentional interference, the Out stands and R2 may advance in jeopardy
- f. Since the DPtRB committed intentional interference, the Out stands and R2 is awarded home

This player is in a dead ball area (the dugout) ready to retrieve bats (i.e., they are on the offensive team) and they prevent the defensive player from falling into the dugout after having made a catch over foul territory. Rule 3.15 (which deals with interference by a person authorized to be on the playing field) does not apply. This player is not on the playing field, nor did they touch the ball or interfere with a fielder ... they merely prevented the defensive player from falling into the dugout after having caught the ball. There is no specific Little League rule covering this situation. By rule, if after catching a batted ball the fielder steps or falls into a dead ball area, the batter is out, the ball is dead, and all runners are awarded 1 base from the base legally occupied at the time of the pitch. Given that the defensive player

would have stepped or fallen into a dead ball area without the assistance of the bat retriever, it would be equitable (invoking 9.01(c)) to rule the ball is dead and award third base to R2. So, answer (d) could also be partially correct, although this isn't interference by the offensive player.

Conversely, you could also decide to allow the play to stand (answer (b) partially correct). The batter is out and the ball remains live. This is the professional baseball interpretation on this play. If the players in the dugout are successful in holding the player in live ball territory, the catch is allowed and the ball is live & in play. If the players are unsuccessful in keeping the player in live ball territory after the catch was made, then the catch is allowed, but time is called and each runner is awarded one base.

There should not be a player standing in the opening of the dugout preparing to retrieve bats. It's a safety issue to have a player or substitute standing in a dugout opening. Players and substitutes should be sitting on the bench in the dugout unless participating in the game or preparing to enter the game.

Rules:

Regulation XIV – Field Decorum (b)

Definition of Terms - Bench or Dugout

Definition of Terms – Dead Ball Area

Rule 5.10 (The ball becomes dead when ...); Part (f)

Rule 6.05(a)(AR) - Defines the fielder's legal position in order to make a catch when approaching a dead ball area.

Rule 7.04(b) – Covers the base award to the runners.

Rule 9.01(c)

5. With R1/R3 and One Out, a wild pitch kicks away to the left side of the backstop. F2 throws to F1 covering home, but the throw is wide and bounces into the first base dugout. At the Time of the Throw (ToT), R3 had scored and R1 had rounded 2B.

- a. PU awards R1 home (a two base award from ToT)
- b. PU awards R1 3B (a two base award from Time of Pitch-ToP)
- c. PU awards R1 3B (a one base award from ToT)
- d. PU awards R1 2B (a one base award from ToP)
- e. PU has R1 return to 2B as the last base legally acquired

A thrown ball entering a dead ball area is a 2-base award to all runners. When the wild throw is the first play by an infielder, the award is made from the base occupied at the time of the pitch. But the Approved Ruling for Rule 7.05(g) says that if all runners including the batter-runner have advanced at least one base when the wild throw was made (i.e., when the throw left the hand of the fielder), the award becomes 2 bases from the time of the throw. This play is unusual because the batter never became a runner (i.e., there is no batter-runner on this play). All other runners had advanced one base at the time of the throw. There is no specific Little League rule covering this situation. Awarding bases from the time of the throw (R1 had already acquired 2nd base & would therefore be awarded home) seems to be equitable. This is also the professional baseball interpretation on this play.

Rules:

Rule 7.05 (Each runner including the batter runner may, without liability to be out out, advance -); Part (g)(AR)

Rule 9.01(c)

6. With R1/R3 and One Out, R1 is stealing as the Batter bunts a popup that F3 will easily catch and likely double up R1. Batter/Runner intentionally collides with F3 trying to make the catch.

- a. B/R is Out for Interference; ball is delayed dead to allow the Defense the chance to get the double play
- b. B/R is Out for Interference; ball is delayed dead allowing both R1 and R3 to re-touch after the catch and advance at their own jeopardy
- c. B/R is Out for Interference/R1 is Out for Teammate Interference; ball is delayed dead
- d. B/R is Out for Interference/R3 is Out for Teammate Int; ball is immediately dead
- e. B/R is Out for Interference/both R1 and R3 are Out for Teammate Interference
- f. B/R is Out for Interference/the Defensive Manager has the option to determine whether R1 or R3 will be called Out

Rule 7.09(g) says that if the batter-runner deliberately interferes with a batted ball or fielder fielding a batted ball with the obvious intent to break up a double play, the batter-runner is out as well as the runner closest to home plate, regardless of where the double play might have been made. The batter-runner & R3 are out on this play. Because this double play ends the half-inning, one could argue that misidentifying which baserunner is out is not a serious error. But had we started with no outs, correctly identifying which baserunner is out is critically important.

Rule:

Rule 7.09 (It is interference by a batter or runner when); Part (g)

7. **With No Runners on and No Outs, F9 doesn't realize his Manager entered her into the game as a Substitute in the top of the 3rd inning. This Player is sitting on the bench as the first two Batters for the other team come to bat.**
 - a. Any Outs recorded will stand
 - b. Any Runners getting on base will be allowed to stay
 - c. Only Strike Outs will count
 - d. The game must reset to the beginning of the inning; no Plays count
 - e. The game resets to the beginning of the inning, except pitches to Pitch Count
 - f. The game resets to the beginning of the inning, except Defensive Outs count
 - g. Correct the error and continue play.

When a situation arises and the umpire crew is not sure about the correct ruling, start with which team created the problem and seek a fair resolution. Although a game cannot be started or continued with less than 9 players, it would not be equitable to reset the game to the start of the inning after the pitcher has added pitches to their pitch count and offense has runners on base, when the original problem was created by the defense. Likewise, outs achieved by the defense while playing a person short should, in the spirit of fair play, be allowed to stand. Therefore, it would be equitable to immediately get the correct number of players on defense and continue play (without resetting to the start of the inning). If the managers do not agree with the umpire's decision, they have recourse ... they can protest. The protest rule for tournament play replaces the regular season protest rule. With regard to protests that involve playing rules, the difference from regular season is that if the managers do not accept the decision of the Tournament Director, the protest then goes promptly to Western Regional Headquarters and then onto Williamsport for immediate resolution.

This particular circumstance can be prevented by Umpires being focused at all times, including in between innings.

Rules:

4.03

4.16

4.17 NOTE

Conditions of Tournament Play – Protests.

8. **#12 caught three innings and then moved to left field, #8 threw 42 pitches in the first three innings and was moved to Catcher at the beginning of the fourth inning. Just after the first pitch of the fourth inning, the opposing Manager protests that #8 may not catch due to Pitch Count.**
 - a. The opposing Manager is correct; remove #8 from the catching position
 - b. The opposing Manager is correct, but the Protest window has closed; #8 may catch
 - c. The opposing Manager is correct, but the Protest window has closed; #8 and #8's Manager are both ejected
 - d. Because this may be an Illegal Substitution (regardless of the timing of the Protest window), the Protest must go to the Int'l Tournament Committee in Williamsport
 - e. #8 may catch provided the Pitch Count for the last Batter #8 faced was 41 or fewer at the start of the at bat
 - f. #8 may catch provided the Pitch Count for the last Batter #8 faced was 40 or fewer at the start of the at bat

A player may not catch after having thrown 41 or more pitches in a day, subject to the threshold exception. If a pitcher reaches 40 pitches while facing a batter they can finish pitching to that batter or until the 3rd out occurs on the bases to end the half inning, without losing their eligibility to catch for the remainder of that day.

Rule:

TR-4 (Pitching Rules); Part (d) NOTE

(Tournament pitch rule 4 replaces the regular season regulation VI. This covers not only pitchers, but also catchers)

This game is suspended due to rain and will be played the next morning. At suspension, there were No Runners on base to start the fifth inning. As the game is resumed, #12's Manager wants #12 to catch the first Batter in the fifth inning.

- a. Since #12 was not the Catcher of record at the time of the suspension, PU rules #12 may not catch at all during the resumed game
- b. #12's Manager doesn't like PU's ruling that #12 may not catch, so the Manager may pull the team from the field and refuse to continue until PU's ruling changes
- c. After things calm down and resume, #12 does catch one batter in the fifth inning. #12 may now still pitch, since the limit applies to innings caught in a calendar day
- d. After #12 does catch one batter in the fifth inning, #12 may not pitch, since the limit applies to innings caught in the game

Both (c) & (d) are correct.

There is no restriction on #12 (who had caught 3 innings in the game on the previous day) catching when the game is resumed. Even if #12 had also thrown 21 or more pitches on the previous day, that player is still be eligible to catch when the game is resumed the next day. That specific restriction prevents a player from returning to the position of catcher on that same calendar day. However, once #12 catches for four or more innings in a game, that player is not eligible to pitch any day that game is played.

Rule:

TR-4 (Pitching Rules); Part (d) NOTE

9. **XYZ LL has 14 players on the roster. For today's game, two players are missing, one will be late and one Player is injured in the first inning. What is true?**
- a. Because the team has only 11 eligible Players one hour before game time, the team is limited to one Manager and one Coach
 - b. As soon as the Umpire Crew Chief realizes the team has only 11 eligible Players as infield practice starts, one Coach must leave the field
 - c. The number of Coaches allowed for each team is determined as lineups are verified at the Plate Meeting
 - d. With only 11 Players, the other Coach may alternate in as the Manager directs
 - e. The late-arriving Player gets to the field after two outs in the top of the first inning. The second Coach may enter the field and resume the duties directed by the Manager
 - f. If the Manager is ejected, the off-field Coach may enter the field as temporary Manager
 - g. Because the team is limited to one Manager and one Coach, the requirement to have an adult in the dugout is waived for this game

From an administrative standpoint, the number of rostered players is determined when line-ups are verified at the pre-game conference with the managers. However, by rule, the number of coaches permitted on the field or in the dugout during a tournament game is determined by the number of rostered players in uniform at the game site at the start of the game. If a team has three adults listed on the affidavit but they have only 11 players present at the start of the game, the third adult (second coach) is not permitted to be in the dugout or on the field during the game. The third adult is permitted to be on the field during infield/outfield warm-ups but must not be on the field nor in the dugout when the game starts. The two named adults acting as manager & coach must be listed on the affidavit. The coaches cannot alternate during the game.

Rule:

Tournament Organization – Managers/Coaches in the Dugout

10. What is true with respect to ending a Tournament game?

- a. If a Runner misses a base as another Runner scores the winning run, the Defense may appeal until the Umpires leave the field
- b. If a Runner misses a base as another Runner scores the winning run, the Defense may appeal until the Defensive team has left fair territory
- c. After five innings, a game is halted and cannot be continued that day due to rain. The Visitors lead 4-3. The game must be continued the next day.
- d. After five and one-half innings, a game is halted and cannot be continued that day due to rain. The Visitors took the lead 4-3 in the top of the sixth inning after the Home team led 3-1 after five full innings. The game must be continued the next day
- e. After five and one-half innings, a game is halted and cannot be continued that day due to rain. The Visitors took the lead 4-3 in the top of the sixth inning after the Home team led 3-1 after five full innings. The game reverts to a 3-1 score and the Home team wins
- f. If the score remains tied after the first extra inning, the Manager designates a Special Pinch Runner to start the inning at second base
- g. If the score remains tied after the first extra inning, the last scheduled Batter for the next inning is placed on second base. A legal substitute or a Special Pinch Runner may also be used
- h. The game ends on a batted ball only after all Runners on base and the Batter/Runner advance at least one base when the winning run scores
- i. In the case where the winning run scores on a Walk or a Player Hit by a pitch, the game ends when the winning run scores
- j. In the case where the winning run scores on a Walk or a Player Hit by a Pitch, the game ends when the winning run scores and Batter/Runner touches first base

The regular season rule on timing of appeals (rule 7.10) is in effect for tournament play.

A regulation game is four complete innings (five for I/J/S). When a regulation game is suspended and is unable to be restarted that same day, it is an official game (if it is not a tie).

There is no score reversion to the end of the previous completed inning during tournament play. During the regular season, answer (e) would be correct (the score would revert to the end of the last complete inning and the home team would win). Not so during tournament play. This becomes a suspended game and answer (d) is correct.

The International Tie-Breaking rule is in effect for tournament play. Details are in the Tournament Rules.

Game winning runs are governed by the regular season rule. When the bases are loaded and the winning run is scored in the bottom (last half) of the final inning of the game because of an award to the batter which forces all runners to advance without liability to be put out (e.g., BB, HBP), the game is not over until R3 touches home plate and the BR touches first base. If the batter's advance is not the result of an award (e.g., fair batted ball, TSNC), every forced runner is required to achieve their advance base before the game is over. The ball is in play and runners may be retired. If the 3rd out is a force out, no run shall score. Answer (i) would be correct if all runners on base were forced to advance.

Rules:

Rule 7.10 (Any runner shall be called out on appeal, when)

TR-13 (Regulation game)

TR-14 (Tie game)

Rule 4.09 (How a Team Scores); Part (b)

11. What is true regarding the Mandatory Play Regulation (MPR)(TR-9)?

- a. The MPR does not apply to the Senior Division
- b. The MPR does not require six consecutive outs for Starters
- c. An MPR violation results in immediate ejection of the Manager by the Crew Chief
- d. Sanctions for a Mandatory Play violation are handled by the Regional Director
- e. The 4th/5th inning meeting with the Managers may be conducted by the UIC or designated representative in consultation with the Scorekeeper
- f. If there have been no problems with MPR, the 4th/5th inning meeting is optional
- g. The Manager is not accountable for an MPR violation if the 4th/5th inning meeting is not conducted
- h. The Manager is not accountable for an MPR violation if the Manager was given improper information during the 4th/5th inning meeting
- i. For a Home Team with 13 players, a Substitute must enter no later than as one of the first three Batters of the 5th inning, unless one of the first two Batters scores
- j. A Batter meets the “At Bat” requirement for MPR if that Batter, as a Substitute, assumes the count of a Starter and completes the At Bat
- k. A Batter meets the “At Bat” requirement for MPR if that Batter is called out as the Proper Batter in a Batting Out of Turn situation

The Mandatory Play regulation is different for tournament play. The defensive MP requirement (for teams with 12 or fewer players) is 6 consecutive outs for both starters and substitutes.

To ensure that all players meet the MP requirement, the manager must meet with the Official scorekeeper and UIC (or person designated by the tournament director) prior to the start of the 4th inning (5th for I/J/S) and agree to specific substitutions (details in TR-9) for players that have not yet met MP. This meeting is mandatory. Regardless, managers are held solely responsible for ensuring all players meet MP.

A batter must start their at bat with no count and reach base or be retired to have met the “At bat” requirement. If they assume the count of a previous batter (e.g., as a substitute batter) this at bat does not meet their offensive MP requirement. By rule, a batter called out for a Batting out of turn violation has met the “At bat” requirement, even though that player never stepped into the batter’s box.

MP violation sanctions are handled by the International Tournament committee.

Rules:

TR-9 (Mandatory Play)

Rule 2 (Definition of Terms); An At-Bat definition.

Regulation IV; Part (i) Mandatory Play; Approved Ruling

Majors Only

1. **Bases loaded with two out. R2 leaves early and the batter hits a home run. R3 misses home in the excitement. 7.10(b)**
 - a. Four runs score without proper appeal; zero with proper appeal
 - b. Three runs score regardless of the appeal
 - c. Two runs score
 - d. The B/R's run scores because of the home run
 - e. R3 may return to touch home until R2 scores, unless R3 entered DBT
 - f. R3 may not return to touch home since the ball is not in play
 - g. Any appeal on R3 will always be invalid since home was missed during a dead ball

Remember the principles of applying the runner leaving early rule:

- ❖ Violation by one runner affects all runners
- ❖ It's a delayed dead ball. i.e., allow play to continue & call time at the appropriate moment (when all playing action is over).
- ❖ Any outs will stand.
- ❖ At the end of the play, runners not put out return to their time of pitch base or the unoccupied base nearest to their starting base.
- ❖ If the batter-runner is not out, runners advance if they are pushed by the batter-runner (the UIC decides the value of the hit).

A base that is missed by a runner is deemed to have been touched until the defense correctly appeals. All runs will score unless the defense appeals the failure of R3 to touch home. R2 leaving early does not impact this, because the batter hit a home run. When a runner misses home plate, they may legally correct their mistake until they enter the dugout, a following runner scores, or the 3rd out is made to end the half inning. When a preceding runner called out on appeal for a baserunning violation is the 3rd out, runs scored by following runners do not count. If that 3rd out is a force out appeal (appeal of a runner who misses a base to which they were forced to advance), no runs on that play (scored by preceding or following runners) count. The defense must put the ball back in play to execute a legal appeal on R3 missing home plate.

Rules:

Rule 7.10 (Any runner shall be called out on appeal, when)

Rule 7.12

Intermediate/Juniors/Seniors Only

1. **R1, R3 with One Out; attempting to pick someone off, the Pitcher steps towards third base, feints a throw and immediately steps toward first and throws attempting to pick off R1. The Pitcher's throw went over the first baseman's head into the dugout.**
 - a. Balk, immediate dead ball; award R3 home and R1 second base
 - b. Balk, delayed dead ball until the throw enters the dugout
 - c. Legal move, if Pitcher disengaged the pitcher's plate while feinting to third
 - d. Legal move, if the Pitcher, after disengaging the pitcher's plate, did not complete the throw to first
 - e. With the Balk and the throw going out of play, R3 is awarded home and R1 is awarded one base for the Balk and two bases for the ball going out of play
 - f. Because of the multiple violations, the Manager can choose whether to accept the Balk or the ball out of play base award
 - g. Add a pitch to the Pitch Count

The third to first move is legal in Little League, as long as the pitcher's feint to third base causes them to disengage from the pitcher's plate. They have then become an infielder and may throw or feint to first base. This is not a balk.

If the momentum of stepping toward third base does not cause the pitcher's pivot foot to disengage the pitching rubber and they subsequently step toward 1st base (& throw or feint), it is a balk. An in-contact pitcher is required to step directly toward a base before throwing to that base (and an in-contact pitcher cannot feint to 1st base). When the ball is thrown out of play after the pitcher disengages the pitching rubber, it is a 2-base award to all runners. R3 scores and R1 is awarded 3rd base.

2. **R2, R3 with One Out; 3-1 count; as R3 breaks for home on a suicide squeeze play, the Catcher reaches forward and interferes with the Batter's attempt to bunt. The Batter misses the pitch and the Catcher tags R3 out at the plate. Seeing R2 get a late break from second base, the Catcher throws to third base retiring R2. (7.07)**
- a. Immediate dead ball on the Catcher's interference
 - b. Declare a Balk
 - c. Delayed dead ball on the Catcher's interference and the out on R3 stands
 - d. Delayed dead ball on the Catcher's interference and the out on R2 stands
 - e. Award R3 home on the Balk
 - f. Award R3 home on the Catcher's interference
 - g. Award the Batter first base on the Catcher's interference
 - h. Award R2 third base on the Catcher's interference
 - i. R2 stays at second base; the Catcher's interference award takes precedence over the Balk penalty
 - j. Declare Ball Four and award the Batter first base; R3 and R2 are returned to their Time of Pitch bases
 - k. Add a pitch to pitch count

This play is covered by regular season Rule 7.07. When a runner is stealing home when the catcher interferes with the batter, the additional penalty of a balk is invoked, which enables all runners on base to advance one base (whether or not they were stealing). The batter-runner is awarded 1st base on catcher's interference. R2 and R3 advance on the one-base award for the balk.

Rule:

Rule 7.07

Seniors only

1. **XYZ LL is using a Designated Hitter (DH) hitting in the third spot. Which of the following is correct?**
- a. The original DH may be substituted for/re-enter the game once in the same batting spot
 - b. After the first substitute for the DH is announced, a third player may immediately substitute for the player who substituted for the DH
 - c. The original DH is not able to play defensively for the entire game
 - d. The original DH may be a Special Pinch Runner
 - e. If the original DH enters the game defensively, the original DH must shift to the batting spot of the defensive player being removed
 - f. If the original DH enters the game defensively, the defensive player in that position must be removed from the batting lineup
 - g. If the original DH enters the game defensively, the designated player for whom the DH is batting must be removed from their defensive position
 - h. The designated player does not have re-entry privileges, if removed

There is no mandatory play requirement in Senior League during tournament play. Starting players can re-enter once; substitutes cannot be re-entered. If a team is using a DH, the DH must always occupy the same spot in the batting order. The original DH or any substitute DH may enter the game as a defensive player. If they do, the role of

DH is terminated for the remainder of the game. Only a player not in the regular batting order can be used as a DH, therefore, while the DH, they may also be used as a Special Pinch Runner.

Rules:

Rule 3.03 (Senior League Designated Hitter Rule)

TR-9 (Mandatory Play)

TR-10 (Substitutions/Re-entry); Part (i)