

Ratings WorkGroup Guidance on Ratings Questions for Member Cities and Protest Committee Members

Questions 1 thru 3	<p>The definition for these questions relates to the distance a ball is hit - either in the air or on the ground if it went unimpeded. If you hit a ball 200 feet and it rolls to the 300 foot fence, it would be considered a high velocity hit. If you hit a ball that is fielded by an infielder, the velocity depends on how far the ball would have travelled if the fielder had not touched the ball.</p>
	<p>As most fields are not marked at the distances established in these questions it can be difficult to determine the true distance of a hit ball. During regular league season games a league might want to use cones or spray paint a demarcation line to help determine where these distances are on the field to help with who gets these questions.</p>
	<p>60% threshold. For hitting questions we have determined the 60% rule applies to cumulative skill of this question for a player in all World Series qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) plus World Series games. Teams may provide their league, NAGAAA Cup and GSWS scorebooks when defending this question - providing summaries of batting stats will not be sufficient to defend this question.</p>
	<p>To protest this question you would generally have to see this skill performed more than one time. As the distance a ball is hit is usually something that is not recorded in a scorebook, the protested team may provide justification on how the player did not perform this 60% of the time. Possible measures that could be looked at are the numbers of singles, doubles, triples or home runs but this may not completely justify this question.</p>
Question 4	<p>20% threshold. The 20% rule applies to a player's performance in all World Series qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) plus World Series games. Teams may provide their league, NAGAAA Cup and GSWS scorebooks when defending this question - providing summaries of batting stats will not be sufficient to defend this question.</p>
	<p>If in your leagues you do not play on fields with fences or you play on fields with fences greater than 300 feet you should try to use cones or a demarcation line to judge where 300 feet would be on your fields. If you play on fields with fences less than 300 feet use cones or a demarcation line beyond the fence to determine where 300 feet is.</p>
	<p>Protesting this question from performance in one game might not give you the best chance of a successful protest.</p>

<p>Question 5</p>	<p>40% Rule. For hitting questions we have determined that this percentage applies to cumulative skill of this question for a player in all World Series qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) plus World Series games. Teams may provide their league, NAGAAA Cup and GSWS scorebooks when defending this question - providing summaries of batting stats will not be sufficient to defend this question. HOWEVER, it might be difficult to defend a player not having this question if they clearly demonstrate this skill in multiple at bats in one game.</p> <p>If a player only hits to one field, but does so successfully and intentionally and can hit to that field regardless of where the pitch is and shifts their stance to assure the ball goes in that direction, that would demonstrate this skill.</p> <p>You can have a modified batting average of less than .400 and get this question because you don't have to get a base hit to give your team an advantage - you can have at bats that result in outs that gives your team an advantage by advancing runners.</p> <p>The definition and threshold of this question changed for 2021, so players who didn't previously have a yes to Question 5 may need to be reevaluated.</p>
<p>Questions 6 thru 9</p>	<p>The modified batting average of a player should be determined over all the World Series qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) and GSWS games in which the player has plate appearances. Teams may provide their league, NAGAAA Cup and GSWS scorebooks when defending modified batting average questions - providing summaries of modified batting averages will not be sufficient to defend this question.</p> <p>Some leagues do not play in the same Division format as they do at the GSWS. For these leagues you may want to consider looking at just the stats from games against teams that are within the same Division guidelines. You may want to use NAGAAA tournament stats for the Division they play in. If a league only has one B team, for that team you may want to just use the games against the higher level C teams. This same philosophy could be used for any interdivision league play.</p>
<p>Questions 10 thru 12</p>	<p>The 60% rule does not apply to these questions and a player only has to do this once to get the question. The speed for this question is determined running from any of the 4 bases to the next base. It is not just from home to 1st or 3rd to home. It also includes runs from 1st to 2nd or from 2nd to 3rd. They just have to do it at this speed once in any of these situations to get this question.</p> <p>Good evidence of this could be a timed video so a protest committee could judge effort and speed.</p>
<p>Questions 13 and 14</p>	<p>Most WS players should have question 13. Not awarding this question could result in a potential protest.</p> <p>You can have question 13 and not have question 10.</p> <p>The 60% rule applies to these questions and would apply to the player's performance over all the player's WS qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) and GSWS games.</p>

Questions 15 thru 22	The 60% rule applies to these questions and would be applied to the player's performance over all the player's GSWS qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) and GSWS games.
	Please use as guidance the attached map that shows the distance between fielders and the distance they would have to move to catch balls not directly hit at them.
	The 60% rule would be calculated looking at all the balls that the defender had to travel that distance to field. For example, if a player had exactly 10 balls hit toward them over a season requiring them to move 45 feet to attempt to catch - the 60% would be applied to just those 10 balls - if they cleanly field 6 or more of them then they would get this question.
Questions 23 thru 28	The 60% rule applies to these questions and would be applied to the players performance over all the WS qualifying games (league and NAGAAA Cup) and GSWS games. For all of the places in these questions related to throwing a distance regardless of arc or accuracy if the player is able to do this one time it could be deemed they have the ability to do it 60% of the time - however the protested team may present evidence to demonstrate how they are not able to perform the skill 60% of the time.
	In general the distance of a throw from 3rd base to first is 100 feet or more. Depending on how deep the shortstop is playing that distance can be deemed to be 100 feet. Because of this we would expect most players playing in these positions have the capability to throw the ball 100 feet.
	For all the parts of this question that require throwing with accuracy - throwing errors should be recorded as such in the scoreboard. For example, the SS making a throwing error to 1st base could be marked in the book as E6 (T). If these are marked in the scoreboard you could calculate how many times they made the throw and how many were throwing errors to determine the 60%.

This document is designed to serve as an aid to coaches/managers to help interpret the questions and assess players' skills accordingly. While we believe it is a great tool to assist, it is not intended to serve as an independent guide for rating players. Player ratings are the responsibility of each league designee (Commissioner/Coach/Ratings Committee etc...)