

# Tarboro

Parks & Recreation 

## T-ball Coaches Handbook

### **Foreword**

Coaching youth baseball is an exciting and rewarding way to be involved with youth sports. It is not always easy though. A majority of the coaches at Tee-ball level are coaching for the first time and sometimes become overwhelmed or have reservation regarding their new responsibilities. This is not surprising because coaching youngsters requires more than bringing bats and ball to the field. It involves preparing them physically and mentally to compete fairly and safely in the sport of baseball and to provide them with a positive role model.

We hope this handbook will guide you as a coach and that you will experience the many rewards of coaching youth baseball. This handbook will familiarize you with the HNP rules regarding teeball. It will give you coaches' tips regarding baseball and administrative tip to facilitate your coaching responsibilities. The manual will also give suggestions on drills to assist your players on skills development.

Tee-Ball is a baseball game for young boys and girls.  
It is a way to have *fun* while learning how to play.

### **Coaches Introduction**

The ball is not pitched. It is hit off a batting tee. Every player bats and plays in the field. There are no strikeouts or walks (bases on balls). When the ball is hit, don't throw the bat. Runners must stay on base until the ball is hit. There is no stealing. The inning is over when all players have batted once. Player must hit off a tee and no keeping score. Safety helmets must be worn when at bat or on base. At all times, remember **Safety** comes first.

#### **Here is a list of ten points to keep in mind:**

1. Keep things simple
2. Avoid technical information
3. Apply basic fundamentals
4. Use easy to understand terminology and use it consistently
5. Adopt the kids' slang and apply it to your baseball teaching
6. Celebrate the individual talents and differences ... no cloning

7. Work in small groups, we call them stations
8. Keep things interactive and fast moving. This will deal with their attention span
9. **Involvement parents as your helpers. This is absolutely important.**
10. Whenever possible, make things into a game. KEEP IT FUN!

## **T-Ball Tips for Coaches**

1. As a coach, get organized; develop a plan **before** for your practices and game situations. Learn as much about tee-ball and baseball as you can.
2. Remember to present your material in kids' terms. Successful coaches know their audience and use analogies and common visual imagery for their coaching tools. For Tee-Ball players, these images are best when they are a bit dramatic
3. Don't assume anything. Go over all the basics: Where all the bases are, the defensive positions, which way to run to first, when to start and stop running, how to hold a bat and glove, number of outs, innings, fouls etc. It may be second nature to us, but these kids have never played baseball before
4. One of the most difficult things a coach has to do is see the twelve players on the field who are not related to him or her. Remember to be a coach on the field and a parent off the field. If possible have your assistants instruct your son or daughter to avoid conflicts
5. Coaches need the assistance of their players' parents. Parents are normally willing to help out but are usually reluctant to come forward unless asked to assist. If you give them specific things to do, they will be more comfortable.
6. On the field, you have to be a teacher as well as a coach. Teach them what they need to know, show them what you taught them, practice the things you taught them over and over, then be prepared to do it all over again
7. To make the most of your practice time, break the team up into two or three groups, depending on the number of coaches. This will enable you to keep more kids occupied and less bored. Remember the attention span of a 5-6 year old is measured in minutes, if not seconds.

8. The game: Sit the players on the bench in the batting order. Only the on-deck batter should have a bat in their hands. Horsing around on the bench will translate into foolish behavior in the field. Place batting tee directly on top of plate. Position batter slightly back of tee. See illustration below



9. Keep the parents informed as much as possible. Give parents your phone number and try to insist that parents call or text if their child will not be at a game. Create a team group text or a WhatsApp group.

## **Coaches Checklist**

### First base

Show where 1st base person is to stand when no runner is on base and when one is on the base. Practice fielding plays; ball thrown to 1B by infielders.

### Second base

Position player in place, anticipating action. Practice fielding plays; such as, tagging a runner out at 2nd base and if running in the base line to the base.

### Shortstops

Show positions: one between 2B and 3B. Practice fielding balls and throwing to 1B or 2B for an out. Remind them they can tag a runner.

### Third base

Show position, anticipating action. Practice action such as, player diving to knock down ball and fielding pop-ups in foul territory.

## Pitcher

Stands in pitcher's area but acts as an infielder. Practice fielding ball and throwing to 1B. This position sees a lot of action and the player must pay attention.

## General infield activity

Catching short fly balls.

Field balls and throwing to a base or to home plate. (Do not run with ball)

Tagging runners on the base path.

Relaying a ball from an outfielder to a base; to the catcher at home plate.

## Outfielders

Position players.

Practice catching fly balls in a crowd. "I've got it"

Practice catching ground balls and throwing to infield.

Have one outfielder receive relay from another and throwing to an infielder.

## Batter

Give basic hitting instructions.

Practice hitting ball, then dropping bat properly and running to first. Don't watch the ball when running to first base.

## Base Runners

Player on base watch what next batter does; where the ball goes.

No sliding in t-ball.

## Bench

Team sits in batting order, watching and encouraging the batter.

Coach talks to team: Listen for instructions. Play fair; follow the rules. **Have fun!**

## Talking to the team after the game

Summarize team's activity. Be specific and recognize progress. Note any humorous thing that happened.

No public criticism; as necessary, take player aside.

What's next: i.e. practice at home, next team practice and game schedule (tell parents)

## **Tee-Ball Skills Checklist**

### ***Throwing***

Throwing is one of the most important skills in baseball. Stress to your players that accuracy is more important than speed. Teach them to throw over the top and not side arm. This creates bad habits that are hard to change later. Thumb under the ball.

#### *Windup*

Bring the throwing arm back and up, turn your front shoulder so it is pointing at the target. The glove hand points toward the target. The arm extends behind the body with wrist cocked and elbow bent

#### *Delivery*

As you start your delivery you pick up the lead foot and stride toward the target. As the lead foot touches the ground, the hips rotate toward the target. Release the ball in front of the body and follow-through. Always look at the target throughout the throw.

#### *Follow- Through*

The follow-through ends with the throwing arm down in the front of the body and the feet almost parallel, in a balance ready position.

### ***Catching***

A major defensive skill is catching. Initially, some players will be afraid of catching a baseball. That fear will make them flinch right before the ball reaches their glove. This will cause them to drop the ball instead of catching it, or worse, the ball may hit them. This can create a fear that can eventually cause players to quit.

Teaching players the correct catching technique is not easy. You must first overcome their fear of getting hit with the ball. Demonstrate that the ball is softer than a standard hard ball. You might want to work with some of your players with a tennis ball for the first couple weeks.

### *Catching the baseball*

Keep your eyes on the ball

Have both hands ready, with arms relaxed and extended toward the ball

Bend the elbows to absorb the force of the throw

Watch the ball into the glove and squeeze it

### **Hitting**

Hitting a baseball is probably the most difficult skill to master in baseball. Five separate hitting components should be taught to young players: grip, stance, stride, swing and finish.

#### *Grip*

Grip the bat firmly (don't squeeze) hands together above the knob with the middle knuckles lined up. (The player at this level should be encouraged to hold onto the bat until contact is made and then to drop the bat vs. throwing it).

#### *Stance*

Players should be comfortable in the batter's box. Don't try to make every batter assume the same stance, but do stress these basics:

Feet comfortably wider than shoulders, set in a square stance

Toes pointing towards the tee/plate

Knees slightly bent with weight centered on the balls of the feet.

Upper body bent slightly at the waist, eyes focused on the ball

Bat at a 45 deg angle to the hands

Elbows out from the body and flexed, point towards the ground

#### *Stride*

The stride is a triggering motion to begin the motion of the shoulders hips and knees as the pitcher releases the ball. This will become a more useful tool as the players develop but for now a small stride of the front foot toward the mound will be a good start to force some weight distributions and begin their swing sequence.

#### *Swing*

Adjust the tee with the ball set even to the hitter's waist. The legs and hips initiate the swing. Eyes on the ball. Shoulders level; bat and head steady. The swing should be level to slightly downward bring

the bat through the center of the ball. Watch the bat hit the ball; keep your head down. Extend arms and follow through. Focus on making contact and not swing too hard.

### *Finish*

Balanced position when the swing is over. Do not watch the ball.  
Drop the bat and run hard to first base.

### ***Base Running***

Run on the balls of the feet.

Look at the base you are running to, not where the ball went.

Run outside the foul line.

Teach the players to run straight through 1st base; don't jump on it or slow down.

Watch and listen for coaches instructions.

Keep one foot on base leaning forward until the batter hits the ball and use the base to push off.

Know where the ball is.

When running the bases touch the inside corner.

Make sure you touch every base.

### **Practice Tips**

#### **Batting:**

Practice, Practice, Practice.

Work with small groups using a tee and go over the five components of hitting.

#### **Bounce to the bucket**

Use a large basket or bucket and place it on the base. Outfielders try to throw it into the container. Can be done as a game with 10 points for in the bucket and 5 for hitting the bucket and 1 point for two feet either side of bucket

#### **Catch**

Two or more players catch. Keep track of the number of successful catches. See how many you can catch in a row.

#### **Catching Flies**

Hit or throw fly balls to fielders. Throw ball right to the player to develop confidence and then toss ball to right or left. During this drill you can introduce someone coming over to back up the play. Make sure to instruct the use of two hands.

### **Coach in the Middle**

Circle the kids with the coach centered rolling the ball or tossing to each player. For practice have the kids field the grounders without a glove, to reinforce the use of two hands.

### **Crab Drill**

Player is in basic fielding set position stance, crouched forward with glove open and down. Player takes three or four steps as the coach rolls the ball.

### **Track meet**

Player stand at home plate with bat in hand. Coach claps hands and player drops bat and runs hard to first base. Time how long it takes to get to first and record it. Run drill later in season and see if there is any improvement.

### ***Remember!***

***You should be satisfied if the kids have fun, learn the basics of baseball and are enthused to play again next year!***