



BASEBALL 2023

A supplement to the NCAA Baseball Rules • Prepared by the editors of *Referee*

Ready, Set, Action!

NCAA Rule Changes Include Tweak to Interval Between Pitches

In an ongoing effort to streamline college baseball games and eliminate wasted time and unnecessary stoppages, the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and Playing Rules Oversight Panel (PROP) have approved tweaks to the 20-second action clock as part of their rule changes for the 2023 season.

The use of props during on-field celebrations, inadvertent deflections of a live ball by a batter or umpire, and new crew review and video review guidelines are also among the rule changes that will take effect this spring.

20-Second Action Clock — Appendix F

The protocol for when the 20-second action clock starts once the ball is returned to the pitcher has not changed from last season. However, the actions that must be taken by the pitcher to fulfill the action clock requirements have changed significantly.

The pitcher is now required to begin the windup motion or the motion to deliver the pitch (not just come set) before the expiration of the 20-second time limit. Previously, once the pitcher started the motion to come set, the clock was discontinued, with the pitcher then mandated to either deliver a pitch, attempt a pickoff at an occupied base or make a legitimate feint to an occupied base in order to remain compliant.

With runners on base, the pitcher may attempt as many pickoff throws as desired, which will stop the action clock and reset it when the ball is



The NCAA has once again made changes to the 20-second action clock for the 2023 season. A pitcher now must begin their windup motion or motion to deliver the pitch, or make a legitimate pickoff attempt, within the 20-second window.

returned to the pitcher on the mound. There are unlimited resets of the clock for legitimate pickoff attempts.

With runners on base, the pitcher may step off the pitching plate to get

a new sign or feint a throw toward a runner and the action clock will reset and restart immediately. A defensive player, such as the catcher, asking

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Welcome to the 2023 College Baseball Season



George Drouches

**NCAA National
Coordinator of Umpires**

The first thing a leader must do is get people to pay attention.

An important aspect and responsibility of the NCAA Baseball Umpire Program is the training and education of officials to increase

knowledge, consistency and standard interpretations across this great country.

The information in this 2023 NCAA Preseason Baseball Guide is designed to provide not only information, but clarifications leading into the season. Umpires, always keep this publication with your development materials for use in your study and pregame discussions. Coaches, please keep it with your game day materials as a quick reference.

In addition, coaches, I strongly urge you to join in our collaborative efforts with the American Baseball Coaches Association leadership team to improve our great game by registering with www.refquest.com to access the NCAA's Home Plate page.

The standards of the NCAA Baseball Umpire Program is for ALL stakeholders affiliated with NCAA Baseball to align to the training, education and testing benchmarks — as this will all but eliminate the possibility that the integrity of our great game can be compromised.

This past summer, I mentioned to the NCAA Division I conference baseball administrators, conference baseball umpire coordinators, the NCAA Division I Baseball Committee and the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee that I was extremely proud of how the coaching and umpiring communities not only addressed the unprecedented hurdles,

but the impactful rules changes and game-changing challenges presented in the 2022 season; and that this successful collaborative effort, once again, will be required in 2023 as we begin a new two-year rules cycle. Rule interpretations will continue to be issued by Randy Bruns, NCAA baseball secretary-rules editor, as needed to clarify and educate all to the provisions.

My goal has always been to continue to grow the Baseball Umpire Program and to manage and lead the many facets of the program. An excellent, dedicated and passionate staff assists this effort greatly.

Perception and professionalism continue to be emphasized. Teaching and mentoring the "NCAA Way" is job No. 1 — inclusive of consistency, accuracy and poise in our dealings on the field — as it is very important for the integrity of our game to select officials for the Championship who are adhering to the NCAA rules, points of emphasis and the NCAA Baseball Umpire Program's protocols; we have high expectations of our officials.

The NCAA Division I, II and III Baseball Committees and the Baseball Umpire Program are committed to improving umpiring during the regular season, as well as during the NCAA Division I, II and III Baseball Championships. The continued growth of college baseball makes it imperative that we strive to assign well-trained and qualified umpires to every game throughout the season.

I encourage all coaches, administrators and umpires to review the 2023 NCAA Video Review Regulations. Centralized Video Review in the 141 games played in the 2022 NCAA Division I Baseball Championship indicated 205 total reviews: 169 reviews were coach-initiated challenges; 154 were in the force/tag category; 170 were confirmed or stands; 35 were

overturned; the average length of review was 1 minute, 23 seconds.

During 2022, the overall NCAA Incident/Ejection/Suspension Reports increased 6 percent from 2021. As a reminder, that whether a coach or an official, when you are in control of your emotions, one can communicate in a professional manner. Umpires, use the formal warning whenever possible; discipline yourself to be credible and concise in your communication; and remember your true role of managing the game.

As we move to 2023, by rule, all head coaches' appeals of an umpire's decision or interpretation of the rules for a play on the bases are to be made at the middle point of the team's respective foul line. A head coach cannot enter the dirt circle for decisions or interpretations of the rules for plays at home plate or for lineup changes. With continued respect to on-field health and safety protocols, players and coaches should maintain physical distancing in 2023 as well.

The NCAA Baseball Umpire Program, in conjunction with the conference baseball umpire coordinators, has a goal to eliminate the confusion across the entire collegiate baseball landscape concerning the inconsistent application of the Prolonged Participant Suspension and to further clarify the process/protocol of what actions constitute a Prolonged Suspension following an ejection.

Finally, in 2022, 45 percent of the Division I Baseball Incident/Ejection/Suspension Reports filed were categorized balls and strikes; with most of these ball/strike ejection reports indicating a formal warning had been issued prior to the ejection. Umpires, continue with the formal warning whenever possible in this situation; coaches please recognize the rationale of the formal warning regarding balls and strikes.

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for time without taking a charged defensive conference also constitutes a reset. For these types of resets, only one per at-bat is permitted.

Each violation of the time limit is a ball charged against the pitcher. The previous penalty of one warning per pitcher is no longer in effect.

Play 1: With a runner on first base, F1 engages the pitching plate in the set position. The action clock is at 10 seconds when F1 brings the hands together as part of the stretch. F1 then (a) delivers a pitch, (b) holds the ball for another 10 seconds before delivering a pitch, (c) makes a pickoff attempt on R1, (d) steps off the pitching plate and feints a throw to first base, or (e) steps off the pitching plate to get a new sign from the catcher. Ruling 1: In (a) and (c), the pitcher has legally complied with the 20-second action clock. In

(b), the pitcher has violated the action clock and a ball shall be awarded to the batter. In (d) and (e), the pitcher is allowed one reset per batter. If the pitcher performs an action that requires a second reset with the same batter at the plate, it is a violation and a ball is awarded to the batter.

Use of Celebratory Props (5-2-d)

In an effort to minimize potential acts of unsportsmanlike conduct directed at the opposing team, teams are no longer allowed to bring celebratory props onto the field of play following a home run, scoring play or at the end of an inning. Any such props must remain in the dugout.

The penalty for the first offense is a warning. Subsequent violations result in the ejection of the offending team personnel.

Play 2: With the bases loaded, B4 hits a bases-clearing grand slam over the left-field fence. As part of the home run celebration, the offensive team (a)



The use of celebratory props on the playing field is not allowed due to a 2023 NCAA rule change. They are still allowed in a team's dugout. The first offense is a warning, and a second occurrence requires the ejection of the offending personnel.

brings a prop out onto the field of play, or (b) puts a crown on B4's head once the batter returns to the dugout after circling the bases. Ruling 2: Illegal in

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In an effort to curb this disturbing high percentage of ball/strike ejections, an NCAA Standardized Strike Zone Initiative was established. Its goal — as it pertains to technology — is to educate the coaching and officiating communities in their efforts to achieve consistency, and in how they utilize the increasing benefits of technology's role of analyzing an acceptable margin of error relative to the components of the college strike zone. It is my belief that this initiative and the collaborative diligence of the coaches, umpires and coordinators will lead to a significant decrease in the number of ball/strike ejections in 2023.

It's not what you achieve; it's what you set in motion.

The NCAA Baseball Umpire Policies in 2023 will serve as surety and will safeguard these directives. I am extremely grateful for everyone who participates in our NCAA Baseball Umpire Program for their selfless passion to service. In addition, much appreciation as well to the conference baseball umpire coordinators for their dedication with collaborative efforts, including but not limited to educational efforts, evaluation processes, assignment recommendations for NCAA Championships and the recruitment of new officials.

Finally, America's pastime has a long and storied history, and every part

of that history includes the umpires that make the games possible. There is an officiating shortage in virtually every part of the country. The great game of college baseball has not been immune, with fewer umpires now registered to work NCAA games at all levels. It is imperative that new umpires are identified and trained each year to allow our great game to thrive. Many NCAA umpires played college baseball and have found officiating to be a wonderful avocation. Coaches, please encourage your student-athletes to consider officiating baseball once their playing career ends.

Wishing all the stakeholders in our great game of NCAA college baseball the very best in 2023. ■

Acknowledgments

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Rule Changes

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(a) and the offensive team is warned. If another prop is brought onto the field during a later celebration, the offensive team member responsible is ejected. Legal in (b).

Inadvertent Deflection by Batter or Umpire (7-11-h Note)

New language has been added to this subsection of rule 7-11, which lists all the ways in which a batter or batter-runner is out. The note following subsection 7-11-h, which deals with a dropped third strike, now includes: “If a pitch that is not caught remains in the vicinity of home plate and it is inadvertently deflected by the batter or umpire, that ball is a dead ball and the runners should return to the bases they occupied at the time of the pitch. If the pitch was strike three, the batter is out.”

Play 3: With a runner on third base and (a) a 2-1 count on the batter, or (b) an 0-2 count on the batter, B4 swings at a pitch in the dirt and misses. The ball bounces off the catcher’s chest protector and settles behind the batter’s left foot. The batter does not realize where the ball is and moves the left foot, inadvertently kicking the ball, at which point R3 breaks for home. Ruling 3: In both (a) and (b), the home plate umpire should declare a dead ball as soon as the ball is kicked by the batter. In (a), the runner is returned to third base and the batter now has a 2-2 count. In (b), the runner is returned to third base and the batter is out, with no right to attempt to advance to first base due to the dropped third strike.

Getting the Call Right Without Video Review — Appendix E-1-c

Hit-by-pitch situations have been added to the list of types of plays that can be discussed by an umpiring crew. The rationale is a base umpire may have a better view to help decide if a batter was hit by the pitch or moved intentionally to get hit by the pitch.

Umpire discretion now is also allowed in placing the runners in the

changing of a call from “catch” to “no catch” and vice versa (E-1-c-9 and E-1-c-10).

Play 4: With the bases loaded, the home plate umpire rules a foul ball after a fastball comes up and in on B4, believing the ball hit the handle of the bat. U2, working in the middle of the diamond, has a clear look at the pitch and is 100 percent certain it hit B4’s elbow protector and not the bat. Ruling 4: By rule, U2 is now authorized to approach the umpire unsolicited and alert the home plate umpire to the information he or she has on the play. The ultimate decision to change the call still rests with the home plate (calling) umpire.

Getting the Call Right With Video Review — Appendix E-2

Two new situations have been added to the list of types of plays on which video review can be used by the umpiring crew: catcher’s interference with the batter’s swing, except on a squeeze play or steal of home; and malicious contact at any location.

Also, all types of reviewable plays now require a head coach’s challenge, except for a potential home run and malicious contact, which can be reviewed at any time. A crew chief review is allowed at that umpire’s discretion in the last two innings or during extra innings if the affected team is out of challenges.

Play 5: In the (a) third inning, or (b) eighth inning, B3 hits a ball into the right-center gap. While running the bases, there is a collision between B3 and F3, but none of the umpires on the field see how it transpired. At the end of playing action, the defensive team coach comes out to ask the umpiring crew to look at the play on video review, arguing that it was malicious contact. Ruling 5: In both (a) and (b), the umpiring crew can review the play and no head coach’s challenge is required, as malicious contact can be reviewed at any time.

Additional rule changes, listed in the order in which they will appear in the 2023 rule book:

Wall Padding (1-2-3)

It is recommended padding be placed on all hard surfaces, such as backstops, sideline and outfield fences, that a player is likely to collide with during play. The change is intended to mitigate potential injuries to student-athletes who may run or slide into hard surfaces during play.

Size of Bases (1-7-c)

The standard size of bases for NCAA competition remains unchanged at 15 inches square and is required for all games played at facilities owned by a member institution. However, games may be played at non-institutionally owned baseball facilities, such as professional stadiums which use 18-inch square bases, without the need for a waiver if 15-inch bases are not available for use.

Illegal Bat Penalty (1-12-a , 1-12-b)

The first sentence of the penalty now reads: “A bat without the proper bat testing sticker, that has been altered to improve performance, or that has



Updated NCAA rule language for the 2023 season clarifies that a bat without the proper bat testing sticker is an illegal bat.

become flattened or illegal due to continued uses after bat testing has been completed, is an illegal bat.”

The rule change addresses concerns about a bat that may have become illegal after the start of a series or tournament. It is the responsibility of the batter to bring a legal bat to the plate. ▶

► **Dugout Protective Fencing or Netting (1-16)**

College baseball facilities shall have protective fencing or netting on the field side of the dugout at a height not less than three feet from field level. While this is recommended immediately, it is not required until Jan. 1, 2024, for Division I and Jan. 1, 2025, for Divisions II and III.

Coach/Umpire Conference (3-6-e, Appendix E)

The decision has been made to permanently adopt a temporary rule used during the past two seasons requiring a head coach who seeks to question a call on the field to meet the calling umpire at the midpoint of their respective foul line. To consult with the plate umpire, the head coach may not enter the dirt circle around home plate, except during the pregame meeting.

Number of Umpires (3-6 Note)

A minimum of two umpires is required to begin an NCAA baseball game. A game may be completed with one umpire if necessary due to injury, illness or extenuating circumstances.

Optional Extra Innings Procedure (5-8-d)

By conference rule or mutual agreement prior to the start of the game, teams may start each extra half-inning with a runner at second base. The player starting the extra inning as the runner at second base is the player (or their substitute) in the batting order immediately before the first batter of the extra inning.

Unsportsmanlike Conduct (5-17)

The rule has been expanded to include both language and other unsportsmanlike actions directed toward opposing players, coaches, umpires or spectators, and includes actions such as negative comments directed at an opponent, umpire or spectator; bench jockeying; orchestrated activities to distract or disconcert; bat flips near or toward an opponent or umpire; and the use of props or signs

directed at an opponent or umpiring decision.

Runner Hit by Legal Pitch (6-4-b)

If any legal pitch hits a runner trying to score, the ball is dead, and all baserunners advance one base without liability to be put out. A previous “exception” listed in the rule book that only allowed other baserunners to advance one base if they were also stealing on the pitch has been removed.

Penalty for Listed Designated Hitter (DH) Not Batting One Time (7-2-b-2)

The penalty for violation of this rule is similar to batting out of order. The proper batter (the originally listed designated hitter) may replace the improper batter before the batter becomes a runner or is put out and assume the current count. If the improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and an appeal is made before the next pitch, the original DH is declared out and all runners return to bases occupied before action by the improper batter. Any advances by runners due to a stolen base, balk, wild pitch or passed ball are legal. The original DH may remain in the game and the improper batter remains an eligible substitute.

If a proper appeal is not made, the improper batter becomes the DH and the result of the time at bat becomes official.

Force Play Slide Rule (8-4-a Exc.)

A slight change to the rule maintains the basic premise that it is a safety and interference rule, but allows umpires to use judgment due to the unusual nature of a play, such as when a runner does not slide and is safe at the base before the throw arrives, or slides directly to a base from a position not in a direct line between the bases as long as there is no issue with safety or interference.

Runner Interferes With Fielding a Foul Ball (8-5-d Note 3)

If a runner is declared out for interfering with a fielder who is attempting to field a foul batted ball,

the ball is foul. If there are less than two outs when the interference occurs, the batter will complete his at-bat. If the third out occurs due to the interference, the current batter will be the first batter up the following inning.

Runner Pushed Off Base (8-5-I Note 2)

A new note has been added that states if, in the judgment of an umpire, a runner is pushed or forced off a base by a fielder, intentionally or unintentionally, at which the runner would otherwise be called safe, the umpire has the authority and discretion under the circumstances to return the runner to the base they were forced off following the conclusion of the play.

Pitcher Going to the Mouth (9-2-d)

The pitcher shall not, while in the circle surrounding the pitcher’s plate, touch the ball after touching his



Any time a pitcher goes to the mouth while in contact with the pitching plate, it is a warning for the first offense and the ball is removed from play. A second offense results in a ball being awarded to the hitter.

mouth or lips, or touch his mouth or lips while in contact with the pitcher’s plate. The pitcher must clearly wipe ►



▶ the fingers of the pitching hand dry before touching the ball or the pitcher's plate. The penalty is removal of the ball from play and a warning issued to the pitcher. Any subsequent violation shall be called a ball.

No Pitch Resulting from Batter Action (9-3-g Note)

If the pitcher stops or hesitates the delivery or throws the ball in a manner the umpire judges is clearly not intended to be a pitch to the batter (such as a ball thrown into the ground or dropped) because the batter steps

out of the box, holds up his hand or uses any other action as if calling time, it shall not be a balk (if runners are on base) or an illegal pitch (if there are no runners). The umpire shall call "time," reset and resume play.

120-Second Timing Between Innings (Appendix F)

New language has been added that states if the pitcher/DH is the third out or on base when the third out is made to end the inning, the 120-second time limit should be started as always, but allow the P/DH to get their glove and

be ready to start warmups without penalizing the defense if the time limit expires.

Timing Devices/Action Clock (Appendix F)

The use of one or more visible clocks to administer timing limits between pitches and innings is currently highly recommended. Effective Jan. 1, 2024, for Division I and Jan. 1, 2025, for Divisions II and III, the use of one or more visible clocks is required. ■

Official NCAA Rules Interpretation for 2023

In addition to the rule changes that are now in effect for the 2023 season, the following interpretation has been issued by Randy Bruns, secretary-rules editor for NCAA baseball:

"As noted in Appendix F – 20-Second Action Clock Limit – No. 9, 'Batters should not delay entry to gain an undue advantage.' The protocol designating that a batter shall be in the box and alert to the pitcher with five or

more seconds remaining on the action clock was developed when the clock stopped when the pitcher started the motion to come to the set position.

With the recent change to the 20-second action time limit, the mechanism that stops the clock is now when the pitcher, 'starts the motion to deliver the pitch.' Maintaining the protocol of five seconds would place undue burden on the pitcher to receive

a sign, come set and start the motion to deliver the pitch when a batter waits until five seconds remain on the action clock.

To address voiced concerns about gamesmanship and to provide an equitable application of the rule for the offense and defense, the batter shall be in the batter's box and alert to the pitcher with **10 seconds or more** remaining on the action clock." ■

Flashback: 2022 Rules Review

Technology, Clock Protocols, COVID-19 Accommodations

The 2022 college baseball season took place during a non-rule change cycle for the NCAA. That meant a re-emphasis on recent rule changes heading into the spring.

However, one offseason rule change required attention for NCAA umpires and coaches.

Technology to Transmit Signals

The one off-cycle rule change for 2022 involved an update to how teams can use technology to relay information to players on the field, and is found in rule 5-2-f Note 1.

The previous rule read: "Video and communication equipment used

to transmit information between coaches, coaches and players, scouts or other team personnel shall not be allowed for intercollegiate competition."

Added language for 2022 was as follows: "To permit the use of an exclusively one-way electronic communication device from the dugout to the field for the purpose of relaying the pitch or play call. The use of an in-ear communication device shall be limited to the defensive position of the catcher."

Two additional provisions must also be noted when using technology to communicate with players: A

team may use an electronic display board to show numbers/letters to any player(s) on the field. However, two-way communication devices are still not allowed, nor are players on the field allowed the ability to receive data from a location other than the dugout.

Clock Protocols

The idea of "timing" rules in baseball used to be a foreign concept. However, the game is played and coached today much differently than in previous years, and the consistent application of timing rules between innings and between pitches to ▶

- ▶ maintain pace of play requires a change in the thought process for umpires, players and coaches.

A visible clock makes these time limits more obvious to all the participants and any penalties can be more consistently enforced if necessary. However, even if a visible clock is not available and the time limits are being monitored by one of the game's base umpires, the expectation is the timing rules be enforced consistently throughout every game. Between innings, the umpire crew must communicate with each other and with players near home plate to make sure the next half-inning starts on time. Between pitches, umpires need to resist granting "time" except for legitimate reasons.

Let's review the circumstances when the time limit stops for the 20-second action clock as updated for the 2023 season:

- When the pitcher begins his windup motion or begins the motion to deliver the pitch after coming set.
- When the pitcher makes a legitimate pickoff attempt.
- With runners on base, when the pitcher steps off the pitcher's plate to get a new sign or feint a pickoff attempt (only allowed once per at-bat; time shall reset and start again immediately).
- When the catcher leaves the catcher's box to give defensive signals or to confer with the pitcher from a distance (in which case the timer shall stop, reset and start again after the catcher returns to the catcher's box).
- When the umpire calls "time" for any legitimate reason.

Before starting a windup motion or beginning the motion to come set, if a pitcher steps off the pitcher's plate when there are no runners on base, the time limit (or clock) does not stop unless the umpire grants the pitcher "time" for a legitimate reason.

After the pitcher has used a "reset" during an at-bat, they must either pitch the ball during the time limit, make a legitimate pickoff attempt by throwing the ball, step off the pitcher's plate



Due to ongoing COVID-19 considerations, if a coach is going to come out of the dugout to discuss a play with an umpire, such as here with Tony Norris, Anaheim, Calif., the discussion must take place at the midpoint of the respective foul line and not in the dirt circle or the middle of the diamond.

and make a play on a runner with a tag attempt, have a runner advance a base, or call "time" to take a charged defensive conference. Appendix F of the NCAA rules book spells out how such violations should be handled.

COVID-19 Rule Waivers

Due to the unusual circumstances of the 2021 and 2022 seasons, there were several rule exceptions passed for use related to COVID-19 accommodations. The exceptions have been reviewed and three have been approved for continued use during the 2023 season.

- A head coach may only come to the midpoint of the respective foul line and not enter the dirt circle around home plate to maintain proper physical distancing when coming onto the field to ask a question about a play.
- By conference rule or mutual agreement prior to the start of the game, extra innings may start with

a runner on second base. The player starting the extra inning at second base is the player or his substitute in the batting order immediately before the first batter of the inning.

- In the event of an unusual situation such as injury, illness or extenuating circumstance, a game may be completed with one umpire.

Other Areas for Review

Additional rules umpires should review again leading into the 2023 season include the specific bat testing protocol that must be followed for all divisions, as spelled out in Appendix G of the NCAA rules book; the use of technology to transmit signals; leaving the dugout or bullpen during a potential altercation; the designated hitter; the windup and set pitching positions; and the possession of or applying of a foreign substance to the ball. ■

Test Yourself

In each of the following, decide which answer(s) is/are correct using the 2023 NCAA rules.

1. At the beginning of the third inning, the head coach tells the home plate umpire Baker will bat for the fourth batter in the inning, Davis, if the inning lasts that long. Wilson comes to bat instead of Baker and does not tell the home plate umpire. With no outs, he hits into a run-scoring double play.

- a. Wilson is an illegal substitute and is restricted to the bench when discovered.
- b. It is permissible for the home plate umpire to record the projected substitution of Baker.
- c. Wilson is an unreported substitute. Upon discovery, the home plate umpire will make the needed changes in the lineup.
- d. The opposing coach has the option of accepting the results of the play or having Wilson declared out.

2. Jones, the starting pitcher for the home team, feels a pull in his elbow during his warmup throws, is not able to face the first batter and is removed from the game.

- a. Jones is out for the duration of the game and cannot return at any position.
- b. Jones may return to pitch later in the game if his coach feels he is able to do so.
- c. Jones may later return to play another position, but he may not pitch.
- d. Jones must face the first batter. If he cannot pitch, he must intentionally walk the batter.

3. If the defensive team has a charged conference, the offensive team:

- a. May also have a conference, which is not charged, provided it concludes its conference when the defensive team ends its conference and the game is not further delayed.
- b. Cannot have a conference.
- c. May have a conference, but it will count as a charged conference.
- d. May have a conference if the defensive team has no objection.
- e. May have a conference without any stipulation.

4. To start a game, the determination of whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable is made by:

- a. The umpire-in-chief.
- b. The home coach.
- c. The home coach and his athletics director or representative.
- d. The visiting coach.
- e. Both coaches must be in agreement.

5. A batted ball is one-hopped to the pitcher, who gloves the ball. He cannot immediately get the ball out of his glove



Is a pitcher ever allowed to make extra warmup pitches in unfavorable weather conditions? See question No. 12.

and tosses the glove with the ball in it to the first baseman.

- a. The ball remains live and in play.
- b. The out is declared if the ball/glove gets to first base before the runner.
- c. It is not a two-base award.
- d. All of the above.

6. A foul fly ball caroms off the first baseman and is caught by the catcher while still in flight.

- a. The ball remains live and in play.
- b. The ball becomes dead immediately.
- c. It is a delayed dead ball.

7. The ball becomes dead when time is taken to:

- a. Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder.
- b. Award an intentional base on balls.
- c. Impose baserunning penalties.
- d. A and C.
- e. All of the above.

8. With runners on second and third, the pitcher intentionally drops a fair bunt in flight.

- a. The ball remains live and in play.
- b. The ball becomes dead immediately.
- c. It is a delayed dead ball.
- d. The batter is out due to a fielder's choice.

9. A pitcher may assume the windup position with:

- a. His hands together in front of his body.
- b. His hands at his side.

- c. Either hand in front of the body and the other hand at his side.
- d. All of the above.

10. The pitcher places his pivot foot on the pitching plate with the toe of the pivot foot in front of a line through the front edge of the plate and the heel of his pivot foot behind the back edge. His non-pivot foot is behind the pitching plate. That is:

- a. An illegal pitching position.
- b. A legal windup position.
- c. A legal set position.

11. With a runner on third base, the pitcher stops his delivery because the batter stepped out of the box with one foot because the third-base coach was giving a new sign.

- a. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call "Time" and begin play anew.
- b. Declare a balk and score the runner from third.
- c. Declare an immediate strike on the batter.
- d. Both B and C.

12. With the weather being chilly, the relief pitcher asks for more throws to warm up.

- a. The home plate umpire cannot legally authorize additional warmup throws.
- b. The home plate umpire must grant the request.
- c. The home plate umpire may grant the request and shall ban the pitching coach from the bullpen.
- d. The home plate umpire may grant the request. The pitcher being replaced may not return to pitch for the balance of the game.
- e. The home plate umpire may grant the request if the umpire deems it to be a special circumstance.

13. With a 3-0 count, the batter permits a pitch that is a ball within the batter's box to hit him.

- a. The batter stays at bat with the same count of 3-0.
- b. The batter stays at bat with a count of 3-1.
- c. The batter is awarded first base for being hit by the pitch.
- d. The batter is awarded first base for receiving ball four.

14. With no outs, R3 from third base is attempting to steal home. B2 contacts the catcher on the follow through of his swing, causing F2 to not catch the pitch which rolls away, allowing R3 to score.

- a. Since B2 did not intentionally cause his bat to hit F2, there is no out for interference, however, R3 is returned to third base.
- b. B2 is guilty of interference. R3 is declared out and B2 continues to bat.

- c. B2 is guilty of interference. Both B2 and R3 are declared out.
- d. B2 is guilty of interference. B2 is declared out and R3 is returned to third base.

15. If any situation arises that could lead to an appeal by the defense on the last play of the game, the appeal must be made:

- a. While all umpires are on the field.
- b. While an umpire is on the field.
- c. Before the infielders cross the foul lines.
- d. Before the pitcher and all infielders cross the foul lines and the catcher has left the dirt circle around the plate.
- e. Before the official scorekeeper declares the game over.

16. The runner and the batter-runner are both between first and second bases when the left fielder throws the ball to third base. The ball gets past the third baseman and rolls into the dugout.

- a. Both runners are awarded third base.
Since they cannot both occupy third, the lead runner is awarded home.
- b. The lead runner is awarded second and the batter-runner must remain at first.
- c. Both the runner and the batter-runner are awarded home.
- d. The lead runner is awarded third and the batter-runner is awarded second.

17. With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the second baseman. The second baseman attempts to tag the runner advancing from first, but misses him. The second baseman then throws to first but sails the ball into the dugout. The runner and the batter-runner are awarded:

- a. Two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch.
- b. Two bases from the time of the throw.
- c. Two bases from the time the ball became dead.
- d. One base.

18. With the bases loaded and two outs, B6 steps into the batter's box. F2 notices the bat and asks the home plate umpire to check it. The umpire inspects the bat and agrees that it is missing the bat testing sticker, and therefore, illegal.

- a. The bat is removed from the game and the batter is allowed to get a different legal bat to use.
- b. The batter is out because he stepped into the batter's box with an illegal bat and it is removed from the game.
- c. If the illegal bat were not detected until after the first pitch, it would be too late to do anything about it.
- d. B6 is ejected for using an illegal bat because the coach had verified all the equipment was legal during the pregame meeting.

19. With one out and no count, R1 is attempting to steal second. The pitch to

B3 is in the dirt and B3 does not swing. However, once the ball is past him, B3 waves the bat and hinders F2's throw to second. R1 is ruled safe on the play.

- a. No interference and the play stands.
- b. B3 is guilty of interference. B3 has a 1-0 count and R1 is out.
- c. B3 is guilty of interference. B3 is out and R1 returns to first.

20. The first batter in the bottom of the sixth inning receives a base on balls. The pitching coach makes the first trip of the game to the mound. After the trip, a pinch hitter comes to the plate. The head coach then comes out of the dugout to replace the pitcher.

- a. Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected but the pitcher may remain in the game with no penalty.
- b. Allow the trip but a substitution is not necessary.
- c. Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected and the pitcher will be substituted for after he completes the at-bat.
- d. Allow the trip and the substitution is mandatory.

21. With R1 on first, R2 on second and one out, B4 bunts a ball high into the air between F1 and F2. F1 easily settles under the ball but allows it to fall to the ground untouched. He then picks up the ball and the defense turns an easy double play.

- a. The play stands. This is a double play.
- b. This is an infield fly and B4 is out. The ball remains in play and runners may advance at their own peril.
- c. This is an intentionally dropped ball and B4 is out. The ball is dead and runners return to their previously occupied bases.
- d. This is an intentionally dropped ball. The ball is dead, B4 is awarded first base and the other runners are forced to advance one base by the batter's award.

22. With R1 on first base, no outs and a 1-0 count on B2, F1 fails to come to a complete stop and is called for a balk. His pitch is wild and eludes F2, going all the way to the backstop. R1 attempts to advance to third and is thrown out.

- a. B2 and all runners did not advance at least one base. Return R1 to second base.
- b. The play on R1 stands and he is out. The balk is still "acknowledged" and the count remains 1-0 on the batter.
- c. Immediately call "time" when the pitcher balks. R1 is awarded second.

23. Daniel is listed as the DH for the pitcher, Baker, in the third spot in the batting lineup. In the fourth inning, Baker bats when it is Daniel's time to bat and hits a single.

- a. This is an illegal substitution. Baker is called out and will be restricted to the dugout. Daniel is substituted for.
- b. This is batting out of order. Baker's time at bat is nullified, Daniel is out, and the next proper batter is the player who follows Daniel.
- c. This move is legal. The DH role is terminated for the remainder of the game and Baker will continue to bat in the third spot.
- d. This move is legal. Baker can become the P/DH and continue to bat in the third spot.

24. With R1 on first base and R3 on third base and two outs, B5 hits a slow ground ball back to F1. F1 fields the ball and throws it to F2. R3 is ruled safe on the tag play at home, but F2 quickly makes a play on B5 going to first and B5 is out.

- a. Score the run as this is an intervening play.
- b. Do not allow any runs to score.

25. An assistant third-base coach comes onto the field to argue a call at second base.

- a. The assistant coach should be restricted to the dugout.
- b. The assistant coach should be immediately ejected from the game.
- c. The assistant coach should be ejected and the head coach should be restricted to the dugout.
- d. Both the assistant coach and the head coach should be ejected from the game.
- e. The assistant coach should be warned to immediately return to his position and may be ejected. ■

ANSWERS

- 1. c 5-5-g
- 2. a 5-5-b, i
- 3. c 6-5-f-4
- 4. c 4-2-a
- 5. d 2-16, 8-5-i Note 1
- 6. a 2-16
- 7. e 2-7, 8-2-b
- 8. a 7-11-q
- 9. d 9-1-a-1
- 10. b 9-1-a
- 11. a 9-3-g Note
- 12. a 9-2-i
- 13. d 8-2-d-1-b
- 14. a 6-2-d
- 15. d 5-8-e, 8-6-b-8
- 16. d 8-3-o-3 Note 4
- 17. b 8-3o3 Note 1
- 18. b 1-12b
- 19. c 7-11f
- 20. d 9-4c
- 21. a 7-11q Note
- 22. b 9-3 Pen. 3 Note 3
- 23. d 7-2-b-10
- 24. b 5-6-c Exc. 1
- 25. e 3-2 Pen.



Q&A:

NCAA National Coordinator of Umpires

Q: From a national umpiring perspective, what were you pleased with what you saw during the 2022 season?

A: The 2022 season was an exceptional NCAA baseball season from top to bottom — all divisions, regular season and in particular, the NCAA Baseball Championships. Possibly, the best in many years.

Q: Conversely, what did you see in the 2022 season that caused you concern or made you think it's something that needs to be addressed going forward?

A: It's progress — not perfection, here, as an umpiring industry. We were much better enforcing the 20-Second Action Clock from the previous year, especially the mentoring conferences; and as a reminder, all stakeholders of NCAA Baseball need to respect the rationale behind the 20-second action clock and support it accordingly.

Q: Last season, there were still some concerns about what the pool of available umpires would look like due the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. What's your perspective on where things now stand entering the 2023 season?

A: The lingering effects of the pandemic has slowed, more than likely, many Division II and Division III conferences from moving toward a three-umpire crew and away from presently a two-umpire crew. Attrition is a more prevalent discussion, as umpires are in demand and not just fees, but the appreciation of one's true intrinsic value to that conference enters the discussion more than ever now in regards to



George Drouches

NCAA National Coordinator of Umpires

advancement opportunities, whether regular season or Championship-related.

Q: The NCAA is returning to in-person clinics this season after going virtual-only for the past three years, again due to the pandemic. How important is it both from a morale and an educational standpoint for a national umpiring organization to be able to meet together in person and resume business as usual?

A: Our last NCAA in-person umpire clinic was Jan. 26, 2019, in Pittsburgh. My observations have been that officials love to network, talk life, baseball, shake hands, even hug ... the excitement of getting together positively accelerates our brotherhood morale. And leave no doubt, our fellowship is strengthened,

immensely. Educationally, this is a must for any NCAA umpire — wanting to have a get-better agenda.

Q: Realignment caused quite a stir in the offseason, as it now appears some conferences, and therefore their umpiring staffs, will stretch from coast to coast. With that in mind, how important is it for umpires to adhere to a national standard of guidelines and expectations moving forward?

A: The Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA) requires that officiating staffs enforce the NCAA Baseball Rules Book and CCA Baseball Umpires Manual, and as stated in our Division I Baseball Game Officials Manual, this criteria holds true, regarding all divisions: In order to be considered to officiate in the NCAA Division I Baseball Championship, officials will be expected to consistently enforce the rules as written during the regular season.

Q: The 20-second action clock again will receive a lot of attention this spring as the rule was tweaked once again in an effort to improve pace of play. Overall, how do you feel umpires have done with enforcing the rule as written, and where is there room for improvement?

A: Much, much better consistency in 2022 from 2021. As I have stated many times, enforce the rules as written and the players and coaches will adjust, period. Regarding room for improvement: my immediate ask is that all Division I institutions hopefully will install a visible clock(s) in 2023, and that many Division ▶

▶ II and III institutions do so in 2023 as well, even though it will not be required until 2024 for Division I, and 2025 for Divisions II and III.

Q: Another rule change sure to receive notice is the prohibition against the use of celebratory props outside the dugout. What is the national directive to umpires regarding these situations and how they should be handled?

A: There is no place in NCAA college baseball for this

unsportsmanlike act, as this is not celebration, this is intimidation, and is no longer tolerated outside a respective dugout. Period. This rule is intended to minimize potential acts of unsportsmanlike conduct directed at opposing teams or players on the field of play. After a warning for the first offense, ejection from the contest of one of the offending players is warranted. I fully expect each conference will address this unsporting act as well with their head coaches.

Q: Video review also again received attention during this rules cycle. How does its use continue to impact the college game?

A: Video Review is being utilized more and more each season by Division I conferences. Whether centralized or on-site, its impact and evolution since 2015 has truly cleansed our game and has eliminated the possibility that our great game of college baseball can be compromised. ■

POE: Prolonged Suspension

The NCAA Baseball Umpire Program, in conjunction with conference baseball umpire coordinators, have a goal to eliminate confusion across the entire collegiate baseball landscape concerning the inconsistent application of the Prolonged Participant Suspension. The following will be a point of emphasis (POE) for the 2023 season:

First, a definition of prolonged: continuing for a notably long time; extended in duration.

The interpretation as it relates to NCAA rule 2-26-h and 5-15-a(4): continued arguing, offensive language or excessive expressions directed at an umpire or game official after an ejection.

During the fall of 2022, coordinators began the discussion ▶



One of the points of emphasis for NCAA umpires during the 2023 season is consistent application of the Prolonged Participant Suspension and understanding what actions and behaviors by a coach would necessitate such a ruling.

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▶ during coaches’ meetings to educate coaches and administrators on the actions of a coach that would necessitate a prolonged suspension. The NCAA Baseball Umpire Program will highlight it in the 2023 NCAA Baseball Rules and Officiating Video, and we will ask the American Baseball Coaches Association to address it at their 2023 annual convention.

Everyone involved must understand that not all situations are the same and not all will require an additional formal warning. The type of action used by a participant — offensive language, excessive or aggressive behavior — could dictate an automatic prolonged suspension by rule and definition.

The NCAA Baseball Umpire Program and coordinators will educate all officials to first issue an additional warning to a participant which reiterates that an ejection has already occurred, and any subsequent actions may lead to a prolonged suspension.

Current Situation Management

Unless automatic, whereas the participant’s actions warrant, an

umpire has been instructed first to warn any individual before being ejected with a visible stop sign. It is required that the warning includes this exact verbiage: “This is your warning. If you continue, you will be ejected.” If there is an ejection, the ejecting umpire will immediately walk away and refrain from any further dialogue with that individual. (Go in a direction opposite of the offending team’s dugout or toward the infield/outfield).

Additional protocol for Prolonged Suspension

We will instruct (teach) the crew chief or appropriate partner to intervene and handle all matters of the situation once the individual is ejected. If a prolonged or failure to leave promptly suspension is warranted — it may be issued by another member of the crew — however, if the actions of the participant intensify to an unsportsmanlike level, prior to the intervention of the ejecting umpires crew, the ejecting official can and will issue a prolonged suspension. The crew chief or appropriate official must convey the following language:

“You have already been ejected. If you continue, you will be issued a prolonged suspension by rule.” If the offender continues, then the official can stick a hand (two fingers) in the air indicating an additional suspension for prolonged arguing after being ejected.

1. In determining whether a participant’s actions warrant a prolonged suspension the crew should confer and determine if a suspension is warranted.

2. As example: after an ejection — the participant just won’t leave.

Special Note

Physical distancing will still be practiced during an on-field argument or discussion.

The NCAA Baseball Rules state an umpire should direct any head coach toward the 45-foot mark of either the first- or third-base fair/foul line. Furthermore, umpires are to direct personnel coming on the field for argument or discussion around the home plate area and require the head coach to stay on the grass of the dirt/grass circle surrounding home plate. No exceptions regarding this matter. ■

2022 NCAA Championship Umpires		
Division I	Division II	Division III
Scott Cline Nolensville, Tenn.	Adam Berg St. Paul, Minn.	Ron Black Lima, Ohio
Chris Coskey Springfield, Mo.	Rick Cacciatore Waltham, Mass.	Jerry Buresh Glen Allen, Va.
Adam Dowdy Chandler, Ariz.	Ray Chamberlin Minneola, Fla.	Toby Formiller Neenah, Wis.
Darren Hyman Chandler, Ariz.	Drew Eaton San Angelo, Texas	Mike Griffin Dedham, Mass.
Grady Smith Fishers, Ind.	Josh Gottlieb Turlock, Calif.	Sam Kayea Lewisville, Texas
Kevin Sweeney Bristow, Va.	Trevor Hinson Lexington, N.C.	Justin Sims West Deptford, N.J.
Jake Uhlenhopp Tempe, Ariz.	Scott Wyckoff Middletown, Ohio	Donnie Smith Rochester, N.Y.
Mark Wagers Wichita, Kan.	Steve Zawisky Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Ben Williams Channahon, Ill.

NCAA Misconduct Penalties

Type of Offense	Offender	Consequence for First Offense	Consequence for Second Offense	Consequence for Third Offense	Rule Ref.
Unsportsmanlike conduct or language directed toward an umpire or an opponent	Assistant coach, player or team personnel	Ejection from present contest plus a one-game suspension	Ejection from present contest plus a three-game suspension by the same individual in the same season	Same as second offense	2-26-f
Unsportsmanlike conduct or language directed toward an umpire or an opponent	Head coach	Ejection from present contest - no suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	2-26-f
Unsportsmanlike conduct or language directed toward an umpire or an opponent	Player whose last listed position is that of a pitcher	Ejection from present contest plus a four-game suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	2-26-e
Game Misconduct— removing team from the field; refusing to continue	Head coach	Ejection from the present contest plus a two-game (2) suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	5-15-b
Prolonged or continued arguing, offensive language or excessive expressions directed at an umpire or game official after an ejection	Any participant	Two-game suspension added to the present accumulative total for applicable suspension penalties	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	2-26-h; 5-15-a (4)
Fighting	Any participant	Ejection plus a four-game suspension	Ejection plus a suspension from the team's next five contests	Ejection plus a suspension for the remainder of the season, including postseason competition	5-16-a
Physical abuse of participants or umpires	Any participant includes head coach	Ejection plus a four-game suspension	Ejection plus a suspension from the team's next five contests	Ejection plus a suspension for the remainder of the season, including postseason competition	5-16-b
Leaving dugout or bullpen at the time of a potential altercation or fight	Player(s) or team personnel (excluding coaches)	Ejection from present contest plus a one-game suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	5-16-c
Leaving position to participate in a fight	Any participant	Four-game suspension after the ejection	Suspended for the remainder of the season	N/A	5-16-c, Penalty (1), (5)
Intentionally throwing at a batter	Pitcher, or pitcher and head coach	Ejection plus a four-game suspension. The head coach is not ejected if no warning is given. If a warning has been given, the head coach is ejected from that game and suspended for one game	Ejection plus an eight-game suspension. The head coach is not ejected if no warning has been given. If a warning has been given, the head coach is ejected and suspended for one game	Ejection plus a suspension for the remainder of the season, including postseason. If no warning is given, the head coach is not ejected. If a warning is issued, the head coach is ejected and suspended for one game	5-16-d, (1), (2), (3)
Negative comments/ bench jockeying/ actions toward opponents	Any participant or game personnel other than head coach	After a warning, offender is ejected for that game plus a one-game suspension	If unsportsmanlike conduct continues, head coach is ejected (no suspension). All others ejection plus one-game suspension	Same as second offense	5-17
Failure to leave sight and sound of the playing field and grandstands after an ejection	Any participant	Three-game suspension added to any penalties already accumulated	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	3-6-d, Note 2 and 3
Collision rule	Player	Ejection from the present contest. One-game suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	8-7
Ejection for tobacco use	Player or team personnel and head coach	Ejected from present contest plus one-game suspension for everyone other than the head coach	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	3-11
Post-participation ejection for unsportsmanlike conduct	Assistant coach, player (other than a pitcher) or team personnel	Ejection from next contest plus a one-game suspension. These two games will be added to any other applicable penalties for other offenses	Ejection from next scheduled contest plus a three-game suspension for a total of four games. These four games will be added to any other applicable penalties for other offenses	Same as second offense	2-26-c; Appendix D
Post-participation ejection	Head coach	Ejected from team's next game-No Suspension	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	2-26-c; Appendix D
Post-participation ejection for a pitcher	Player whose last listed position is that of a pitcher	A total suspension of four games	Same as first offense	Same as first offense	2-26-e
Possession or use of any foreign substance or moisture applied to the hand or fingers, or do anything to deface the ball	Pitcher	Ejection plus four-game suspension	Ejection plus four-game suspension	Ejection plus four-game suspension	9-2-e

Note 1: It is the responsibility of the institution's Head Coach and Director of Athletics to administer and enforce any suspension penalties.
 Note 2: Suspension penalties, regardless of the number, shall be served during the offending team's next scheduled contest(s). Post-participation ejections and any applicable suspension penalties shall also be served during the offending team's next scheduled contest(s). Conferences and institutions may choose to implement additional penalties for misconduct.
 Note 3: A listing of ejection and suspension procedures is contained in Appendix D.

You Snooze, You Don't Lose



Dr. Douglas J. Ramos

Former Chair of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

The stress of life, balancing commitments, lifestyle, occupation, travel, etc., can lead us to seek solutions for better sleep or expose all of us to environments that enable or promote behaviors such as alcohol use, chemical usage or medicinal sleep aids. Up to a third of our population deals with sleep disorders, which also may be due to medical, social or economic problems, and can affect our social, personal and job functioning. There is some indication that in some instances genetic factors may be at play as well. There are various items such as alcohol, caffeine and nicotine that can all impact sleep, alertness and wakefulness.

Despite best intentions, and particularly with the erratic schedule of an umpire during the baseball season, obtaining the adequate hours of sleep is difficult. Many groups consider our national loss of sleep as a health care and public health problem. Sleep is a fundamental

process that promotes recovery and better mental and physical health. Early morning travel departure times, jet lag and altitude can impair sleep. It is not as simple as sleeping longer on weekends to make up for sleep loss that occurred during the week or vice versa. In addition to affecting temperament, judgment, etc., it can increase risks for adverse cardiac events, decrease reaction times and accuracy, impair the immune system and increase the risk for developing diabetes, to name a few.

It is not difficult to see the impact sleep deprivation may have on the split-second events happening during the course of a baseball game. Sleepiness is a sign that the body is short on a vital biological necessity, just as important as eating and drinking. Having a good sleep habit that allows you to go through all the deep stages of sleep is vital for restoration of many of our functions, other physical recovery, and modifies our mental health risk.

Inadequate sleep increases the likelihood of depressive or anxiety symptoms and sleep disruption can be predictive and often precedes depression episodes, mania episodes and suicide attempts. Sleep loss contributes to social withdrawal, which can increase feelings of loneliness. Lack of sleep does contribute to weight gain, as lack of sleep does increase appetite and affects your metabolism. Also keep in mind that sleep loss has been correlated with increased injury rates, and some studies in Major League Baseball link fatigue and sleep to performance and career longevity.

A few guidelines for improving sleep include not taking long naps in the middle of the day. If you do nap keep it limited to 20-30 minutes, avoid using lighted devices at

bedtime and keep the room cool. Sometimes a weighted blanket can be beneficial, and avoid alcohol right before bed as it does make you sleepy, but the sleep quality is disturbed.

If you find yourself having difficulty sleeping, get up and out of bed for 20-30 minutes, maybe take a hot shower. If you fall asleep within minutes when hitting the pillow you probably have a sleep disorder. Don't ignore the symptoms of sleep disturbance, and if others notice you having restless sleep, excessive snoring or periods where you are not breathing while sleeping you should seek medical consultation. It is not just a harmless problem.

One final comment: A great contributor to sleep disturbance is worry or rumination about problems. One thing that can be tried is allow yourself some worry time during the day, not at bedtime, and possibly make a list of problems and your plan for solving them during awake hours. Sometimes a pen and paper at the bedside can ease the mind if you think of something you don't want to forget while you are in bed. Try to deal with problems when they arise. As the saying goes, "If you do not have time now to deal with them what makes you think you will have time later?" Do a personal inventory and ask yourself: How much did I exercise to strengthen muscles, do vigorous exercise and get enough sleep to feel rested?

In summary, your sleep should have consistent bed and rise times, be of quality that makes you feel rested when you awake and be sufficient enough that you don't need an alarm clock to wake you up, typically 7-9 hours. This is not an easy thing to do as we all know.

Be well. I look forward to seeing many of you at the winter meetings. Good night. ■



A summary of video review during the 2022 NCAA Division I Baseball Championship:

Games Played

Total	141
MCWS	15
Super Regionals	21
Regionals	105

Games w/One or More Reviews

Total	104 (74%)
MCWS	12 (80%)
Super Regionals	14 (67%)
Regionals	78 (74%)

Reviews

Total	205
MCWS	23
Super Regionals	29
Regionals	153

Review Results

Confirmed	106 (52%)
MCWS	16 (70%)
Super Regionals	12 (41%)
Regionals	78 (51%)

Stands	64 (31%)
MCWS	2 (9%)
Super Regionals	11 (38%)
Regionals	51 (33%)

Overtuned	35 (17%)
MCWS	5 (22%)
Super Regionals	6 (21%)
Regionals	24 (16%)

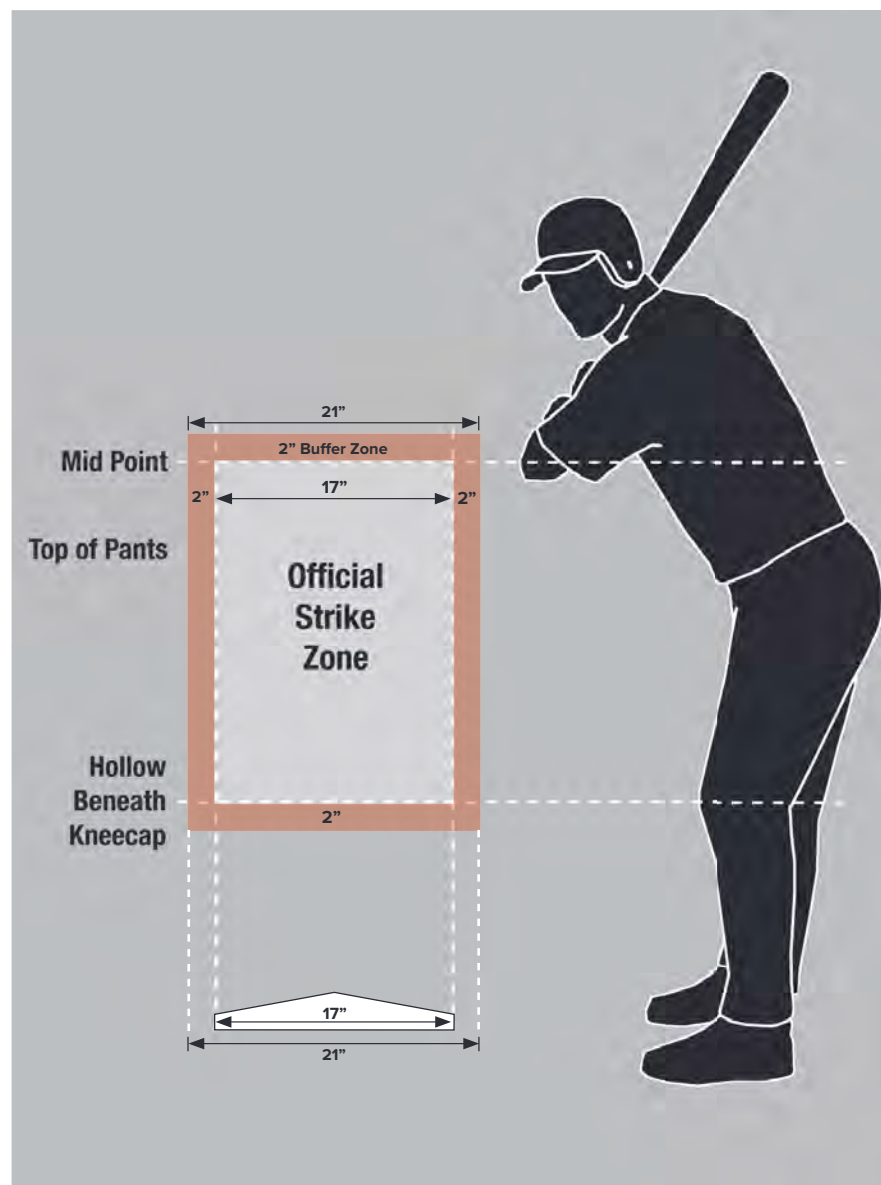
Reviews Per Game: 1.45

Average Review Length: 1:23

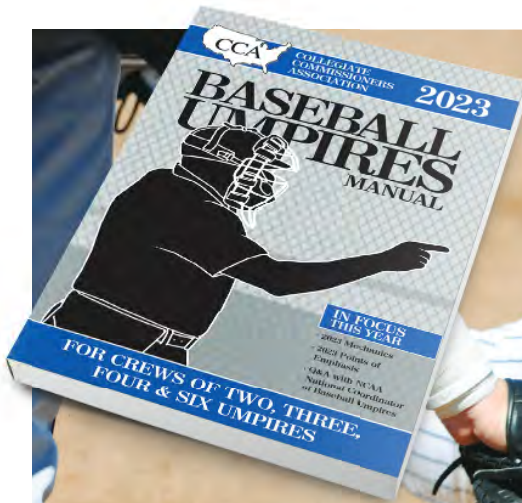
National Standard Strike Zone Initiative

Recognizing the increasing benefits and utilizing technologies as a tool in NCAA Baseball, a National (NCAA) Standard Strike Zone Initiative — as it pertains to technology — is being established, allowing officials to use the information to improve their performance.

We plan to achieve consistency in not only how anyone would “evaluate” the information, but develop a more universal measurement of an acceptable correctness rate when interpreting the data. Our goal is to set the standards, allowing all stakeholders to engage in meaningful dialogue across the collegiate landscape. ■



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