

BOX SEAT BASEBALL I

Board Game Manual

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Box-Seat Baseball! I've tried to combine the components that I enjoy the most in a board game: 1) pitcher/batter interaction with variability and depth; 2) fun and interesting to play; 3) depth to other important components (variability to play results and to base runner advance, fielding involvement); 4) the latest in situational stats; 5) not getting drowned in miniscule effects (turf on base advance, weather on base advance, umpires etc.). I believe no other board game more accurately simulates each unique batter/pitcher confrontation and simulates the "feel" and "flow" of Big League Baseball! I hope you will make Box Seat your baseball "sim" of choice and please feel free to contact me at my e-mail address below or through our forum as your comments and suggestions are always welcome. Now lets get prepared to Play Ball!

Sincerely,

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Your game should include the following:

- 1) Flip Cards (10 perforated pages yields 100 cards)
- 2) 3 Dice (2 six sided, 1 ten sided)
- 3) Tri-Fold Game Charts and 4 Individual Chart Pages
- 4) Individual Season Weather book or Pregame book
- 5) Box Seat Baseball Score Sheets (10 pages)
- 6) Ballpark Cards (number depends on season)

Abbreviations Used

HG	=	Hard ground ball
SG	=	Slow ground ball
RG	=	Regular ground ball
SFB	=	Short fly ball
NF	=	Normal fly ball
LFB	=	Long fly ball
DF	=	Deep fly ball (Home Run check)
POP	=	Infield pop up
FPOP	=	Foul infield pop up
LO	=	Line drive on the infield
SGL(inf)	=	Single that stayed on the infield
SGL(gb)	=	Single hit on the ground through the infield
SGL(fb)	=	Single hit on the fly into the outfield
DBL(dtl)	=	Double hit down the line
DBL(itg)	=	Double hit into the gap
DBL(otw)	=	Double that goes off the wall (one bounce or directly off)
TPL	=	Triple
HR	=	Home Run
W	=	Walk
K	=	Strike Out
HBP	=	Hit By Pitch
C	=	Catcher
P	=	Pitcher
1B	=	First Baseman
2B	=	Second Baseman
3B	=	Third Baseman
SS	=	Shortstop
OI	=	Outer Infield Positions (first baseman and third baseman)
II	=	Inner Infield (shortstop and second baseman)
LF	=	Left Fielder
CF	=	Center Fielder
RF	=	Right Fielder
OO	=	Outer Outfield (Left Fielder and Right Fielder)
UT	=	Fielder plays multiple positions (see Pregame "Total Fielders Positions Played" guide)

Batter and Pitcher Play Result Suffixes

* = On batters cards play result numbers. When used as a suffix on a

- 200 play result number (i.e. 200(2)*) is an automatic strike out. When used as a suffix on a 300 play result number (i.e. 300(3)*) if no walk from pitchers card then rule it as a strike out.
- s = On batters play result numbers (i.e. 124s). Go immediately to Scoring Position Hits chart on Tri Fold Charts (if not a scoring position base situation use play result # for play result).
- e = On pitchers play result numbers. Pitcher only blocks batter play result number (i.e. use pitchers play result #) if bases are empty.
- r = On pitchers play result numbers. Pitcher only blocks batter play result number (i.e. use pitchers play result #) if runners are on base.

PLAYER CARD RATINGS

Batter Cards:

Row 1:

Bats (Left, Right, or Both)

GB, FB, or Norm: This is the predominant type of out the player hits into.

Row 2:

2B, 3B etc: Players position or positions he is available to play.

F: The players range rating (for catchers measures his ability to prevent wild pitches and passed balls). The ratings are from 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor). If two ratings are present (ie. 1 / 4) the second rating is for his second fielding position.

ARM: The Catchers or Outfielders throwing ability. Ranges from A (best) to D (worst) for outfielders, and from A (best) to E (worst) for catchers.

E The players error rating. The ratings are from 0 (poor) to 20 (excellent). If two ratings are present (ie. 10 / 18) the second rating is for his second fielding position.

DP: A middle infielders ability to turn a double play. For ratings breakdowns see the optional ratings and routines on page 30.

Year and Team: Season and team of player

Row 3:

B/R: The players base running ability. This encompasses the players speed and his base running savvy. Ranges from A+ (best) to C- (worst).

SBR: The players ability to successfully steal a base after getting a "jump". Ranges from -3 (worst) to +3 (best) with 0

being average.

SBF: The player ability to get a “jump” to attempt a steal. Ranges from -2 (worst) to +8 (best).

Row 4 and Row 5:

These rows are for the batter's stats and ratings vs left handed pitchers. Listed on row 4 are his at bats followed immediately by his batting average, homeruns, runs batted in and finally by his power rating all vs lefties (Note: for the 1964 and 1971 seasons the at bats, b/avg, HR's and RBI figures are his actual season totals for both vs left and vs right handed pitchers combined. There is a straight left/right adjustment made to all of their batting ratings and that can be seen in their Hit and Power ratings and in their play result numbers.). Line 5 contains the following:

H/R: The players ability to make contact on hit & run plays. Ranges from A (best) to D (worst).

BNT: This is the players ability to sacrifice bunt. For ratings breakdowns see the optional ratings and routines on page 30.

SP: The players ability to hit with runners in scoring position (at least a base runner on 2nd base). This rating can be referenced from the Flip card (more on that later). Ranges from -3 (worst) to +3 (best). Note not available for Classic seasons.

HIT: This is the players ability to get a base hit (includes hit by pitches). This rating is used when referencing the Flip cards for a hit check (more on that later). Ranges from 0.0 (worst) to 18.5 (best).

Row 6 and Row 7:

These rows are for the batters stats and ratings vs right handed pitchers. The definitions are exactly the same as rows 5 and 6 above.

Play Result Number Columns

The bottom portion of the card that contain the black dice roll value columns (11 – 26, 31 – 46, and 51 - 66). To the right and across from each dice roll number are the actual play results. The left row is for vs left handed pitchers and the right row is for vs right handed pitchers.

Pitchers Cards:

Row 1:

THR: Pitchers throwing arm.

FB, GB, or NORM: The predominant type of out the pitcher gets the batters to hit into.

Row 2:

P: Symbol for his fielding position (pitcher)

E: The pitcher's error rating. The ratings are from 0 (poor) to 20 (excellent).

Year and Team: Season and team of player

Row 3:

Bats: (Left, Right, or Both)

Hit: This tells you if the pitcher has a personal hitting card or whether the generic card would need to be used. Basically, pitchers who had 10 or more at bats have personal hitting cards. If "Card" is listed then he has a personal card. If "Generic" is listed you must use the generic card for any at bats.

Row 4 and Row 5:

Games: Total games pitched

GS: Total games pitcher was starting pitcher

IP: Total innings pitched

ERA: Earned run average

W/L: Win and loss record

Saves: Total saves

Row 7:

SB/R: The opposing teams ability to steal successfully off of the pitcher. Ranges from -2 (best) to +3 (worst). Note available for modern seasons and 1969 only.

SBF: The ability of the opposing teams to get a "jump" to attempt a stolen base. Ranges from -2 (best) to +4 (worst). Note available for modern seasons and 1969 only.

Lev 1 Fatg (1964,1969, 1977, 2004 seasons): A more basic pitchers endurance rating. This will decline as the game progresses. Simply deduct one from the pitchers value for each batter faced with the exception of intentional walks. Also, **add 4 to a starting pitchers fatigue if he completes 7 scoreless innings.** When a pitchers fatigue rating reaches 0 then refer to the Level 1 portion of the Fatigued Pitcher chart (on the Misc Game Situations page) and the 3rd (red) die value to see if previously blocked hits or walks now become hits or walks. Note: If a pitchers fatigue rating is less than 20 and he is scheduled to start a game then make his fatigue rating 20. Also, if a pitchers fatigue rating is greater than or equal to 20 and you are bringing him into a game as a reliever, make his fatigue equal to 15. This occurs when a pitcher rarely started, or if a pitcher started on any type of frequency then his

fatigue rating is set up as a starter and thus needs this adjustment.

Lev 2 Fatg: The pitchers endurance rating. This fatigue system puts more weight on how a pitcher is performing in relation to how quickly he will tire. The following events affect the pitchers fatigue:

<u>Play Type</u>	<u>Fatigue Effect</u>
Base runners (hits, walks, errors that put new base runners on base, hit by pitches, <u>does not</u> include intentional walks)_____	-1.0
Outs _____	-.66
Double Play (cumulative affect of play taking into account outs & runners eliminated on the base paths)_____	-.33
Runners eliminated on the base paths_____	+1.0
Starting Pitcher Completes 7 Scoreless Innings____	+3.0

When the pitchers fatigue reaches 0 or less than 0, then his ability to prevent walks and hits will decline progressively. When he reaches this point you'll need to refer to the Level 2 section of the **Fatigued Pitcher Chart** on the Tri Fold Charts and use the 3rd (red) die value and his fatigue rating before allowing a pitcher to "block" a hit or walk. If the 3rd die value falls between the given range on the Chart then use the batters original play result #.

Note: Using this fractions system for keeping track of the pitchers fatigue may seem difficult to deal with but it really isn't when you use the following guideline:

- a) Until a pitcher is close to being fatigued (less than 3), don't figure the amount you need to deduct until after the inning is complete. Three outs (3 batters) subtracts 2 from a pitchers fatigue, so total the number of batters faced that inning and subtract 3 from that total, add that figure to 2 (the 3 outs figure) and that's the amount you need to deduct from his fatigue total. Example:

7 batters hit in the 3rd inning
Pitchers fatigue rating = 15

7 (batters faced) - 3 (batters required for 3 outs) = 4
4 (extra batters faced from above) + 2 (3 outs) = 6
Subtract 6 from pitchers fatigue rating
New fatigue rating: 15 - 6 = 9

Note: Be sure to not deduct one from pitchers fatigue for intentional walks.

- b) When his fatigue gets close to 0, think of 1 out as subtracting .7, and 2 outs as subtracting 1.3

Again, this sounds cumbersome but once you've played a game or two it'll be a snap.

Note: If a pitchers fatigue rating is less than 15 and he is scheduled to start a game then make his fatigue rating 15. Also, if a pitchers fatigue rating is greater than or equal to 15 and you are bringing him into a game as a reliever, make his fatigue equal to 11. This occurs when a pitcher rarely started, or if a pitcher started on any type of frequency then his fatigue rating is set up as a starter and thus needs this adjustment.

WP: The pitchers ability to prevent throwing a wild pitch. For ratings breakdowns see the optional ratings and routines on page 30.

Row 8:

EARLY: The starting pitchers ability in the first inning only. This rating will affect the pitchers ability to prevent hits and is referenced from the Flip card. Ranges from A (best) to E (worst). (1969, 1977, 1996, 2002, 2004 seasons).

LATE: The starting pitchers ability from the seventh inning on. This rating will affect the pitchers ability to prevent hits and is referenced from the Flip card. Ranges from A (best) to E (worst). (1969, 1977, 1996, 2002, 2004 seasons).

Row 9:

Pitcher's rating vs left handed batters

HR: The pitchers ability to prevent homeruns. Ranges from -10 (best) +30 (worst) with 0 being average.

Row 10:

Pitcher's rating vs right handed batters

HR: The pitcher's ability to prevent homeruns. Ranges from -10 (best) +30 (worst) with 0 being average.

Hits Ratings:

HIT (1-40): The left column is for vs lefties. The right column is for vs righties. This measures the pitcher's ability to prevent hits.

If the pitcher has a play result across from the rating numbers (-3 to +3) then he will block (supercede) a batters play result number with his number. Pitchers are valued from -3 (play results across from that heading) best to 4 (worst) and 0 being average. A pitcher with a rating of 4 would not have any play result numbers listed across from any column (he would not block any hits). Pitchers are also rated for their ability with runners on base (modern seasons only). These numbers are built into the Play Results chart and are referenced as either “**Clutch**” (an out when runners are on base) or “**Choke**” (uses batters play result number when runners are on base) when read off of the Play Result Charts.

Walk Ratings:

WALK (300): The left column is for vs lefties. The right column is for vs righties. This measures the pitchers ability to prevent walks. Headings range from -2 (best) to 4 (worst). Again, a 4 would have no play result numbers listed across from that column (he would not prevent any walks off of the batters card).

K Ratings:

K's (200): The left column is for vs lefties. The right column is for vs righties. This is a measure of the pitcher's ability to strike out hitters. Headings range from -3 worse (play result numbers across from that heading, it will turn strikeouts - 200(...) - play result #'s off of the batters cards into a fly or ground ball out) to 3 best (no play result #'s across from any K's heading). A pitcher could also have additional K's (play result number 200) under the Hits or Walks ratings heading if he was rated higher than a 3.

Pre-Game Set Up

Manually fill out a score sheet (or have the computer version provide you a completed score sheet).

For weather effects (if you are using a computer generated line-up sheet then the weather is provided on the sheet) refer to the Weather Effects (pg 31) further down in the manual. Write the wind affect and game time temperature in their appropriate boxes on the scoresheet (Temp and Wind boxes).

If you are replaying a 2004, 2002, 1977, 1969, or 1964 game then a Pregame guide is provided that has suggested line-ups for vs left and vs right handed pitchers and a guide to pitchers roles (starting rotations etc) along with a complete listing of all the positions a player played (this is in addition to the two most frequently played positions shown on the player cards). The positions are listed in the order of frequency of games played.

Important - Some things to remember while playing the game: 1) always make sure to refer to the appropriate column of the batters and pitchers card (left column for vs lefties and right column for vs righties) to obtain the appropriate play result number; 2) always check the original dice roll to see if the 3rd die = "0E" as that signals an error check (page 20); 3) make sure the random number cards are shuffled thoroughly (especially important the first game you play); 4) make sure you have made the appropriate fatigue adjustments (see pitcher card ratings above) by inning end at a minimum.

Actual Game Play

Game play is triggered by the roll of 2 six sided die and 1 ten sided die. The dice are read in the order of the white die and then the black die. They are read strictly as rolled and not added together (example: a white 3 and a black 2 are read as 32 not 5). The red die is used for base runner advance situations, some special situations, and it also signals error checks.

The total of the white and black die is then taken to the batters card and are read from his black number columns to get a play result number. There are 3 possible actions to take from this initial play result number:

- A **blue** play result number (equal to 0 or greater than 40) and is **not** result #'s 200 or 300 **with a suffix after it** (example: 200(-1) or 300(0) would not fall in this category) These play result numbers are taken straight to the Play Result Charts for the play description.
- A **blue** play result number off of the batters card that is # 200 or 300 and has a suffix after it (example: 200(-1) or 300(0) would fall into this category) These play result numbers are then referenced to the opposing pitchers columns (his Walk columns if the result # is 300(..) or his K's columns if the # is 200(..)). Use the suffix (-1,0,2 etc) to see if the pitcher contains a play result across from that column # heading. If the pitcher does have a play result # then the pitchers play result # supercedes the batters and is used to obtain the play result off of the Play Results Chart. If the pitchers card does **not** contain a play result, then the play result # is either 200 or 300 depending on which batters play result # you were using. Example: a 200(0) would be read off the play result chart as 200 if the pitchers card did not contain a play result # across from his "(0)" heading in his 200's ratings section.

- A **red** play result number (play result numbers 1 through 40)

This signifies a possible hit or hit by pitch. You would then need to flip a **Flip Card** and reference the hit check side (the side that contains black hit number figures ranging from 0.0 to 18.5 and to the right of each number an accompanying blue shorthand function term). This card can have you perform several different routines depending on the blue shorthand term. Note for 1964 and 1971 seasons disregard any “*” terms (*A, *B etc.) and disregard any “SP” terms (SP-3, SP-2 etc.) as they are referencing Early/Late pitcher ratings and batter scoring position hitter ratings (all seasons except 1964, 1971). I will further explain how to interpret these terms for both classification of seasons below. Here is the guide for the Hit Check terms:

Rng:

Use the batters play result # to get the type of play and the fielder attempting to make the play. A range check will then be performed (see page 20)

(-3):

The pitchers Hit ratings will be checked to see if it contains a play result across from his "-3" heading. If his card does contain a play result # then you will use that pitchers play result # (remember left column is for vs left handed batters and the right column is for vs right handed batters). If his card does not contain a play result # then you will use the original batters play result #

(-2):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers “-2” heading

(-1):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers “-1” heading

(0):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers “0” heading

(1):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers "1" heading

(2):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers "2" heading

(3):

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers "3" heading

(2)*D:

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If the starting pitcher is in the game then his Early rating will be checked if it is the first inning or his Late rating will be checked if it is the 7th inning on. If the appropriate rating (Early or Late) is an D or E then you will use the batters play result #. If it is inning 2 through 6 or the starting pitcher is not in the game or his rating is better than an D (A, B or C) then use the pitchers play result number across from his "2" Hit Ratings heading or use the batters play result # if the pitcher does not have a play result number across from his "2" Hit Rating heading

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers "2" heading

(3)*E:

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If the starting pitcher is in the game then his Early rating will be checked if it is the first inning or his Late rating will be checked if it is the 7th inning on. If the appropriate rating (Early or Late) is an E then you will use the batters play result #. If it is inning 2 through 6 or the starting pitcher is not in the game or his rating is better than an E (A, B, C, or D) then use the pitchers play result number across from his "3" Hit Ratings heading or use the batters play result # if the pitcher does not have a play result number across from his "3" Hit Rating heading.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Refer to (-3) above and following the same routine but check the pitchers "3" heading

***A:**

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If the starting pitcher is in the game then his Early rating will be checked if it is the first inning or his Late rating will be checked if it is the 7th inning on. If the appropriate rating (Early or Late) is an A then you will use the **Special Situations Outs Chart** to obtain the play result #. If his rating is worse than an A (B, C, D, or E), or if it is inning 2 through 6, or if the starting pitcher is no longer in the game then use the batters original play result #.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

***B:**

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If the starting pitcher is in the game then his Early rating will be checked if it is the first inning or his Late rating will be checked if it is the 7th inning on. If the appropriate rating (Early or Late) is an A or B you will use the **Special Situations Outs Chart** to obtain the play result #. If his rating is worse than a B (C, D, or E) or if it is inning 2 through 6, or if the starting pitcher is no longer in the game, then use the batters original play result #.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

SP-1

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If there are runners in scoring position (at least a runner on 2nd base) then refer to the batters SP rating and if it is less than or equal to “-1” (-1, -2 or -3) then go to the **Special Situations Outs Chart** to obtain the play result #. If runners are not in scoring position or if the batters SP rating is greater than -1 (0,1 etc.) use the batters play result # to obtain the play description.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

SP-2

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If there are runners in scoring position (at least a runner on 2nd base) then refer to the batters SP rating and if it is less than or equal to “-2” (-2 or -3) then go to the **Special Situations Outs Chart** to obtain the play result #. If runners are not in scoring position or if the batters SP rating is greater than -2 (-1,0 etc.) use the batters play result # to obtain the play description.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

SP-3

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

If there are runners in scoring position (at least a runner on 2nd base) then refer to the batters SP rating and if it is equal to “-3” then go to the **Special Situations Outs Chart** to obtain the play result #. If runners are not in scoring position or if the batters SP rating is greater than -3 (-2,-1 etc.) use the batters play result # to obtain the play description.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

SP-1*A (or any other combination of batter scoring position rating (SP) check and pitcher Early/Late rating check (*A or *B)

All Seasons Except 1964, 1971:

Follow the appropriate SP routine (SP-1, SP-2, or SP-3 depending on the blue term) above and if a scoring position out did not occur then follow the appropriate Early/Late routine (*A or *B depending on the blue term). If neither routine is applicable (didn't lead to a special situations out) then use the batters play result # to obtain the play description.

1964, 1971 Seasons:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart

Btr #:

Use the play result # from the batters card to obtain the play description from the Play Results Chart.

Game Play Examples

ROGER CLEMENS T/Right [gb]
 P E: 8 1996 Bos
 B/Right Hit: Generic
 Games: 34 GS: 34 IP: 242
 ERA: 3.63 W/L: 10-13 SV's: 0
 SBR: 3 SBF: 0 Fatigue: 20
 Early: A Late: E
 Vs Lefties: HR: -5
 Vs Righties: HR: -4

HIT RATING		WALK RATING	
(1 to 40)		(300's)	
<u>Vs L</u>	<u>Vs R</u>	<u>Vs L</u>	<u>Vs R</u>
-3	106r	-2	
-2	111	-1	60
-1	89 104	0	60
0	81 110	1	61 60
1	68 200	2	53 57
2	61 75	3	53 57
3	61 67		

BERNIE WILLIAMS B/Both [gb]
 CF F: 4 E: 17 Arm: C 1996 Nyy
 B/R: B SB/R: 1 SBF: 0
 Vs Right ab's: 378 .272 Norm
 H/R: B SP: 3 HIT: 8.0

	<u>Vs L</u>	<u>Vs R</u>
11	18	5
12	124s	200(-3)
13	30	200(-1)
14	2	200(1)
15	300	300(-1)
16	41	34
21	41	121s
22	41	50
23	200(2)	44

Examples: Using partial 1996 Roger Clemens card as the pitcher and the partial 1996 Bernie Williams card as the hitter with a runner on first in the 3rd inning (note play result numbers have been changed from actual Williams card to allow a more thorough example):

Original dice roll: White die 2, Black die 2, Red die 8
 Result: Blue Play Result # 50 on Williams card vs righties (right column) would be read directly from the runner on first column of the Play Results Chart as a Long Fly to CF. No base runner

advance since there is no is base
advance shortcut given after the
play result. Note: if Williams
was facing a left handed pitcher
the play result # would have
been # 41.

Original dice roll: White die 1, Black die 1, Red die 0E

Result: Red Play Result # 5 on Williams
chart vs righties, flip card is
used, using Williams Hit rating
of 8 we get term (3)*E,
checking Clemen's pitcher card
vs LHB's (Williams being a
switch hitter would be batting
from the left side) for suffix (3)
in his hits column we get play
result # 61, and since we are in
the 3rd inning we don't need to
worry about the "*E" (used for
a starting pitcher's Early or Late
rating in the 1st or 7th inning
on), play result # 61 off of the
runner on 1st column of the
Play Result Charts reads as
REG. GROUNDER to 2B
(RG1) and since the red ten sided
die = 0E you'd get the second
baseman's error rating and flip
another flip card to check for an
error (see page 18), if no error
you'd use the (RG1) base
advance short-cut to yield base
advance given directly below
Regular Grounder descriptions
of: 1 -> fo; 0 -> dpc and check
for a possible double play on
the Tri Fold Charts (RG DP
Check chart). Note: see
Reading the Play Result Charts
on pg 21 to learn to read BSB
base advance nomenclature.
Also, if Clemens would have
been facing a right handed
batter the play result number

would have been # 67.

Original dice roll: White die 1, Black die 6, Red die 6

Result: Red Play Result # 34 on

Williams card vs righties, flip card is used, using Williams Hit rating of 8 we get term "(-3)", checking Clemens pitcher card vs LHB's we find that Clemens has play result # 106r since there is a runner on we do use 106 (the "r" suffix means the pitcher only supercedes the batters play result if there are runners on base) for the play result which taken to the runner on 1st Play Result chart yields LINE OUT to 3B and no base advance. Note: if Clemens had been facing a right handed batter then he would not have had a play result # across from his Hits "(-3)" column, so the original batters play result # would have been used (lets say for the sake of another example that Williams was actually hitting from the right side then #34 (batters original play result #) would have been used for the runner on first portion of the Play Results Charts to get play result of SINGLE (fb) to LF (SGL2) and base advance of: 1 - > 2).

Original dice roll: White die 1, Black die 5, Red die 2

Result: Blue Play Result # 300(-1) off

Williams card vs righties, checking Clemens vs LHB's in his 300's card "-1" column we find he does not have a play result and thus Williams play result # of 300 is used for a base on balls.

Original dice roll: White die 2, Black die 3, Red die 4
Result: Blue Play Result # 44 off of Williams chart vs righties, taken straight to runner on 1st portion of Play Results Charts since the 3rd die = 4 we get DEEP FLY to RF since all deep flies are checked for home runs first you'd reference the Deep Fly - Home Run Check Chart on the Tri Fold Chartsto check for home run, if no home run use the base advance given on the play result chart for # 44.

Misc Plays

Errors

Error checks should be done when the red ten-sided die equals 0E on the original dice roll that is read off of the batters card or when referenced off the rare play chart. The error checks are done on all plays in which a fielder is involved except, walks, strikeouts and Wild Plays. There are 5 different error categories that are referenced depending on the play result involved. A new flip card needs to be flipped and refer to the lower portion of the fielding side of the flip card and the appropriate category: GB for any ground balls, FB for any fly balls, POP for any pop ups, foul pop ups and Line Outs (note for Line Outs the 6 sided black die must also be even to warrant an error check), HIT for any hit play results, STL for steal attempts. These categories are used to find the error rating that the fielder must have at a minimum to not commit an error. If the error check is being performed on a GB or HIT and the error rating # on the flip card is followed by an "*" then the error is a 2 base error if an error is committed (his error rating was not greater than or equal to the number given). Note that the odds of committing errors vary depending on the type of play that is being checked (ex. chances of errors on pop ups are much less than on ground balls). Error checks on hits should be referenced after the standard base advance is given (only auto advances - no managers decisions advances unless there is no error). Errors committed on fly balls are all 2 base errors.

There is an optional advanced error description individual chart page for ground ball and outfielder errors. You'd reroll the 10 sided die and use the chart on the separate chart page to get a visual description of how the error was committed and a more advance base advance system.

Range Plays and Optional Ball Park Effects

There are two ways to resolve a range play: 1) by using the range rating number given in the middle of the fielding side of the flip card; or 2) using the green optional Ball Park "BP" rating given on some flip cards following the range rating number requirement in the middle of the flip card.

There is also an outfielder range check that reflects how quickly the fielder gets to singles and doubles and this is the OF CK routine (described below after standard range check).

A Standard Range Check (no BP # on the flip card or electing to not use the optional Ball Park Effects):

Range Plays can be triggered by either the Hit Check Chart (see above) or directly from the Play Result Charts. You'll need to flip a flip card and the appropriate fielders range rating is compared to the Flip Card rating (center of flip card) and if it is less than the Flip Card then the fielder makes the play. If the flip card reads "MP" then the fielder makes the play no matter what his range rating is. If the flip card reads "DNMP" then the fielder does not make the play no matter what his range rating is. Depending on where the range play originates from will determine how base advance is resolved.

A) Range Plays originating from the Hit Check Charts (Original Play Result #'s 1 to 40)

If the fielder makes the play refer to the Descriptions for Range Plays Made on Hit Numbers (0-39) chart on the Range Plays page that gives you a description on how the hit was taken away and the base advance for any base runners. If the play is not made by the fielder then the play result and the base advance remain the same as the original play result (think of it as a hit that wasn't taken away), and if it is on a Deep Fly – first check for a home run and if no home run then rule it a Double (otw). There are no range checks on HBP's (play result # 40). If the hit check chart indicates a range check on a HBP then it is always a hit by pitch. On ground ball singles refer to the Fielder For GB Single Range Checks chart on the Range

Plays page to get the infielder whose range should be checked by using the field that the single was hit to, the side of the plate the batter is hitting from, and the batters power rating.

B) Range Plays originating from the Play Result Charts (Original Play Result #'s greater than 40)

If the play is made then the original play result # is used for the play result and base advance (think of this as an out that remained an out or an out that wasn't turned into a hit by bad fielding).

If the play is not made refer to the Hits on Out Play Result Type Range Checks chart on the Range Plays separate charts page to get the type of hit the previous out result now becomes (example: a range check on a Normal Fly turns into a single if the play is not made).

Using the Optional Ball Park Effects (a BP # on the flip card following the standard range fielder number requirement):

If there is a green BP # following the range rating number requirement then the Ball Park ratings are used instead of the fielders range rating to resolve the play (except for Deep Flys since they take into account the ball parks separate left and right handed batters ratings on every Deep Fly so the optional effects are not necessary. You would resolve these with the standard range check routine above). To resolve the range play using the BP # you would take the value of the BP rating to the Ball Park card of the home team and refer to the appropriate column (determined by the type of play being checked – single, long fly etc.) to resolve the play.

Example: the BP rating from the flip card equals "1". The range check is originated from the hit check chart and originated from a "Single to CF" play result # from the batters card. You would refer to the "Singles/Normal Fly/Ground Balls" column on the Ball Park card and reference the "1" row to get the play result. Once you have referred to the Ball Park Card you will either get a hit result (Single, Double, or Triple) or an "Out" result.

Hit Results

If the range play originated from the Hit Check Chart (play result #'s 1 - 40) then use the original play result number for base advance. If the range play originated from the Play Result Charts (play result #'s greater than 40) then refer to the Hits on Out Play Result Type Range Checks chart on the separate Range Plays charts page for base advance.

Out Results

If the range play originated from the Hit Check Chart (play result #'s 1 - 40) then refer to the Descriptions for Range Plays Made on Hit Numbers (0-39) chart on the Range Plays page to get a description on how the hit was taken away and the base advance for any base runners. If the range play originated from the Play Result Charts (play result #'s greater than 40) then use the original play result # for the out description and base advance.

Optional Routine for Optional Ballpark Effects

To increase fielder involvement when using the optional ballpark effects adjust the the green BP # with the fielders fielding rating. Here is an adjustment chart:

<u>Fielders Fielding Rating</u>	<u>BP # Adjustment</u>
1	+2
2	+1
3	-1
4	-2

Ballpark Peculiarities

These are unusual characteristics of some ballparks and are referenced with an asterisk. These override the preceding "Hit Results" and "Out Results" descriptions and base advance and are used instead. These descriptions are located underneath the ballpark picture.

Triples in the Doubles Column

The "-4" row in the doubles/long flys column contains a split play result that uses the 3rd die to resolve whether there is a double or triple. If the 3rd die's value falls in the triples range only give the batter a triple if his B/R rating = "A" or "B". If his rating equals "C" then he has a double. The triple should be scored as a triple to right field.

OF CK Range Routine

With your new Level 3 Charts pages you will find a new base advance suffix on some singles and doubles. The suffix will be listed in red in parenthesis after the Single or Double Play Result. When they are encountered you should do the following:

- 1) Check the lower portion of the fielding side of the flip side labeled **OF CK** (underneath the regular Hit or Out Range Check portion of the flip card) and look for the section for the play result you are referencing (SNG for Singles or DBL for Doubles). To the right of the SNG or DBL header is a qualifier to see if the outfielder was successful on Singles in keeping a Single a Single (or if his rating is higher than the qualifier then a Single would be turned into a Double due to poor fielding) or on Doubles turning a would be Double into a Single (due to outstanding range and quickness by the outfielder in getting to the potential Double).

Example 1: A play result of SINGLE (fb) to CF (**OF CK**). Flip a flip card and the OF CK section of the flip card in the SNG section has a qualifier of “< 4”. Check the center fielders range rating and if it is less than or equal to 3 the single remains a single. However if the center fielders rating is 4 then the single is now a Double as the outfielder was late in getting to the hit or was unable to prevent it from getting past him.

Example 2: A play result of DOUBLE (dtl) to LF (**OF CK**). Flip a flip card and the OF CK section of the flip card in the DBL section has a qualifier of “< 2”. Check the left fielders range rating and if it is greater than or equal to 2 the Double remains a Double. However if the center fielders rating is 1 then the Double is now a Single as the outfielder was able to get to the potential Double quickly and also prevented it from getting past him.

- 2) For base advance on OF CK hits:

Singles (whether off an initial Single or a Double that was turned into a Single) can have either “norm” or “Z” base advance codes. For “norm” base advance use the guide given on the Play Result charts and use the SGL2, SGL3 or SGL4 results given underneath the Singles section for each base situation. For a “Z” result, if there is a runner on 1st (1st, 1st & 3rd, 1st & 2nd etc.) and if the runner on 1st has a BR rating of “A” then he scores from 1st on the single. For all other situations a “norm” base advance is used.

Doubles (whether off an initial Double or a Double that was originally a Single play result and turned into a Double) will always show a “Z” base advance code off the flip card but the only time this rare base advance will qualify is if the base situation is either runner on 2nd or runners on 2nd and 3rd and outs less than 2. If this base situation prerequisite exists and if the runner on 2nd has a BR rating = “C” then he only advances to 3rd due to his misreading of the flyball / hit. For all other situations the base advance is a normal 2 base advance for the runner on 2nd and a Coaches Decision to attempt a score from 1st (1 -> cd) if that situation exists.

Deep Flys

On all Deep Flys you must first check to see if there is a home run. The following three items are added together for the figure that is used on the **Deep Fly - Home Run Check Chart** (located on the **Tri Fold Charts**):

- Pitcher’s Home Run Rating (vs lefties or righties batters)
- Ballpark Home Run Rating (for lefties or righties batters)
- Wind Effect (if wind is blowing in or out to the field that the deep fly is hit to)

If there is no home run then reference the original play result # to check for possible base runner advance.

Stolen Base Routine

There are 2 basic steps to the stolen base attempt: 1) go to the appropriate "Jump" chart on the Tri Fold Charts (either for a possible steal attempt of second or a possible steal attempt of third base); 2) if the base runner is able to attempt a steal (got the jump) then go to the Stolen Base chart on the same Misc Situations page.

- 1) "Jump" chart - Add together the base runners SBF rating and the pitchers SBF rating and use the chart to see if a steal can be attempted. For classic seasons use only the base the runners SBF rating for the chart. If an error check is required (10 sided die value = “0e”) and if black 6 side die has an even value (2,4, or 6) then use the “FB” error section of the flip card and the pitchers error rating

to check for a possible errant pick off throw by the pitcher.

- 2) Stolen Base chart - For modern seasons and 1969 you'd add the pitchers steal rating to the catchers arm rating and divide that total in half. For the catchers arm rating make the following conversion to convert the Catchers Arm alphanumeric rating to a numeral:

<u>Catchers Arm Rating</u>	<u>Numeral Value</u>
A	-2
B	-1
C	0
D	+1
E	+2

Add this combined figure to the base runners Steal rating and use that figure for the chart.

Example: Pitchers Steal Rating = 1
Catchers Arm Rating = A
Base Runners Steal Rating = 1

Defense: Pitcher +1
Catcher -2
= -1 divide by 2 = -.5
Add to Base Runner 1
Total Steal Rating for chart = +.5

For classic seasons add only the Catchers Arm and the Base Runners Steal Rating. **Important:** if you are attempting a steal of third base then you'll need to add one to the total dice roll before reading the chart.

If there is an **error check** (3rd die = "0E") or referenced by specific chart results you need to flip a new flip card and use the HIT error rating and add one to that rating to compare with the catchers "E" rating. Example: flip card HIT error rating = 10 - you'd add one to that rating to make it an 11 and the catchers "E" rating must be at least equal to 11 to avoid committing the error. If he does make the error then rule the play as a stolen base and a one base error on the catcher. The base runner attempting the steal would end up either on 3rd base if he was attempting a steal of 2nd or he would score on the error if he was attempting a steal of 3rd.

Hit and Run

A hit and run has the following effects:

On all K's :	Subtract 2.5 from base runners steal rating
On all GB's :	There is no double play and the batter is out at first.
On LO's :	The lead runner is doubled off.
On all Singles to Cf & Rf:	Auto 2 base advance for base runners
On all Singles to Lf	If baserunner on 1st B/R = A and 3rd die = 3-9 or B/R = B and 3rd die = 7-9 goes to 3rd; "C" only advance to 2nd
On all Doubles :	Any runner on 1st scores

Sacrifice Bunts

You need to reference the appropriate chart (see optional ratings and routines on page 30), Roll all 3 dice, check the 10 sided die to make sure no error check (10 sided die = "0E") then reroll the 3rd die to determine the fielder and if an error check is needed use the GB error chart. If an error is made add the extra base or bases to the original play result (example: if there is an error in which the sacrifice is successful add the one or two base advance to the base where the lead runner was sacrificed to and the batter would be either on 1st or 2nd depending on whether it was a one or two base error; if the error is made on failed sacrifice bunt a one base error would make the lead runner safe at the base he was attempting to be sacrificed to and a 2 base error would move him and anyone other base runner up an extra base - batter would end up at 2nd).

Passed Ball/Wild Pitch Checks

Whenever a play result number of "0" is taken from the batters cards and if there are runners on base then you need to refer to the **Passed Ball/Wild Pitch Chart** and use the 3rd die and the defensive catchers "F" (fielding) rating to see if a passed ball/wild pitch has been committed (note if you are playing the 1995 season then refer to the 3rd die and if its value equals 0 - 6 or -7 - +6 if you are using the optional pitcher Wild Pitch ratings and have adjusted the 3rd die value then you have a wild pitch/passed ball and all base runners advance one base). If a wild pitch/passed ball was committed reroll the 10 sided die and refer to the chart directly

below the Passed Ball/Wild Pitch Chart to see how the official scorer ruled the errant pitch (wild pitch or a passed ball).

Reading the Play Result Charts

First, if there are a range of numbers between 0 and 9 in parenthesis preceding the play result, then you need to use the 3rd die to reference the correct play result.

Here's a list of the abbreviations used and some examples on how to read the Play Result charts for base advance. There are horizontal lines within each base position category (bases empty, runner on 1st, and scoring position) that group similar play result numbers (singles, doubles, hard grounders would all be grouped separately) that contain base advance shortcuts (in green after at the end of each play result number and defined at the end of each group). Example: With runners in scoring position, play result #'s 2 through 7 have horizontal lines grouping them together for base advance short-cuts of **DF1**, **DF2**, and **DF3**. For the runners in scoring position column, the results are given for every base situation so you'll only need to refer to the base situation that you have (Example: play result #'s 30 is SINGLE (fb) to CF (**SGL3**) and base advance is given for a runner on 2nd and a runner on 1st since you could have the scoring position situation without having a runner on 2nd then you'd obviously disregard the runner on 2nd base advance in that situation). Finally, base advances that are obvious (runner on 3rd scores on singles, runner on 2nd scores on a double etc.) are not shown on the play result charts. Here's a list of the abbreviations used:

ABBREVIATION

Numbers (not in brackets or followed by "outs")

- 0** = Batter
- 1** = runner on 1st
- 2** = runner on 2nd
or adv to 2nd base
if followed by "->"
- 3** = runner on 3rd
or adv to 3rd base
if followed by "->"

MEANING

The base where the base runner begins the play and when followed by "->" the base where the base runner advances to if it meets the priority given
Example: 2(7) -> 4 would be read as runner on 2nd advances to 4 (home) if 3rd die value is greater than or equal to 7. Note

4 = adv to home (runner scores)	sometimes the baserunner will automatically move up (example: 2 -> 4)
Black Numbers (<u>in brackets</u>)	Minimum value of 3rd die necessary for base advance listed
Black Letters (in brackets) (A, B, or C)	B/R rating of base runner (note: if followed by number then read as that B/R rating required along with that minimum value of the 3rd die. Example: 1(A1, B3, C7) would be read as runner on first if B/R rating = 's A then 3rd die value must be >= 1 for the base advance etc.
cd	Coaches Decision: refer to appropriate coaches decisions chart for that situation (on the Coaches Decisions Charts page)
fo	Force Out: runner is forced out at next base
dpc	Double Play Check: refer to the appropriate base adv double play check chart (RG or HG) on the Coaches Decisions Charts page
InIn	Infield In
InBk	Infield Back
iihc	Infield in hit check chart: refer to the appropriate chart on the Coaches Decision Charts page to find if the

out result # turned into a GB single due to the infield in.

**Green Base Advance
Shortcuts in Brackets
Following the Play Results**

After play results are the base advance shortcut headings used to refer to actual base advance after that groups play results (example: play result #5 (3-9) has green adv shortcut of (DF3) so you'd refer to the (DF3) heading in the Scoring Position result numbers column which yields base advance of "3 -> 4: 2 -> 3"

You can also encounter a base advance shortcut reading of (cd / SGL3) or (cd / SGL4). In either case if the base runner has a B/R rating of "A" or "B" then use the appropriate SGL 1st to 3rd Coaches Decisions chart to decide base advance. If the base runner has a B/R rating of "C" then use the normal base advance suffix given (SGL3 for cd / SGL3) or (SGL4 for cd / SGL4).

Final Example: SINGLE (gb) to RF (SGL4)

(SGL4): < 2 outs: 2(7) -> 4 or cd
2 outs: 2(2) -> 4 or 2 -> cd
< 2 outs: 1(A1, B3, C7) -> 3
2 outs: 1(A0, B1, C5) -> 3

This would be read as - (line one) if less than 2 outs: runner on second auto scores if 3rd die is greater than or equal to seven or if 3rd die is less than seven then refer to the coaches decision chart to decide if you'd like to try to score. Line two - if two outs then

runner on second auto scores if 3rd die is greater than or equal to 2 or if less than 2 then it's a coaches decision to attempt score. Line three - if less than 2 outs then runner on first advances to third if his B/R rating = A and 3rd die is ≥ 1 or B/R rating = B and 3rd die value is ≥ 3 or B/R rating - C and 3rd die is ≥ 7 . Line four - if 2 outs then runner on first advances to third if his B/R rating = A and 3rd die is ≥ 0 (he advances) or B/R rating = B and 3rd die value is ≥ 1 or B/R rating - C and 3rd die is ≥ 5 . Note that since this is a single then if the base runner in any of the situations listed above doesn't meet the requirements to auto advance and if the coaches decision (on runner on 2nd) is to not try for the extra base advance then it is the standard one base advance for the runner.

Reading the Errors, Coaches Decisions and Misc. Charts

After each chart heading in parenthesis there are the number of dice required for the reroll. If the chart has no amount or parenthesis and a 3rd 10 sided die value is referenced then it's an auto check of the 3rd ten sided die (no re-roll).

Weather Effects

Use the individual ball park weather effects team by team sheets (in the Weather or Pregame book). You'll need to choose the month and time of day (day or night) of the game you are about to play. You first roll 3 dice for the game time temperature. Read the dice exactly as you would for a game (white then black die) to get your base temperature. Note: if the temperature is followed by "RC" or "Dome" then this means the roof is closed and there are no wind effects (no need to roll for wind direction or velocity). The base temperature (if no roof closure) is adjusted (added to or subtracted from) by your red 3rd die (see 3rd die adjustment chart below) and write this total for your game time temp on your score sheet. Next, roll for the wind direction. You only need to roll 2 dice for this figure. When you get the numeral value of the wind direction use the chart below to get your direction and write this on your score sheet. Finally, roll for the wind velocity. Use all 3 dice and read white die and black die for your base velocity and adjust this figure with your 3rd red die adjustment (use chart below) and write this value on your score sheet.

3rd Red 10 Sided Die Adjustment Values

<u>Red Die Value</u>	<u>Value Added To or Subtracted From Temp or Wind Velocity</u>
0	-4
1	-3
2	-2
3	-1
4 or 5	0
6	+1
7	+2
8	+3
9	+4

Note: If ball park chart base value has a "+" following it (i.e. 75+) then treat negative values as positive for red die adjustments. Also, if chart base value has a "-" following it (i.e. 10-) then treat all positive red die adjustments as negative (for example if you 3rd die roll was 7 then make your adjustment -2 instead of +2).

Wind Direction Guide

<u>Numeric Value From Ball Park Sheets</u>	<u>Game Time Wind Direction</u>
1	Out to Left Field
2	Out to Center Field
3	Out to Right Field
4	Left Field to Right Field
5	In from Left Field
6	In from Center Field
7	In from Right Field
8	Right Field to Left Field

Here is the affect your game time temperature has on the starting pitcher's fatigue. Again, if you used the program to generate your line-ups then whatever temperature it generated has taken this affect already into account, thus you'd need to add/subtract that adjustment back out of your starting pitchers fatigue given on your score sheet and then make whatever adjustment is necessary for your manual rolling of the weather effects. Deduct or add the following amounts given:

<u>Day/Night</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Fatigue Affect</u>
Day	> 90	- 4

Night	> 90	- 2
Both	56 through 77	+ 2

For the wind conditions you'll need to write the adjustment that will be used on DF's (deep flys) on you score sheet. Use the following guide to get your adjustment to the field the wind is blowing in (subtract the given value) or out (add the given value):

<u>Wind Velocity</u>	<u>DFB Affect</u>
0 to 4 mph	no affect
5 to 9 mph	1
10 to 14 mph	2
15 to 19 mph	3
20 to 24 mph	4
> or = 25 mph	5

Note: A quick guide of these charts and how to use them is on the back of the Errors/Coaches Decisions page.

Optional Ratings and Routines

Double Play Ratings (All Seasons)

All shortstops and second basemen are rated for their ability to complete a double play. The ratings range from -1 (excellent) to +1 (poor). These ratings can only be used when the "HG and RG DP Check" charts are referenced from the Play Result Charts. Simply add or subtract the double play attempts "middle man" (second baseman if ball is hit to the third baseman or shortstop or the shortstop if the ball is hit to the first or second baseman) DP rating from the 10 sided die value before referencing the HG or RG DP Check chart to obtain the correct play result.

Wild Pitch Ratings (All Seasons)

All pitchers are rated for their propensity to throw a wild pitch. Ratings range from +5 (excellent) to -7 (poor). When there is a batters play result # of '0' then add or subtract the pitchers wild pitch rating to the 10 sided die before using the catchers rating and the 10 sided die new value on the "Passed Ball / Wild Pitch Check" chart.

Individual Pitcher Pickoff / Balk Ratings (1969, 1977, 1995, 1996, 2004 Seasons)

All pitchers are rated for their pickoff move. The routine uses the chart located either on the Level 3 trifold charts or for Level 2 or 1 players on the back side of page 3 of the Wild Play charts and is referenced on actual steal attempts (after a “jump” has been successfully attained) on die rolls 11 and 12 for all pitchers and also die rolls of 13 for pitchers rated either “Pr” (an automatic balk occurs) or “Ex” (an automatic pickoff occurs).

Run On Contact Offensive Option

This offensive game strategy can be employed only in non force situations (runner on third or runners on 1st and 3rd or runners on 2nd and 3rd) with the infield in and less than 2 outs.

This strategy when employed has your runner on 3rd breaking for home immediately upon the batter making contact thus this allowing for the possibility of scoring on hard grounders and regular grounders that are played by the infielder where with the infield in this not normally possible (they are forced to hold).

However, it also means the runner is committed to attempt scoring and depending on the type of ground ball hit it can increase the odds of him getting thrown out at the plate and also increases the odds of line out double plays. This strategy is a way for the offense to counteract the defensive option of bringing the infield in when they desperately (or just want to gamble) want the run to score. The different play results when this option is used are built into the game charts.

Guarding The Lines Defensive Option

This defensive game strategy can be employed as a late inning option in close games to reduce the chance of doubles down the line (note advise employing only from 8th Inn on in 1 run game).

Make the following adjustments when employed:

- On all DBLs dtl check 10 sided die value
(0-4) DBL-dtl (5-9) HG to either 3B or 1B depending on field hit to
- On all HGs to 3B or 1B check 10 sided die value
(0-5) HG (6-9) SGL-gb to either LF or RF depending on infielder ball hit to (1 base adv if outs < 2 and 2 base adv if outs = 2.

Conservative Base Running Styles Option

You have an option of putting your team into a conservative base running styles. This style could be used when a team falls behind to the point as to where you would not want to risk a single base advance due to the possibility of it ending or decreasing the chance

of a multi run inning. When employed all base runner BR ratings are decreased 1 level. Thus a “C” BR rated runner becomes a “C-“ runner (note this does not apply to the batter – only runners already on base). Also, on the Tri Folds in the Back Base runner Advance on Coaches Decision plays at the plate and in the OF CK Arm section all “DBL” and “Out at 2nd” original results become “SGL”. Finally, on “TRAILING BASERUNNERS ADVANCE ON COACHES DECISIONS (if play at plate)” disregard any extra advance or batters out attempting to advance an extra base.