Ejection Protocol

ALL Ejection Reports are filed via AIA’s website effective 2019 season. Log into your AIA Profile...

Umpires must contact your Area Commissioner or Rob McKinley 602.616.5224 immediately after the game and verbally report the ejection.

Written Ejection Report must be filed by 8 AM the next day.

EVERY EJECTION = EJ Report via AIA’s website!
**Warnings:**

- Umpires are encouraged to warn prior to ejecting. Warnings serve as a notice to the offender that they need to correct behavior or they will be ejected.

- Umpires are encouraged to issue multiple warnings prior to ejecting, if the offense is judged to be minor in nature.

- Umpires are expected to manage situations using common sense, fair play and good judgment.

- Umpires are not required to issue warnings, prior to ejection for Major or Felony Offenses.
Standing Rules:

- **Warnings:**
  - All verbal warnings shall be written down by Home Plate Umpire.
  - The Umpire shall notify the Head Coach that a warning has been issued to his team, player or coach.
  - Coaches must be warned and restricted PRIOR to an ejection for a MINOR offense (Written Warning Rule per NFHS). Umpires DO NOT have authority to eject a Coach for a MINOR OR MISDAMENOR offense without first warning/ restricting.
  - Coaches may be ejected without warning for Major or Felony offenses.

- **Penalties:**
  - Phases I & II penalties are enforced against the players involved.
  - Phases I & II penalties are enforced against the Head Coach of the team.

- **Warning Levels:**
  - Level I: Verbal Warning
  - Level II: Written Warning
  - Level III: Ejection
Warnings:

- Players are not required to be restricted prior to an ejection.

- Ejected Coaches **must** leave sight and sound of the playing field. They may not have any communication with the team until the game is over and the Umpires have left the field.

- Ejected Players are restricted to the Dugout UNLESS they leave with an Adult Team Personnel. Players are **NOT REQUIRED** to leave sight and sound.
Warnings:

A warning can be subtle and unnoticeable except to the offender.

A warning can be assertive and overt, noticed by all participants.

Or they can fall somewhere in between...match the situation to umpire action.

Offense or infractions are either Major (Felony) or Minor (Misdemeanor) in nature.
Offenses or Infractions:

Minor (Misdemeanor) offenses require warnings to be issued prior to ejecting the offender. If it is a Coach, then in addition to a warning, restriction must be enforced prior to ejection.

Major (Felony) offenses can result in immediate ejection without warning to the offender.
Handling Situations & Ejections

Misdemeanor (Minor) examples:

- **Bench Jockeying**: negative comments from the dugout. Comments directed at the umpire or opponent.

- **ALL negative comments from the dugout should be acknowledged** by the umpire in some fashion. Turing and looking, Mask Off etc... it can be subtle or distinct & noticeable.

- **Some comments, if personal, profane or threatening are Major or Felony offenses** and can result in immediate ejection.
Handling Situations & Ejections

Misdemeanor (MINOR) examples:

- Arguing: emotion is part of the game. Arguing is part of the game...too a point. Head Coach will receive more latitude than a player or Ass’t Coach. If they (Player or Coach) go on too long, too loudly, to demonstratively then warn them to stop, (Coaches are now restricted). Anything further and they are ejected.

-An Assistant Coach who leaves his position or dugout to argue is **WARNED & RESTRICTED** by rule. Use common sense, but this is a tool that the Umpire has at his
Misdemeanor (MINOR) examples:

- **Demonstrative Physical Actions**

  Physical actions such as waving the hands emphatically, pointing repeatedly, waving equipment etc. are all types of actions that the umpire should warn the player or coach to stop.

- Throwing of equipment, helmets, hats, drawing a line etc. are all **Major or Felony** offenses that may result in immediate ejection.
Misdemeanor (MINOR) examples:

- **Failure to comply with Umpire Directive**
  - A player or coach when asked by the umpire to do or not do something as covered by the rules or common sense fails to comply.
  
  - Umpires may issue warnings for failure to comply with an Umpire Directive if necessary. After warned, the offender will be ejected if they continue with the infraction.
Misdemeanor (MINOR) examples:

- Repetitive Minor offenses from a Coach should result in warnings, restrictions and after being restricted, ejection. Ejected Coaches must leave sight & sound.

- Repetitive MINOR offenses from a Player should result in warnings, possible restriction and possible ejection. Players are NEVER required to leave sight & sound unless with Adult Team Personnel.
Handling Situations & Ejections

Warnings & Ejections

• It is **our goal** to get in a warning OR warnings prior to ejection.

• If a **warning is issued** the plate umpire will write down the warning.

• If an **ejection occurs** and there were warnings prior, include those in the ejection report.

• Not everything needs a warning AND all warnings are not ejections. However **hold them responsible**!
Ejections

What comes with an ejection for a player or coach?

- Players are ejected from current game and the next scheduled contest.

- Coaches are ejected from current game and the next scheduled contest. School may impose additional sanctions.

Eject when necessary, get warnings in and appreciate the impact our ejection may have. Be firm, fair and effective in your communication.
Ejection or Restriction

Umpires may choose to restrict a player or coach to the dugout. This is an extra tool we have at our disposal.

If a **Warning** is merited then warn.
If a **Restriction** is merited then restrict.
If a **Ejection** is warranted then eject.