



# FIELD SET UP AND SCOREKEEPER CHEAT SHEET

*Updated as of 03.16.2026*

## FIELD SET UP

### Time Required for Field Set Up

Please plan on arriving at least an hour before your game begins if you are the first game (or only game) of the day. Ideally, arrive an hour and a half before. Many have come before you and tried to finish in a half hour or 45 minutes and it never works.

### Steps for Setting Up the Big Field

1. Nail Drag the Field (if you have more than an hour to set up)
2. Mat Drag the Field
3. Hose Down the Field
4. Chalk the Batter's Box
5. Chalk the Field and Set Up the Bases
6. Set Up the Pitching Machine (AA) or Pitcher's Mound (AAA+)

### Steps for Setting Up the T-Ball Field

1. Collect the Items You Need from Storage in the Cart
2. Drag and Hose Down the Field
3. Chalk the Batter's Box
4. Chalk the Infield and Set Up the Bases

### Important Measurements

- Back of Home Plate to First Base: 44ft 4in (T-Ball), 60ft (A, AA, AAA), 70ft (Majors and Seniors)
- Back of Home Plate to Third Base: 44ft 2in (T-Ball), 60ft (A, AA, AAA), 70ft (Majors and Seniors)
- 2nd to 3rd Base Foul Line: 42ft 7in (T-Ball), 60ft (A, AA, AAA), 70ft (Majors and Seniors)
- Half Way Point Between 1st and 2nd (and 2nd and 3rd): 30ft Between

- Back of Home Plate to the Pitching Machine: 46ft (front of the circle should be about 44ft)
- Back of Home Plate to Pitcher's Mound: 46ft (AAA), 52ft (Majors) [measure to the front of the rubber]

## Special Bases to Use

- First Base Double Base with White on One Side Orange on the Other: A, AA, AAA
  - (First Base Single White Base: Majors)
- Long Stemmed Bases: 2nd, 3rd Base T-Ball

## SCOREKEEPING

### T-Ball

- No outs.
- No runs.
- No wins and losses.
- Go through the entire lineup.

### A

- 3 outs. (or through the lineup, whichever comes first)
- No runs.
- No wins and losses.
- 7 pitches per at bat from the coach.
- No balls and strikes.

### AA

- 3 outs.
  - Last inning 3 outs or entire lineup, whichever comes first.
- Count runs.
- Wins and losses.
- 7 pitches per at bat from the pitching machine.
- No balls and strikes.

### AAA

- 3 outs

- Last inning 3 outs or entire lineup, whichever comes first.
- Count runs.
- Wins and losses.
- Strikeouts and walks.
  - No intentional walks.
- Pitch counts and rest in between:
  - 1-20 pitches, the pitcher is required to sit one (1) full day.
  - 21-40 pitches, the pitcher is required to sit two (2) full days.
  - 41-65 pitches, the pitcher is required to sit three (3) full days.
    - For example: If a player throws 60 pitches on Wednesday, they sit Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and are eligible to pitch again Sunday. This rule carries over to the next pitching week.
  - If the pitcher reaches a pitch count threshold – i.e. the 20th or 40th pitch – in the middle of facing a batter, the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends), and still be considered within the previous count range – 1-20 or 21-40, respectively – as long as they do not face another batter.
    - For example, if Joe is pitching to Taylor and he reaches and his 20th pitch creates a count of 3 balls and 2 strikes, he can then finish the at bat without being considered to have pitched more than 20 pitches.
      - The Scorekeeper should note that the pitcher crossed a pitch count threshold during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 20 (or 40 if that is the threshold in question and not this example).
  - If a pitcher reaches the division limit for a day – i.e. 65 pitches – the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends). The pitcher must then be removed from the game and not face another batter.
    - The Scorekeeper needs to let the coaches and umpire know the pitch limit has been reached and should note that the pitcher hit the pitch limit during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 65.

## Majors

- 3 outs
- Count runs.
- Wins and losses.
- Strikeouts and walks.
  - No intentional walks.
- Pitch counts and rest in between:
  - 1-20 pitches the pitcher may return to pitch the following day.
  - 21-40 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 1 full day.
  - 41-60 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 2 full days.
  - 61-85 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 3 full days.

- For example a player throws 80 pitches on Wednesday, they sit Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and are eligible to pitch again Sunday. The rule carries over to the next week.
  - If the pitcher reaches a pitch count threshold – i.e. the 20th, 40th, or 60th pitch – in the middle of facing a batter, the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends), and still be considered within the previous count range – 1-20, 21-40, or 41-60, respectively – as long as they do not face another batter.
    - For example, if Joe is pitching to Taylor and he reaches and his 20th pitch creates a count of 3 balls and 2 strikes, he can then finish the at bat without being considered to have pitched more than 20 pitches.
      - The Scorekeeper should note that the pitcher crossed a pitch count threshold during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 20 (or 40 or 60 if that is the threshold in question and not this example).
  - If a pitcher reaches the division limit for a day – i.e. 85 pitches – the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends). The pitcher must then be removed from the game and not face another batter.
    - The Scorekeeper needs to let the coaches and umpire know the pitch limit has been reached and should note that the pitcher hit the pitch limit during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 85.

## Seniors

- 3 outs
- Count runs.
- Wins and losses.
- Strikeouts and walks.
- Pitch counts and rest in between:
  - 1-30 pitches the pitcher may return to pitch the following day.
  - 31-50 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 1 full day.
  - 51-70 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 2 full days.
  - 71-95 pitches the pitcher is required to sit 3 full days.
    - For example a player throws 80 pitches on Wednesday, they sit Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and are eligible to pitch again Sunday. The rule carries over to the next week.
  - If the pitcher reaches a pitch count threshold – i.e. the 30th, 50th, or 70th pitch – in the middle of facing a batter, the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends), and still be considered within the previous count range – 1-30, 31-50, or 51-70, respectively – as long as they do not face another batter.

- For example, if Joe is pitching to Taylor and he reaches and his 30th pitch creates a count of 3 balls and 2 strikes, he can then finish the at bat without being considered to have pitched more than 30 pitches.
  - The Scorekeeper should note that the pitcher crossed a pitch count threshold during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 30 (or 50 or 70 if that is the threshold in question and not this example).
- If a pitcher reaches the division limit for a day – i.e. 95 pitches – the pitcher may continue pitching until that batter is retired or becomes a runner (or the inning ends). The pitcher must then be removed from the game and not face another batter.
  - The Scorekeeper needs to let the coaches and umpire know the pitch limit has been reached and should note that the pitcher hit the pitch limit during the final at bat and the official pitch count is 95.