



## ULL Rules – Division Specific Summary

2/16/2026

### Baseball - Pee Wee

- An at-bat must start with pitches from the coach pitcher; a player can not go directly to the tee. A "swing" is defined as any attempt to hit the ball, regardless of whether contact is made or if the ball goes foul. A batted ball that fails to reach the green turf is considered a foul ball. If, after the allowed swings on the tee, the ball fails to reach the green infield turf, the batter is out.
- Play stops when the umpire signals ball control by raising their arm, a gesture used to place runners based on their position relative to the halfway point between bases. For the PeeWee 6 division, ball control is established either when a play is attempted on an infield hit (including errors) or when a ball returned from the outfield is controlled by an infielder inside the brown infield turf. In the Pee Wee 4/5 Division, control is automatically achieved as soon as the ball crosses onto the brown infield turf, regardless of player possession. For all control purposes, the infield boundary extends to the foul territory fences, and runners not on a base may still be tagged out until the play is concluded.
- In the event of a ball hit to the outfield, an outfielder may get a tag out or a force out at the closest base by running to the base with the ball; a throw is not required to record this type of out. For example, a centerfielder is allowed to field a ball hit to the outfield and run to second base to get a force out on a runner advancing from first.

### Baseball - Coach Pitch

- The ball is declared dead once an infielder has control of it in fair territory, and either the lead runner stops advancing or the lead runner reaches a base.
- "Under control" includes a successful catch on a throw anywhere in the infield, which prevents runners from taking extra bases (like scoring from 2nd on an infield hit).
- Outfielders holding the ball do not count as control; the ball must be with an infielder for play to stop.
- If a team only able to field nine (9) defensive players, a catcher is not required. However, the defensive team must provide a catcher in the absence of a player catcher, and the coach catcher can not provide field instruction.

### Baseball - Minors

- If there are two outs, a substitute runner (the last batter making an out) may replace the catcher on base to prevent game delays.
- A batter may not steal 2B on a walk unless an additional baseball play is pursued.

### Baseball - Majors

- Little League rules permit stealing home when the pitcher is off the rubber.
- Dropped 3<sup>rd</sup> strike rules are in effect.



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### Softball - Daisy

- If a batter doesn't hit a pitched ball, they get two swings off a tee. If the ball is not put in play after two swings, the batter is out.
- Runners may advance one base per overthrow.
- Infield control is gained when a defensive player has the ball within the infield and the defense stops trying to advance the play.
- In the event of a ball hit to the outfield, an outfielder may get a tag out or a force out at the closest base by running to the base with the ball; a throw is not required to record this type of out. For example, a centerfielder is allowed to field a ball hit to the outfield and run to second base to get a force out on a runner advancing from first.

### Softball - Coach Pitch

- Outfielders must remain in the physical outfield and be positioned in two groups on either side of second base.
- Runners can advance one base per overthrow and continue advancing on subsequent overthrows only if they are attempts at an out.
- Infield control is gained when a defensive player has the ball within the infield and the defense stops trying to advance the play.
- In the event of a ball hit to the outfield, an outfielder may get a tag out or a force out at the closest base by running to the base with the ball; a throw is not required to record this type of out. For example, a centerfielder is allowed to field a ball hit to the outfield and run to second base to get a force out on a runner advancing from first.

### Softball – Lower Minors

- On a steal attempt, if there is an overthrow, the runner cannot advance beyond the initial stolen base.
- Outfielders must remain in the physical outfield and be positioned in two groups on either side of second base.
- Runners can advance one base per overthrow and continue advancing on subsequent overthrows only if they are attempts at an out. No extra bases are allowed on catcher overthrows during steal attempts.
- A batter hit by a kid pitcher is a dead ball, and the batter can choose to take first base or continue the at-bat with the coach pitching.

### Softball – Upper Minors

- Outfielders must remain in the physical outfield and be positioned in two groups on either side of second base.
- Infield control is determined when the pitcher has the ball in the pitcher's circle or when the umpire calls time.
- The infield fly rule will be enforced



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- Stolen bases are allowed once the pitch has crossed home plate. There is no stealing home, but runners can advance to home on an overthrow including from catcher to pitcher

### **Softball - Majors**

- The infield fly rule will be enforced.
- Stolen bases are allowed once the pitcher has released the ball from the pitching strip.
- Infield control is determined when the pitcher has the ball in the pitcher's circle or when the umpire calls time.