

## **STANDARDS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE GAME**

1. Use of profanity specifically directed at an umpire or vulgar personal insults of an umpire are grounds for ejection.
2. Physical contact with an umpire is a ground for ejection.
3. Refusal to stop arguing, and further delaying the game after the umpire has provided a player or manager adequate opportunity to make a point, is a ground for ejection. The umpire should warn the player or manager that he has been heard and if he continues delaying the game, he shall be ejected. Be firm and strong when warning the person and AVOID WARNING TOO SOON.
4. If a player, coach, or manager leaves his position to argue balls and strikes (including half swings), he should be warned immediately to stop. If he ignores the warning, he shall be ejected from the game.
5. If a manager, coach, or player makes reference to having observed a video replay or club administered application or program that purportedly contradicts the call, such person is subject to an immediate ejection from the game.
6. Use of histrionic gestures (e.g., jumping up and down, violently waving arms, or demonstrations) while arguing with an umpire, or stepping out of the dugout and making gestures toward an umpire, are grounds for ejection. Throwing anything out of a dugout (towels, cups, equipment, etc.) is a ground for automatic ejection.
7. Actions by players specifically intended to ridicule an umpire are grounds for ejection. Examples include drawing a line in the dirt to demonstrate location of a pitch or leaving equipment at the plate after striking out with less than two outs.
8. Throwing equipment in disgust of an umpire's call may be a ground for ejection. Umpires are encouraged to utilize equipment violations as an intermediary step to warn and discipline a player while attempting to keep the player in the game. If the violation is deemed extremely severe, the umpire may eject the offender immediately.
9. Any player, manager, or coach who fails to comply with an order from an umpire to do or to refrain from doing anything that affects administering the rules and regulations governing play is subject to ejection in accordance with Official Baseball Rule 8.01. Examples of this include failure to stay within the lines of the batter's box after warning from the umpire, refusal to submit a piece of equipment for the umpire's inspection, etc.
10. Team personnel may not come onto the playing surface to argue or dispute a warning issued under Official Baseball Rule 6.02(c)(9). If a manager, coach, or player leaves the dugout or his position to dispute a warning, he should be warned to stop; if he continues, he is subject to removal from the game.