

D5 Scorekeeping Instructions

What should be written on the scoresheet?

To record an out, put a circle around the smaller **O** located in the top left hand corner of the scoring block.

To record a run place a circle around the **R** located in the top right hand corner of the scoring block. Every run should have a corresponding RBI. See the RBI section below.

CAUTION: You cannot have a circle around the O and the R in the same scoring block

In the center of the scoring block you are ***limited to the following choices:***

Hits: **1B, 2B, 3B, HR**

Force Out: **FC**

Sacrifice Fly: **SF**

Walks: **BB, IBB** (Intentional Walk)

When to use the choices?

1. **1B** - base hit, **2B** - double, **3B** - triple or **HR** - home run, The batter should get credited with the type of hit that allowed him to get to base safely. For example, if a batter hits a ball to the deep outfield and he makes it to second safely, and yet he is thrown out going to third, he should be credited with a 2B hit.
 - * If a runner is hit by a batted ball, the umpire will rule it a “dead ball”. The runner is scored with an out and the batter will be given a single (1B)
 - * A batter who safely reaches first base but turns toward second and is tagged out is credited with a single.
 - * In the event that a batter who hits safely is called out for missing a base, the batter is credited with a hit based on the last base he successfully reached. For example if a batter misses second base he will be given a single and an out. If he misses first base, it will be scored as an out with no hit recorded./
2. **FC** - Force Out - When a batter reaches base safely but a runner or runners were called out as a result of a batted ball. This must be accompanied by a circled **O** for the runner or runners who were out on the play.

Examples of Fielders Choices:

- * Runner going from first to second is out at second while the batter is safe at first
- * Runner going from second to third is out while the batter is safe at first
- * Runner going home from third is out while the batter is safe at first.
- * Runners out at second and third (double play) while the runner is safe at first.

Not a Fielders Choice:

- * A runner going from first to second touches second safely and is tagged out trying to go to third with the batter safely reaching first. The batter is credited with a hit and the runner is given the out. The same applies if the runner overruns a base and is tagged out.

3. **SF** - Sacrifice Fly - This is recorded when a ball, which is hit in the air, is caught by the defense but a run (or more) scores. There needs to be a circled **O** for the batter, circled **Rs** for any runners scoring, and **RBI**s recorded for the batter. *Note that more than one run can score on a sacrifice fly.* A fly ball that allows a runner to advance from first to second, or second to third, is **NOT** a sacrifice fly. The batter is given an out.
4. **BB** - Walk, **IBB** - Intentional Walk

Caution: That is all that should be recorded in the center of the scoring block. Do not record Ks for strikeouts, DP for double plays, etc.

What about RBIs?

RBI's - An RBI is recorded whenever a run is scored no matter the reason for example hits, walks, fielders choices, etc. Circle the **RBI** in the lower corner of the scoring block. If more than one 1 run scores, place a small number next **RBI** to indicate how many runs scored. The batter gets an RBI even if he hits into a double play.

How to end an Inning? (apply to Visitor and Home Teams)

At the end of a teams at bat, draw a diagonal line on the bottom of the scoring block for the last batter of the inning. This will let you know where to start scoring for the first at bat in the next inning.

In the middle of the score sheet are 2 lines with the team names located on the left side. These lines are for the scoring summaries for each inning. At the end of the inning write the number of runs scored (or a '0' if no runs scored) in the box for that inning. Next, review the completed inning to make certain that the number of runs equals the RBIs for the inning and the number of Runs scored:

RBIs for the inning = Runs for the inning = Number in the scoring summary box

The scoreboard must agree with your summary. If an inning ends "normally" (see below) check to see that 3 outs were recorded.

When is an inning over?

Normally an inning will end when 3 outs are recorded, however, an inning may also end when a maximum of 5 runs are scored. An exception is the catch up rule which allows the team with the lower score to get as many runs as needed to "catch up". Note that in the last inning or extra innings, the team with the lower score may score as many runs as necessary to either go ahead by 5 runs if the visiting team or win the game if the home team.

If a batter hits a ball allowing the fifth or catch up run (Key Run) to score, he may be credited with a maximum same number of bases that the Key Runner touched. If the Key Runner scored from third, he only touched home plate (one base) so the batter is credited with a single. If the Key Runner scored from second, he touched third and home (two bases) so the batter may be credited with a double. If the Key Runner scored from first, he touched second, third, and home (three bases) so the batter may be credited with a triple. Note if the batter stops at an earlier base, for example first, he will only be given credit for the base he ran to, so in the case of first he would be given only a single.

Special notes and pitching changes?

Any time there is a question or a need, a written note may be added to the scoresheet to explain the situation. This can include when an **injury sub** is used or a **pitching change** occurs. If a sub comes in or a pitcher is changed use a line next to the original players name and add the new players name. Use an arrow or a note to indicate when the player entered the game. For a pitching change, this should include the number of outs when the change occurred and the number of runs allowed.

Changing the scoresheet?

Scorekeepers should not allow any player or manager to change a score sheet. Any complaints or corrections must be discussed with the Director in Charge or the Head Scorekeeper prior to making any changes.