



## *2005 Rule Changes*

### *Fast Pitch (FP) and Slo-Pitch (SP)*

The new 2005-2006 Softball Canada Rule Book has been changed to follow the format of the ISF (International Softball Federation) rule book. Many of the Softball Canada (CASA) rule changes are a result of the ISF rule changes. It was felt it would be easier to track and implement changes if CASA implemented a similar format.

The ISF rule book incorporates SP rules with the FP rules. In our new version we continue with separated FP and SP rules. The new and improved indexes provide easier access to rules and topics within the rule book. We have implemented point form wherever possible to make it easier to read and dissect the rules.

Our rule book committee added a number of new definitions trying to improve the consistency in the rulebook to assist new umpires and veterans as well. The committee has worked on this project for two years and believes we have captured our intentions. This document outlines most of the changes to the rules.

A special thank you goes to Jim Thompson (ON), Keith Hazel (BC) and Frank Omoe (AB) who made major contributions to re-writing the rule book this past year.

Many contributions to this rule book re-write project over the past two years were from Bob Henning (BC), Cliff Whitford (AB), Sterling Swain (SK), John Arris (ON), Lee Pacini (ON), Jill Tuckey (ON), Jim Herbert (ON), Murray Harvey (ON), Jeff Whipple (NB), Nancy Morrison (NB) and Randy Souliers (NL).

We are currently updating the casebook and hope to have an updated version released this spring. There are a lot of changes required in the casebook due to the rule book re-write. When the casebook changes have been implemented and are ready for release, they will be posted on the Softball Canada Officiating website.

Brian Van Os  
Officiating Development Committee (ODC)

FP	SP	Rule or Description	Rational
<b><i>RULE 1 Definitions</i></b>			
1-2	1-2	<p>Adds a replacement player and a withdrawn player not reporting to the umpire as an appeal.</p> <p>Stipulates that an illegal re-entry, replacement player and withdrawn player must be in the game to have a violation and a valid appeal.</p>	<p>Umpires need to know when a replacement player is in use. Rule 4-10 now provides a penalty for the replacement player and withdrawn player not reporting.</p> <p>Previous ruling was vague regarding an illegal re-entry. Brings our illegal re-entry appeal in line with ISF. Adding the replacement player and withdrawn player to the same process provides consistency in the appeal process.</p> <p>ISF does not include the Replacement player as an appeal because there is no penalty for a replacement player not reporting.</p>
1-6	1-6	Definition of Batter	<p>Brings consistency to definitions and clearly defines when a batter is no longer a batter.</p> <p>Not in ISF Definitions</p>
1-14	1-14	Defensive Charged Conference-adds a defensive player leaving the field of play for instructions as a charged conference even if "Time" is not called.	<p>Plugs a loop hole in the previous definition where coaches called players over to the dugout during play. This action delayed the game but technically was not a charged conference because "Time" was not called.</p>
1-17	1-18	Adds to the definition "Dead ball" for the umpire to stop action.	<p>Follows ISF mechanic to call "Dead Ball" rather than "Time" to stop play during action.</p> <p>It is used for Interference, leadoffs, balls going out of play on throws and hit balls going out of play like a ground rule double.</p> <p>Time is used to stop action to administer a situation and to stop action after all</p>

			<p>potential play has ended.</p> <p>When a batter is hit with a ball in the batter's box or when the batter hits the ball foul the "Foul Ball" call is used.</p>
1-20	1-20	<p><b>Delayed Dead Ball</b></p> <p>Removes "about to receive" from the definition.</p> <p>Adds to the definitions two different times when the play is called.</p> <p>Catcher's obstruction and a runner obstructed in a rundown the play continues until it is completed.</p> <p>All other obstruction the play is called when the obstructed runner is played on.</p>	<p>Removing "about to receive the ball" from the definition now makes it obstruction anytime the defensive player contacts a runner without the ball.</p> <p>Gives the advantage to the offensive team. In rundowns the ball was being ruled dead the first time the ball was thrown toward the runner. Umpires felt he was played on at that point. This now gives some advantage to the runner in the run down.</p> <p>Catcher's obstruction has an option play so this allows the ball to remain alive until the play is completely over.</p> <p><b>ISF</b> In all circumstances the ball remains alive until the play is completely over</p>
1-31	1-30	<p><b>Forfeit definition</b></p>	<p>Term is used in the book and needed a definition for new umpires. We have three severe penalties. Ejection, removal and forfeit and now all are defined. Provides consistency.</p> <p>Not in ISF definitions but same interpretation.</p>
1-33	1-32	<p><b>Foul ball definition</b></p>	<p>Provide consistency to definitions. Fair ball definition in book. Rather than repeat fair ball points, a simple explanation given.</p>
1-35	1-34	<p>Provides language which removes helmets not fit for play.</p>	<p>Stipulates they are illegal and are removed from the game. Previously stated could not be used but provided no penalty. Penalty now provided in Rule 3.</p>

1-41	1-41	<p>Illegal substitute-added replacement player or returning withdrawn player to the list.</p> <p>Note adds that replacement player and returning withdrawn player are not covered by substitution rules except the requirement to be announced to the umpire.</p>	<p>Previous rule required the replacement player to report but with no penalty. The rules states it is not considered a substitute but that they are required to report to the umpire. Although not all illegal substitute rules apply to the replacement player or the withdrawn player not reporting to the umpire, it was felt a penalty needed to be in place so it is the same effect as an illegal substitute.</p> <p>ISF no penalty for not reporting. Is not covered by substitution rules.</p>
1-43	1-43	Changed catch to controls	<p>By definition of a catch, a player cannot catch a ball with detached equipment so word control was used. Control suggests he has the ball held in the equipment and it is not considered a catch.</p> <p>ISF uses the word catch.</p>
1-48	1-48	Definition provided for an infielder—adds that an outfielder on the infield is considered an infielder and that the pitcher and catcher are considered infielders.	<p>Term is used in the infield fly rule and previous interpretations said an outfielder is considered an infielder if he is positioned on or near the infield.</p> <p>Clarification that the pitcher and catcher are infielders.</p>
1-56		Line-up—provides the list of players playing in the game offensively and defensively.	<p>Previous Rule used score sheet and line-up in different sections. We eliminated score sheet and used line-up or line-up card in all locations to provide consistency. Line-up and line-up card covers players playing in the game even if they are not batting (FP) while the batting order covers players who are batting only.</p>
1-58	1-58	Eliminated term ‘about to receive the ball’ in obstruction. definition	<p>Anytime a fielder contacts a runner without the ball it is obstruction.</p> <p>ISF rule the same.</p>

1-60	1-60	<p>On-deck circle-Added to definitions.</p> <p>Exception for Male FP only allows the on deck batter to use either circle.</p>	<p>Consistency-catcher's box, pitcher's circle (FP) coach's box, and three foot line are all defined.</p> <p>Adds that only one player may used the on deck circle and he must use the one closest to his bench</p> <p>Exception added in Adult Male FP due to safety problems particularly in parks with inadequate distances from the plate to the screen (less than 25ft.)</p> <p>Exception not an ISF Rule</p>
1-72	1-70	<p>Pre Game meeting added to definitions</p>	<p>Term is used in Rule 4. Establishes when the line-up card is official and gives a time prior to the start of the game when the meeting occurs.</p> <p>Not in ISF but meeting referred to in Rule 4</p>
1-76	1-74	<p>Replacement player: added new points.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A replacement player cannot be a player currently in the line-up and</li> <li>2. The replacement player <u>must</u> be reported to the umpire.</li> </ol>	<p>Clarifies previous interpretation the replacement player cannot be a player in the line-up ISF Interpretation but not stated in ISF book.</p> <p>Previous rule said the player should be reported to the umpire. New rule says the player must report. Umpires need to know when the Blood rule is being used and by making the player report they can keep track.</p> <p>ISF the player must report but there is no penalty for not reporting.</p>
1-82	1-78	<p>Starting Line-up –new definition</p>	<p>Includes all players starting the game and indicates if the DP/DEFO/DR in FP or the EP in Slo-pitch is being used</p> <p>States the player's number and positions</p>

			must be included.
1-79	1-83	Starting Player-expanded def.	Adds to definition re-entry and replacement player possibilities
1-86	1-82	Substitution definition added	Defines the process which includes informing the umpire.
1-87	1-83	Substitute definition added	Eliminates the term a player removed from the game in Rule 4. Removed is a defined term for a player who is taken out of the game by the umpire for an infraction of the rules. Now we use the term substitute. Assists new umpires with terminology and avoids confusion between removed and substituted.  Term not used in ISF
1-89	1-85	Tagging-up definition added	Differentiates between actions of a fielder tagging a base and a player tagging up after a ball is first touched by a fielder. Helpful to new umpires.
1-98	1-93	Wild throw definition added	Needed for scoring section. An error is charged to the player who commits the wild throw if a runner advances an extra base or if a batter runner or runner is ruled safe due to the wild throw.
1-99	1-94	Withdrawn player definition added	Term is used with the replacement player rule. Provides consistency as the replacement player is defined.
<b><i>RULE 2 The Playing Field</i></b>			
No changes in Rule2 -Double base references now say foul or fair portion of the base rather than using a colour. Many of the Double bases in use are red on the foul side rather than orange and the fair portion and foul portion are terms used in ISF.			
<b><i>RULE 3 Equipment</i></b>			
Effects and penalties for Rule 3 are listed immediately after the appropriate rule.			
	3-1a Slo-pitch only	All SP Bats must comply with the ASA Bat Standard (ASA	ASA has a bat testing method. It is the standard other Organizations are using so this provides SP with a standard code and one which keeps

		2004)	<p>up with the introduction of new bats. ASA produces a list of bats not eligible for play. Access the ASA internet site for information.</p> <p>Not an ISF rule</p>
<p>3-4 c,d FP only</p> <p>3-4 d Effect FP only</p>		<p>Glove lacing cannot be the colour of the ball</p> <p>Pitcher's glove may be multi coloured except it cannot have any grey, white or the ball colour in it.</p> <p>For the FP pitcher only:</p> <p>An illegal glove is not an appeal play. Failure to remove it when asked by the umpire results in the pitchers removal from the game.</p>	<p>No previous rule on Glove lacing. If lacing was different colour than the body of the glove some umpires called this two-tone despite interpretations to the contrary. Eliminating lacing which is the same colour as the ball takes away potential problems with white lacing.</p> <p>Not an ISF Rule</p> <p>Multi coloured gloves are not distracting-it is gloves with white/ or Grey which distract the batter. A glove the same colour as the ball could be distracting. At Canada Cup a Japanese pitcher used an Optic coloured glove which matched the colour of the ball.</p> <p>ISF Rule eliminates gloves with white or grey circles. Multi coloured gloves are illegal in ISF and no reference to gloves the same colour as the ball being illegal.</p> <p>This was necessary because a pitched ball was not considered making a play and an illegal glove was an appeal, so the umpire could not remove the illegal glove.</p> <p>In ISF an illegal glove is not an appeal play in any situation.</p>

	3-6a effect	Provides a penalty for youth Slo-pitch player not wearing a mask and helmet as required	Previous SP rule did not have a penalty although one was understood.
3-8f	3-8e	Names on the back of the Uniform are legal.	An accepted practice but never stated in the book.
<b><i>Rule 4 Coaches and players</i></b>			
4-2 a (2)	4-2 a (2)	Allows subs not at the park to be listed on the line-up card.	Previously could not be on the line-up card unless they were present but they could be added later. With no penalty previously, it is easier to have all substitutes listed even if he is not at the park.
4-6 Exception 2	4-6 e Exception 1	A player may occupy a different batting position if used as the replacement player.	Required the exception because any player not playing in the game and who has not been removed or ejected can go into the game for the replacement player.  Not listed in ISF but the same interpretation.
4-6 c Exception 2 Minor Only	4-6 e Exception 2 Minor Only	Added all <u>starting</u> players re-entered by a team  Included substitution rule along with re-entry rules being waived for an injury in minor games when all players have been used in the game.	Old rule suggested a substitute could re-enter the game when only a starting player can re-enter a game.  Old rule stated only the re-entry rules were waived but require substitution rules to be waived also.
4-6 Effect 6-a-b	4-6 Effect 6 a-e	Appeal can be made anytime the illegal re-entered player is in the game.	Confusion in previous book because it was stated in the illegal substitution rule, if the offending team made the correction before it was appealed then the illegal substitution was rescinded. It did not say the same thing in the illegal re-entry rule. Case book indicated an

			<p>illegal re-entry could be ejected even after he left the game and the offending team could not prevent the appeal by making the correction before it was appealed.</p> <p>ISF interpretation treats the illegal re-entry the same as an illegal substitute. If the offending manager makes a correction prior to the discovery or appeal there is no violation and the appeal must be made while the player is in the game. Our rule now the same and states it. ISF does not state it.</p>
4-7 i Exception (2)	4-7 i Exception (2)	A substitute, who has been substituted, may go into the game as a replacement player.	<p>Needed to add the exception because a substitute who has been substituted, can act as a replacement player as long as they were not ejected or removed from the game.</p> <p>ISF same but not stated</p>
	4-7 j Exception 2	Adds a starting pitcher removed from the pitching position for excessive speed to the Exception	Housekeeping. Rule says the starting pitcher may re-enter into any position. The pitcher removed for pitching with excessive speed cannot return to the pitching position.
4-7 Note at end of 4-7	4-7 Note at end of 4-7	Adds that Rule 4 Effect Sec. 10 f-g will apply to a Replacement or withdrawn player not reporting to the umpire.	<p>Provides a penalty for Replacement player and withdrawn player not reporting to the umpire. Makes no sense to say they must report if there is no effect for not reporting. Consistent with illegal player and illegal re-entry rules.</p> <p>No penalty in ISF.</p>
. 4-10e	4-10e	Replacement Player cannot be a player currently playing in the game.	<p>Required interpretation in previous book. Now written in the rules.</p> <p>ISF Interpretation.</p>

4-10f and Effect Sec. 10f-g  1-3	4-10f and Effect Sec. 10f-g  1-3	Replacement player and withdrawn player must report  It is an appeal play and can be corrected by the offending team prior to an appeal. The illegal substitute penalties are used.	Umpires need to know when the Blood rule is being used and by making the player report they can keep track.  Using the illegal substitute penalties for not reporting provides consistent penalties for the same offence.  Allows a coach to correct his mistake if the illegal re-entry has not been appealed.  No penalty in ISF.
4-11c		Can use the replacement runner if the catcher is on base and the second out occurs.	Interpretation used in previous book-now written.  Not an ISF rule
4-11e		Must be the catcher who finished the previous inning catching.	Eliminates a team trying to utilize a fast runner by making a position change. The intent of the rule is to speed up the game not give a team other options for a pinch runner.
4-11d		Last person in the batting order who is not on base.	Previous rule said last person out who was not on base. Easier to know who is scheduled to bat last than the last person out.
4-11f		The catcher must have batted in the inning and must be on base to use the replacement runner.	Eliminates manipulation of the roster.
4-11 h  4-11 i		If the incorrect player acts as the replacement player make the correction without penalty  If the replacement runner is on base and due to bat skip his turn.	Intent is to speed up play so no changes are required because the player running is already in the game. All actions of the replacement runner are credited to the catcher.  In keeping with the intent to speed up play we do not want to have a running change for the replacement runner to bat.

***RULE 5 The Game***

*Created a new Section 4 for Forfeit*

5-4 8)	5-4 8)	Adds a declared ineligible player returning to the game as a forfeit.	Housekeeping. Stated in another area of the rule book but not previously listed in Rule 5 as one of the forfeit items.
5-8 a Exception	5-8 a Exception	Scoring of runs  Tie Breaker-runner starting at second base. Housekeeping-Exception to runners having to touch first, second, third and home to score a legal run.	The runner starts at second base in the top of the eighth inning with the Tiebreaker rule in use so therefore the runner does not touch first base

***RULE 6 Slo-pitch Pitching Regulations***

	6-1e	Pause no more than 10 seconds	Generally accepted practice but now stated. Eliminates delaying tactic.
	6-3g	Cannot pitch the ball behind the back, through the legs or from the glove.	Interpretation in Previous rule now written.
	6-5a	Includes any defensive player applying foreign substance to the ball.	Previously stated the pitcher could not use foreign substance on the ball so another defensive player could doctor the ball.
	Effect 6a-b	Provides a penalty for continuing to place foreign substance on a ball.	Still is an illegal pitch but gives the umpire the right to eject the pitcher if a team continues to place foreign substance on the ball. This would be done after a warning.
	6-9a	Three warm-up pitches in the first inning or when a pitcher replaces	Previously gave the pitcher 5 in the first inning or when a new pitcher relieved another pitcher. Accepted practice in SP is three pitches.

		another pitcher.	
	Effect Sec. 9a-c	Ball is awarded the batter for excessive warm-up pitches.	Previously was an illegal pitch. Now automatically is a ball. The batter does not have a chance to swing at the pitch so effect remains the same.
	6-11	Illegal Pitcher  A pitch must be thrown before there is a violation.  It is an appeal play which must be made when the player is in the game as a pitcher.	Entire section re written to clarify previous intent old rule book left out portions of the rule.  Provides consistency with illegal substitute and illegal re-entry violations.  Not an appeal play in ISF
<b><i>Rule 6 FP and Orthodox Pitching Regulations</i></b>			
6-Effect Sec. 1-8 3 Exception		Changed wording to say the batter becomes a runner due to a dropped third strike and all other runners advanced due to the batter becoming a runner and the illegal pitch is nullified.	Previously the book used the term if the batter swings for a third strike and reaches first base safely. This did not cover a dropped third strike on a called strike. Using the term the batter becoming a runner is consistent with the definitions. The batter becomes a runner when he reaches first base safely. Prior to that he is a batter runner.
6-11		Illegal Pitcher  A pitch must be thrown before there is a violation.  It is an appeal play which must be made when the player is in the game as a pitcher.	Entire section re written to clarify previous intent old rule book left out portions of the rule.  Provides consistency with illegal substitute and illegal re-entry violations.  Not an appeal in ISF
<b><i>Rule 7 BATTING</i></b>			

**Note: On Deck batter is at the beginning of Rule 7 and Batter runner starts Rule 8**

7-1-b Exception		Adult male FP the player may use either on deck circle.	Exception added in adult male FP due to safety problems particularly in parks with inadequate distances from the plate to the screen (less than 25ft.) It should be noted adult male includes junior male FP.  Exception not an ISF Rule
7-2b (3)	7-2b (3)	Outs made prior to the appeal remain out.	This means if an incorrect batter hits into a double play, the outs stand even if the batter is appealed for batting out of order by the defence. The final result is the person who should have batted is out as well as both players from the double play.
7-2b (5)	7-2b (5)	If the batter who is to bat next (player who should have batted is called out) and he was the player who hit into the double play his turn is missed and we go to the batter after him.	Sounds confusing but we are allowing the outs made by the incorrect batter to stand so if he is scheduled to bat he misses his turn because he is already out on the double play.  Case Play-Team A Defence-Team B Offence.  Jones, Bell, Herb and Denny scheduled to bat in the inning for Team B. Jones gets a single and Herb comes to bat. He hits into a double play. Before the next pitch Team B appeals.  Rule: Jones and Herb are out on the play because the outs occurred before the appeal. Bell is out because he was supposed to be the proper batter but Herb took his place. To start the next inning Denny will bat because Herb was the incorrect batter and was called out on the double play  ISF Same
7-6 a		A batter is out and ejected when he enters the batter's box with an altered bat or a bat exceeding the BPF rating of 1.20	Clarifies a batter entering the box with the altered bat or a bat exceeding a BPF of 1.20 is out if detected. It is not an appeal play. The umpire can stop him from entering the box with the bat but if he fails to and it is detected before the batter hits the ball the batter is out and ejected from the game. Even though bats

			<p>exceeding the BPF rating are illegal bats, the penalty is tied in with the altered bat because of the safety problem with these bats.</p> <p>Hitting the ball (fair or foul) with the altered bat is still an appeal play.</p> <p>No appeal play in ISF and a bat exceeding 1.20 BPF is an illegal bat in ISF</p>
	7-6 a	A batter is out and ejected from the game when he enters the batter's box with an altered bat or a bat on the ASA non approved list.	<p>Clarifies a batter entering the box with the altered bat or a bat on the ASA Non standard bat list is out if detected. It is not an appeal play. The umpire can stop him from entering the box with the bat but if he fails to and it is detected before the batter hits the ball the batter is out and ejected from the game. Even though bats on the ASA non standard bat list are illegal bats, the penalty is tied in with the altered bat because of the safety problem with these bats.</p> <p>Hitting the ball (fair or foul) with the illegal bat is an appeal play.</p> <p>There is not an appeal play in ISF and the ASA bat standard is not used in ISF.</p>
7-6b	7-6b	Batter is out for entering the box with an illegal bat.	Same clarification as an altered bat, except there is no ejection of the player.
	7-6j	In co-ed the batter is out when two batters of the same sex bat back to bat	Previously no effect listed in the book. Accepted interpretation now stated.
<b><i>Rule 8 BATTER-RUNNER AND RUNNERS</i></b>			
8-2 d Note	8-2 e Note	A player going into the dugout prior to being put out or becoming a runner is not out.	Some umpires called a batter out who went into the dugout because the batter thought he had three strikes when in fact he only had two. The Note clarifies the player is not out if he has not become a batter runner or completed his turn at bat.

			Not written in ISF but same interpretation
8-2j	8-2 i	The runner is out if he contacts a fielder who is using the fair side of the double base and the fielder is about to catch a thrown ball by any fielder.	Clearly says that the defensive player has exclusive right to the fair side of the base and the runner cannot have any contact with the fielder even if he touches only the foul side of the base.  If contact is made by the offensive player it is interference.
8-6d 1)-3)	8-6d 1)-3).	Lists three new situations that show a runner is in jeopardy if he advances beyond a protected base -	Provide consistency. Three new situations listed.  Illegal pitch (FP) runners can keep extra bases obtained on an illegal pitch but if they are put out going to the extra base they are out.  Obstruction- runner cannot be called out between the bases he is obstructed but he is in jeopardy if he advances beyond the base the umpires feel he would have achieved had there been no obstruction  Contacting a batted ball or a thrown ball with detached equipment. The runner is entitled to three bases on a batted ball and two bases on a thrown ball but if he is put out after his entitled base he is out.  Three mentioned not listed in ISF but same interpretation.
8-7g 2 & 2a	8-7 2 & 2a	After a ball becomes dead a runner may continue his return to touch a missed base or a base left too soon.  The runner must be in the act of returning before the ball becomes dead.	Eliminates confusion. The direction the runner is running determines his right to return to a missed base when the ball becomes dead.  ISF allows a runner to return to any base when the ball is dead regardless of his previous intention or the direction he is running
Exception	Exception	When a runner	Provides some fairness to the overthrow award.

Sec. 7g	Sec. 7e	returns to a base, the base the runner returns to is where the two base award is calculated from.	<p>Previously the award would be 2 bases from the time of the throw.</p> <p>Eliminates confusion when a ball goes out of play with a runner between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> and that runner subsequently returns to first because he missed it. Previously he would be awarded home. Now he is awarded 3<sup>rd</sup> base.</p>
8-7k & 1	8-7 i & 1	Wording now says when a fielder intentionally causes a live ball to go into dead ball territory.	<p>Previous rule stated when he intentionally carried the ball into dead ball territory. Players could intentionally put a ball into dead ball territory by other means. Now covers any situation where a player deliberately puts a ball into dead ball territory.</p> <p>Note 1 gives some examples of intentionally causing the ball to go out of play. The new wording indicates that the list is not all inclusive and covers other situations which may occur.</p>
8-7l 1 & 2 and effect	8-7j 1 & 2 and effect	<p>When any non team member enters the field and interferes with a fielder about to catch a fly ball or a fly ball that is catch able the batter is out</p> <p>Major change-the runners are awarded base(s) the umpire feels they would have achieved had there been no interference.</p>	<p>This covers situations of people not engaged in the game. Players and team members from the other team who interfere are covered in other rules.</p> <p>Team members include anyone authorized to sit on the team bench. They could be a batboy, trainer, scorekeeper, manager, coach or other players.</p> <p>Allowing umpires to award runner's base(s) is new to interference. When a spectator enters the field and causes the interference both the offence and defence may be affected. So this gives something to the offensive team.</p> <p>For example a runner at third base could have tagged up and scored a run. Previously the rule gave an out but all runners were frozen. Now an umpire can award the runner at third base home.</p>
8-7l 3-6 and	8-7j 3-6 and	Covers non team members interfering with	<p>Rule allows for an out but it is not automatic.</p> <p>This allows umpires to award the batter runner or</p>

effect	effect	thrown balls, ground balls, players about to field or catch a thrown ball.  Runners are awarded bases they may have achieved had there been no interference by the non team member.	runners base(s) they may achieved had the there been no interference.  The Offensive team can be affected by the interference as much as the defensive team. Awarding base(s) is not automatic.
8-9 Effect Sec. 9 f-i 3c Note 2	8-9 Effect Sec. 9 h-k 2c Note 2	Runners must have finished their base running obligations before granting an appeal.	Previous rule said an appeal was not granted until the umpire put the ball in play. An instruction to umpires was not to put the ball in play until the runner(s) finished their base running obligations. Now it is stated.  ISF not stated but same interpretation
8-9 m Note	8-9 o Note	A runner who is out continues to run and draws a throw could be a form of interference.	Gives the umpire some leeway in assessing the play. Fear is if it is automatically called interference, defensive players would automatically throw the ball if a runner who is out continues to run. Some onus placed on a defensive player to know the situation.  ISF it is interference if the runner who is out draws the throw.
8-9o Effect Sec. 9o	8-9q Effect Sec. 9q	Runner closest to home is out if a coach runs in the direction of home plate and draws a throw.	Previous rule - the runner closest to third base was out.  ISF rule same
<b><i>Rule 9 Dead Ball-Ball in Play</i></b>			
9-1p	9-1q	Exception to ball being dead when an obstructed runner is played on.  Catcher's obstruction and a	See rational in 1-20

		runner obstructed in rundown the play continues until completion of the entire play.	
<b><i>RULE 10 Umpire / Rule 11 Protests / Rule 12 Scoring</i></b>			
10-1c	10-1c	Uniform and Equipment taken from book.	Not required in the Rule book and more appropriate for the Certification manuals.
10-5b	10-5b	Umpires can be changed if a game is suspended and started at a later date.	Common practice. Generally umpires would only continue in the same game if it was in a tournament but if it were a league game to be played at a future date new umpires would be assigned the incomplete game.
10-7	10-7	Umpire signals removed from the Rule book.	Although the participants of the game may be interested in signals it was felt being in the certification manuals was more appropriate.
10-8f effect	10-8f effect	When an umpire stops a play immediately due to a serious injury runners are returned to the last base touched at the time of the stoppage of play.	Previously there was no Effect listed in our Rule Book. Our interpretation allowed the umpire to award runners base or bases they would have achieved had play not been stopped.  ISF rule
11-1a 2) Exception	11-1a 2) Exception	If a game or tournament utilizes run differential a protest may be made by the winning team.	Run differential may affect a teams standing in the tournament. If a mistake was made at the end of the game this gives a winning team an opportunity to protest the decision and receive full credit for runs.
12-2a Note	12-2a Note	All statistics while a replacement player is in the game are credited to the withdrawn player.	Scorekeeping issue.