



ARE YOU

UNDENIABLE?
UNDENIABLE?

REPRESENT YOUR REGION IN OUR 16-TEAM TOURNAMENT AND RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING EXCLUSIVE BENEFITS:

PERSONAL WEB PAGE

Video footage of your performance, contact info, and a scout's summary placed on a Player Page created for you. Email the link to coaches for exposure.

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE

We'll email every college coach and MLB scouting director announcing that your video footage and scouts' summary are available online through our player database.

PRO SCOUT CONTACT

Several pro scouts will be at the tournament watching you display your skills, and they'll work with you on-field to provide instruction.

TOP TALENT RECOGNITION

Final tournament rosters will be posted on the Baseball Factory and Team One web sites. Players rated as having the "Top Tools" from the event will receive special mention.

TRAINING & PREPARATION

Prior to the event, our scouts will provide you with a training and preparation guide. We want to make sure you're primed to perform at the tournament.

PERFORMANCE OUTFITTING

You'll be outfitted in an official Under Armour Pre-Season All-America Team uniform, along with Under Armour cleats, jersey and hat.

AWARDS CEREMONY

You'll be recognized at the tournament awards ceremony, where you'll hear special keynote speakers and receive your official All-American certificate.

ALL-AMERICA GAME

Our scouts will use this event to qualify 2009 grads for the 2008 Under Armour All-America Game. A strong performance could lead to a selection.

PAST PRE-SEASON ALL-AMERICANS INCLUDE

DAVID WRIGHT

Taken 38th overall in the 2001 draft by the New York Mets, Wright completed his third full major league season in 2007 and finished the season hitting .325 with 30 HR's, 113 Runs, 107 RBI's, 34 SB's and a .546 Slugging Percentage. Regarded as one of the best young players in the game, Wright displays an impressive blend of speed and power.

BJ UPTON

A former first round pick in the 2002 amateur draft by the Tampa Bay Devil Rays, Upton spent the last two years moving quickly up the minor league ladder. Upton, now 23 years old, was the only teenager playing in the majors in 2004 when he debuted with Tampa Bay. In 2007, he played 129 games with the Devil Rays batting .300 with 24 HR's, 86 Runs, 82 RBI's and 22 SB's.

"I had a blast down there. A lot of the same people I played against [at the All-American event], I am playing against now in professional baseball."

— David Wright



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2008 UNDER ARMOUR PRE-SEASON ALL-AMERICA TOURNAMENT

Between Baseball Factory and Team One Baseball, our scouting departments see over 5,000 players each year. The 2008 Under Armour Pre-Season All-Americans were selected based on a strong performance at a previous Baseball Factory or Team One Baseball event, or a recommendation by a professional scout.

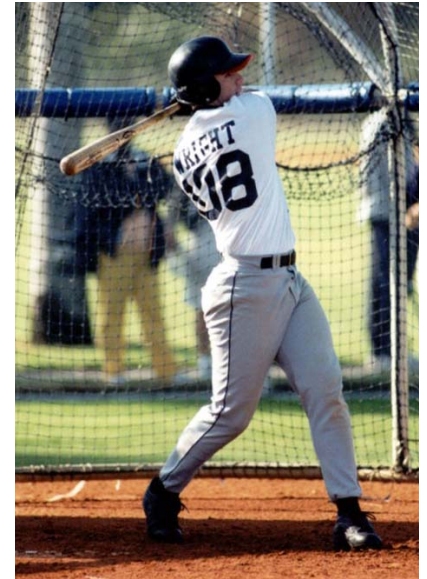
Past Pre-Season All-Americans include:

◆ **David Wright** – taken 38th overall in the 2001 draft by the New York Mets, Wright completed his third full major league season in 2007 and finished the season hitting .325 with 30 HR's, 113 Runs, 107 RBI's, 34 SB's and a .546 Slugging Percentage. He commented briefly about his All American experience: **“I had a blast down there. A lot of the same people I played against [at the All American event], I am playing against now in professional baseball.”**

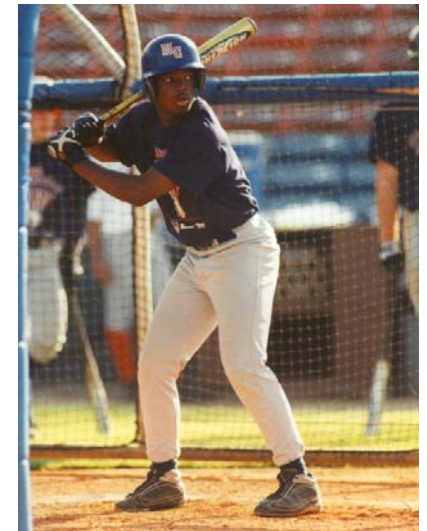
◆ **BJ Upton** – a former first round pick in the 2002 amateur draft by the Tampa Bay Devil Rays, Upton has spent the last two years moving quickly up the minor league ladder. Upton, now 23 years old, was the only teenager playing in the majors in 2004 when he made his debut with the Devil Rays. In 2007, he played 129 games with the Devil Rays batting .300 with 24 HR's, 86 Runs, 82 RBI's and 22 SB's.

◆ **Lastings Milledge** – taken in the first-round by the New York Mets, Milledge has worked his way through their minor league system with top performances including a .318 BA with 8 Home Runs, 46 RBI's, 29 Stolen Bases in 110 Games during the 2005 season with the Advanced A St. Lucie Mets and the AA Binghamton Mets. He made his major league debut with the New York Mets in 2006 and in 2007 he hit .272 with 7 HR's, 29 RBI's and a .446 Slugging Percentage in 59 games.

◆ **Tyson Ross** – a 2005 Pre-Season All-American, Ross was given a scholarship to the University of California – Berkeley. In 2007, Ross led the Bears in ERA (2.49), IP (115.2), and K's (120). He has been projected by Baseball America to be the 2007 Pac-10 Pitcher of the Year.



David Wright at the 2000
All-American Weekend



Lastings Milledge at the
2003 All-American





2008 UNDER ARMOUR PRE-SEASON ALL-AMERICA TOURNAMENT

The 2007 Pre-season All-America Tournament, powered by Baseball Factory and Team One Baseball, featured 202 talented players. The event helped many of these players get seen by various professional organizations and climb up the recruiting list of top college programs. Check out the college commitments from some of last year's players:

2007 Under Armour Pre-Season All-America Player College Commitments:

<u>Player</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>High School (State)</u>	<u>College</u>
Bayuk, Nathaniel	LHP	Xaverian Brothers (MA)	Boston College
Blankenship, Derek	RHP	Calvary Academy (LA)	Baylor
Cole, Taylor	SS/RHP	Bishop Gorman (NV)	BYU
Cook, Cole	RHP	Palisades (CA)	Pepperdine
Decker, Jaff	LHP	Sunrise Mountain (AZ)	UCLA
Diamond, Jeff	2B	The Potomac School (MD)	Michigan
Dozar, Grant	SS/RHP	Morgan City (LA)	LSU
Dugas, Taylor	OF	Tuerlings Catholic (LA)	Alabama
Forsten, Chris	C	Notre Dame Academy (VA)	William & Mary
Fuller, Trent	SS	Fairfield (CA)	UNLV
Harrison, Matthew	SS	Green Valley (NV)	North Carolina
James, Jiwan	OF	Williston (FL)	Florida
Matulis, Christopher	LHP	Park Vista (FL)	LSU
Montoya, Jonathan	LHP/OF	Chino Hills (CA)	Cal State – Bakersfield
Parvin, Sean	2B	Northwood (CA)	UC Irvine
Piccirilli, George	C	Osburn Park (VA)	VMI
Quesada, Michael	C	Folsom (CA)	Arizona
Santiago, Gaspar	LHP	Puerto Rico Baseball Academy (PR)	Tennessee
Sutherland, Troy	RHP	Bob Jones (AL)	Alabama
Tinsley, Garrett	C	Fort Myers (FL)	Rice
Van Amburg, Ryan	OF	St. Francis (CA)	Pepperdine
Vaughn, Cory	OF	Jesuit (CA)	San Diego State
Winegardner, Tommy	SS	Riverdale Baptist (MD)	Coastal Carolina

Over the history of the All-America event, **one out of every ten players** has been drafted.



Contact Baseball Factory with any questions

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www.baseballfactory.com
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2008 UNDER ARMOUR PRE-SEASON ALL-AMERICA TOURNAMENT

Baseball Factory and Team One coaches that have attended the event in past years include:

◆ **Rick Sofield** – Drafted in the 1st round of the 1975 amateur draft by the Minnesota Twins, Sofield went on to play three seasons in the big leagues before serving as the manager of both the Los Angeles Dodgers and Colorado Rockies AAA affiliates. He also spent time as the Minor League Field Coordinator for the Dodgers, Pittsburgh Pirates and Montreal Expos. Currently serves as the VP of the Exclusive Program and Player Personnel at Baseball Factory.

◆ **Jimmy Johnson** – Johnson brings 37 years of professional baseball experience to the Baseball Factory. He managed professionally from Class A – AAA with the Colorado Rockies. He also served as the Infield, Hitting and Field Coordinator for the Rockies. Currently, he is the Hitting Coordinator for the Rockies. In addition, he played professionally for seven seasons in the Houston Astros organization.



◆ **Steve Bernhardt:** Former Minor League infielder with the Colorado Rockies, played his college ball at the University of Richmond, current Associate Scout with the Colorado Rockies and Executive VP of Baseball Operations with Baseball Factory.

◆ **Kelly Kulina:** Former Associate Head Coach and Recruiting Coordinator for 10 years in the ACC with the University of Maryland. Kelly is currently the Senior VP of College Recruiting with Baseball Factory.

◆ **Jim Gemler:** Gemler's coaching experience includes stints at the Univ. of Akron and most recently at PSU – Behrend. Currently the Director of On-field Sessions at Baseball Factory.

◆ **Jim Spooner:** Former head coach at the Univ. of West Florida where he won over 600 games in 22 years taking them to the NAIA World Series. Currently serves as the Asst. Underclassmen Exclusive Director for Baseball Factory.

◆ **Mike Valerezo:** Current Area Scouting Supervisor with the Arizona Diamondbacks.

◆ **Andy Campbell:** Area Scouting Supervisor for the Major League Scouting Bureau. Also previously worked in the Arizona Diamondbacks' scouting department.

◆ **Jeff Scholzen:** Area Scouting Supervisor for the Anaheim Angels. Previously served as the Head Coach at Southern Utah University.

◆ **Phil Rossi:** Former Area Scouting Supervisor with the Boston Red Sox, New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians.



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2008 UNDER ARMOUR PRE-SEASON ALL-AMERICA TOURNAMENT

What Scouts Look for in Players

Tips on how to get noticed by College Coaches and Pro Scouts

Do you know what scouts and coaches look for in players? Read further to find out!!

Excerpts taken from the book:
“Breaking Into The Big Leagues” by Al Goldis and Rick Wolff

What Scouts Look For in Pitchers

When observing a prospect, a scout evaluates several key components of pitching. Some of these are obvious ingredients, some are more subtle, but the experienced scout checks to see how a pitching prospect rates on each particular aspect.

1. **Velocity:** Perhaps the most obvious of all pitching components, a scout first considers the amount of force or velocity with which a pitcher throws.
2. **Movement:** Just as important as velocity is the ball's movement. Does the pitcher's ball sink, drop, slide, fade, rise, or merely go straight? The scout is usually more interested in a pitcher's ball that has more movement.
3. **General Mechanics:** Does the pitcher exhibit the expected amounts of maturity, poise, rhythm, and pitching techniques on the mound?
4. **Delivery:** Specifically, the scout considers the pitcher's release point. Is the pitcher's delivery over-the-top, three-quarters, sidearm, or submarine? Is it free and fluid or forced and labored?
5. **Arm Action:** Is the pitcher getting the full extension of his arm when he releases the ball? Is his motion herky-jerky or fluid? In other words, does his delivery make him suspect for an arm injury.
6. **Curve Ball:** When evaluating the pitcher's curve, scouts check for rotation, sharpness, the direction in which it breaks (down, across, or both), and how much it breaks (a few inches or closer to a foot?). Can a batter easily adjust to the pitch or does the pitcher hide it well in the wind-up?
7. **Change-up:** The off-speed pitch is considered vital for success in professional baseball. If a pitcher is able to throw a change-up then the scouts want to know how often he can use it effectively.
8. **Other Pitches:** What other pitches can the pitcher throw and control? These might include a slider, knuckleball, screwball, forkball, palmball, or splitfinger fastball.
9. **Control:** Also vitally important for success; scouts gauge whether control allows a pitcher to pinpoint certain pitches, or if the pitcher is just learning how to find the plate.
10. **Type:** The scouts label pitchers as certain types. Is a pitcher overpowering with a blazing fastball, finesse pitcher who just hits the corners of the plate, or a mix pitcher with a combination of good fastball, curve, and change-up?

A pitcher must have a sound delivery, good basics, and good arm action; or must show that some minor adjustment will give him these qualities in the near future. Bad arm action, poor delivery, or both will considerably lessen the chances of a young pitcher improving his potential enough to be projected by scouts as a prospect. Experience shows that scouts can look for improvements with breaking pitches, changes of speed, and control. Even the fastball can be improved with time.



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What Scouts Look For in Hitters

Scouts know that there are different kinds of hitters, such as power, contact, line-drive, and slap hitters. As Ted Williams has said many times, hitting is the most difficult task in all sports. Once you've found a hitting style that makes you feel comfortable, stay with it and keep working on it. In the meantime, the scouts will evaluate your hitting strengths and potential.

1. **Type of Stroke:** Scouts first classify what kind of stroke a hitter has, whether it's short and compact, long and looping, quick, etc. The fact that there is no perfect stroke should not discourage prospective hitters.
2. **Faults:** Scouts also immediately check out any flaws a hitter may have in his stroke. Those flaws include hitching, overstriding, bailing out on curves, and dropping the back shoulder. While these flaws can all be corrected, a scout must first be aware of them.
3. **Type of Hitter:** There are many kinds of hitters, as identified in the following complete checklist: aggressive (free swinger), defensive (takes a lot of pitches), power hitter (home-run swinger), spray or singles hitter (short stroke), line-drive, pull hitter, straight away, opposite field, and hitter to all fields.
4. **Power:** Power is not restricted to homerun hitters. Scouts know that a line-drive hitter can put as much power into his stroke as a home-run hitter. Scouts want to see the ball "jump" off the bat. They are not interested in weak line drives or soft fly balls. They want to see how the batter hits the ball, which is the key to judging a hitter's power.
5. **Bunting:** Bunting seems to be a lost art, so if a hitter can bunt for a hit or put down a good sacrifice bunt, scouts will be impressed. A left-handed hitter with good speed should use the drag bunt as a vital part of his repertoire. Too many kids avoid working on bunting skills; make sure you don't.

What Scouts Look For in Catchers

Catchers have to represent a combination of strength, durability, intelligence, arm accuracy, and if possible, good hitting ability. Such combinations are rare; hence, a good catching prospect is a great find. When looking at a catching prospect, scouts check the following key components.

1. **Arm Strength:** First and foremost, does the catcher have a good, solid throw to second base? Is there potential for that arm strength to improve?
2. **Release:** Does the catcher have a strong wrist action? That is, can he get rid of the ball in a hurry without having to wind up his entire arm?
3. **Accuracy:** A strong arm isn't the only ability a catcher needs. Can he throw the ball directly to second base on a straight line, time and time again without missing the mark?
4. **Hands:** Does the catcher have hands that gently receive the pitch or does he fight the pitch as it comes to the plate? The "softer" the receiver, the better the prospect.
5. **Agility:** Is the catcher good at moving around the plate? Can he easily block balls in front of the plate? Can he track down pop-ups fairly well? Is he good at getting out in front of the plate to handle bunts?
6. **Leadership:** Does the catcher show the kind of field leadership that he needs to exhibit? Does he call the pitches or does the coach? Can he communicate will and calm down the pitcher when things get rough?



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What Scouts Look For in Outfielders

Outfielders tend to be regarded by some fans as offensively oriented players, but scouts know that swinging the bat is only part of the outfielder's job. Arm strength, defensive skills, and speed, as well as several other skills are critical parts of the outfielder's game.

1. **Arm Strength:** The strongest arm in the outfield belongs to the right fielder because he has to make the longest throws. Scouts want to make sure that the center fielder and left fielder have good solid arm strength as well as accuracy and quick release.
2. **Jump:** When a ball is hit, a good outfielder will automatically get a "jump" on the ball; he gets into position to make the next play as the pitch makes contact with the bat. Some scouts feel that this ability, like others, is more of an instinct than a trait that can be learned, but the more one practices catching fly balls, the more one can improve.
3. **Fielding Ground Balls:** Being an outfielder doesn't exclude a player from handling grounders. The ability to cleanly pick up a ball hit to the outfield, without bobbling it is an essential part of outfield play.
4. **Handling the Terrain:** Can the outfielder range in all directions well? Does he know how to go back on the ball, how to use the warning track, and how to play a ball off the wall?
5. **Steps:** When throwing the ball back to the infield, does the outfielder position himself to get the most out of his throws? Does he release the ball quickly? Does he take only a couple of steps in his release?
6. **Speed:** Can the outfielder use his speed in covering territory? Does he know how to cut a ball off before it gets to the gap? Does he know how to charge a sinking line drive without being "handcuffed?"

What Scouts Look For in Infielders

The two most important tools an infielder can have are "quick feet" and "soft hand" – the ability to gracefully field a ground ball as though it's a thoroughly natural, unhurried event. Although many scouts feel that this skill really can't be taught, the more you practice fielding ground balls, the better and smoother you'll become. A scout will look at the following when evaluating an infielder.

1. **Range:** An infielder must move quickly in all directions. This includes not only going to one's right or left to make a play but also to backpedal into the outfield on pop-ups and charge a slow roller.
2. **Quick Feet:** Especially for those plays around second base on the pivot, an infielder must exhibit quick feet along with agility and athletic skill.
3. **Arm Strength:** Like the other defensive positions in the field, an infielder must show a strong accurate arm. Because so many major league ballparks have artificial turf, infielders must play deeper than normal, this places a higher premium on a strong arm.
4. **Taking Charge:** Infielders tend to be involved in almost every play. Scouts look for an infielder's leadership abilities to see how he "takes charge" on the field. This might include taking time to talk with the pitcher, letting the outfielders know how many outs there are, directing traffic on crucial plays, etc.
5. **Aggressiveness:** In line with taking charge, scouts appreciate an infielder who is aggressive in his play, who is able to hang tough on a pivot play or to knock down a hard hit grounder.



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What Scouts Look For in Base Runners

Base running is an art form that too many ballplayers overlook. Speed is definitely an added bonus for running the bases, but it's hardly the only requirement. A ballplayer who possesses average speed can be an outstanding base runner as long as he has the proper instinct on the bases.

1. **Over All Speed:** Speed is a terrific asset to have as a base runner. A player who can run well should certainly exhibit that speed whenever possible, whether hustling down the first base line or ranging to field a ground ball or fly ball.
2. **Quickness:** Not to be confused with raw speed, quickness refers to a runner's first few steps. Some runners, even those who don't possess great speed, are particularly good at getting a quick start on the bases.
3. **Instincts:** Scouts like to see a base runner that is daring and aggressive on the bases. That doesn't mean taking foolish risks, but rather knowing when to steal a base, how to slide, how to take an extra base on a base hit, and so on. Again, the solid base runner can couple his speed quickness and instincts to make himself a threat on the bases.
4. **Sliding Ability:** Scouts check the mechanics of sliding, including the standard bent-leg, the hook slide, the evasive slide (i.e. sliding away from the base to avoid the tag, and then reaching back with the hand), and the headfirst slide.
5. **Coaching Signals:** A base runner, while running the bases, must have the ability to see his third base coach and find the ball on a hit-and-run or straight steal play. Scouts don't like base runners that run with their heads down; finding the ball is essential to becoming a professional base runner.