

JUNIOR LEAGUE CONSTITUTION

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1) OBJECT OF THE GAME

The object of the game is to assemble a lineup of 25 American League baseball players whose cumulative statistics, compiled and measured by the methods described in these rules, exceed those of all other teams in the League.

2) JUNIOR LEAGUE FRANCHISES

There are 10 teams currently in the Junior League.

3) ACTIVE ROSTER AND POSITION ELIGIBILITY

A Junior League team's active roster consists of the following players: 5 outfielders, 2 catchers, 1 second baseman, 1 shortstop, 1 middle infielder (either second baseman or shortstop), 1 first baseman, 1 third baseman, 1 corner man (either first baseman or third baseman), 2 other hitters (called "DH"), and 10 pitchers.

From Draft Day through the end of the season (inclusive) (note that rules 3.A through 3.C refer to games played in the major leagues only):

A) A player on an active roster may be assigned to a position at which he played 20 or more games during the previous season. A middle infielder may qualify on the basis of 20 total games at second base or shortstop or a combination of the two. A corner man may qualify on the basis of 20 total games at first or third base or a combination of the two.

B) A player on an active roster may be assigned to the position at which he played the most games during the previous season. For this option 3.B, middle infield and corner do not count as positions through aggregation if under 20 games. Example: If a player played 15 games at third, 8 games at second, and 8 games at short, he qualifies at third, but not at middle infield. He would of course also qualify at corner (as a third baseman, not through aggregation). Second example: If a player played 15 games at third, 10 games at second, and 10 games at short, he qualifies at third (or corner, not through aggregation) or at MIF (through aggregation, because he played 20 games or more at 2B + SS).

C) Regarding the DH slots: Generally, any hitter may be slotted into one of the DH slots. There are two situations to note, though: If a hitter played 20 or more games at DH the previous season, and no other position (or MIF or COR aggregation) at 20 or more games, then he is a DH only. If a hitter qualifies for neither a position nor MIF nor COR under rule 3.A (the 20 or more games rule), and under rule 3.B the position he played most frequently during the previous season was DH, then he is a DH only.

D) Regarding players returning after a year or more off: If a player returns to an AL team's active roster after a full season or more completely out of baseball due to injury or other reason, he is eligible for the position(s) at which he played a minimum of 20 games during his most-recently-played season. If he played fewer than 20 games at any one position in his most-recently-played season, he is eligible for the single position at which he played the plurality of games during that season.

E) In-season positional eligibility: From the day following the draft through the end of the season, a player on the active roster may be assigned to a position at which he has played at least once during the current season.

Exception: A player (e.g. Jose Oquendo) who is normally a position player may not be assigned to a pitching slot on the basis of an appearance (or appearances) as a pitcher. Nor may a player who is normally a pitcher be assigned to a position slot on the basis of isolated appearances in the field.

F) There are no position eligibility restrictions from the end of the season through Draft Day. There are no position eligibility restrictions that apply to the reserve roster.

G) The Spencer Torkelson rule:

i) When a player already on a Junior League roster with minor league but no major league experience is expected via agreed sources (notably Fangraphs.com) to make his AL major league club's active roster to open the season, then that player is eligible to be frozen at any position at which he has played 20 or more minor league games the previous year, or at a position (MIF or CO) at which he qualifies through aggregation, similar to the description in paragraph 3B. If such a player did not play 20 or more minor league games at a single position (or MIF or CO through aggregation) the previous year, then that player is eligible to be frozen at the position at which he has played the plurality of his career minor league games (including DH). So if Torkelson played 68 games at 1B and five games in RF during the 2021 season at AAA, and he's frozen on a 2022 Junior League roster, he is eligible as a keeper at 1B and CO (but not OF) as long as sources agree he'll break camp with the

Tigers. If Torkelson played 87 games at DH but only 11 at 1B in the minors, then he is a keeper at DH only. And if he only played 8 games at 1B, 8 at OF, and 8 at DH in the minors in 2021, then we look at his career minor league stats to determine the one position at which he has played a plurality of his games for his 2022 eligibility. All of the above in this rule 3.G.i also applies if the player is acquired via auction or rotation draft on Draft Day.

ii) Additionally, a minor-leaguer with no major league experience on a Junior League roster who is promoted in-season may be activated via mid-week activation into a position at which he has played 20 or more minor league games (current plus previous year); or, if he fails to satisfy this condition, then the position where he has played the plurality of his career minor league games. ~~If the player is activated by a Junior League owner mid-week after the player has played one or more major league games, the player may be activated only at the position(s) where he has played one or more major league games.~~ This rule 3.G.ii also applies to a player acquired with FAAB dollars, for the week following his FAAB acquisition.

The Ben Rice codicil: A minor-leaguer with no previous major league experience who is activated by his ML club and deployed at a position *other* than the one(s) at which he has played 20 or more minor league games (current plus previous year) or, if no such position applies, then the one at which he has played the plurality of his minor league games (current plus previous year) is eligible to be activated at either the major league club's newly-deployed position (under 3.E), or the one(s) at which he meets the the "20-game or plurality" threshold from his minors experience (analogous to

3.G.i). For example, if the Yankees promote rookie Ben Rice and play him at 1B, but he has 22 games that year in the minors as a catcher, the Junior League team that owns Rice (or acquires him through FAAB) can activate him at either 1B, CO, or C.

I) The Shohei Ohtani (only) rule: Shohei Ohtani is a two-way player, listed separately as a hitter and a pitcher on our website of record, CBS. If a Junior League team has Ohtani active during a given week, the following applies automatically: Ohtani will accumulate hitting stats on days he's a hitter only. On days that he is the starting pitcher, he will accumulate pitching stats only (his hitting stats will not count on those days). On such days, the team owning Ohtani will accumulate stats from 11 pitchers and 14 hitters. (Note: If Ohtani is brought in as a relief pitcher during a major league game, he will still accumulate hitting stats only for that game, not pitching stats.)

J) The Shea Langeliers rule: Approaching Freeze Day, a player who was called up *the previous season* to an AL team's major league roster on or after August 1st, and having had rookie status at that time, shall have his positional eligibility for the current calendar season determined in one of two ways, at the discretion of his owner (in the case where such a player is to be frozen), or purchaser (in the case where such a player is bought at auction):

i. The "traditional" method outlined in rule 3.A (20 or more games at a position in the majors) and rule 3.B (plurality of games in the majors, if no position played 20 or more games)

ii. The method outlined in rule 3.G, i.e., based upon his games played in the minor leagues the previous year. Such a player would be eligible at any position at which he played 20 or more minor league games, or at the position at which he played the plurality of his minor league games the previous year if no position more than 20.

4) THE AUCTION DRAFT

A) An American League player draft in the form of an open English auction is conducted at a time close to the first weekend after Opening Day. The date is set by the Commissioner in consultation with the other owners. Each Junior League team must acquire 25 active players at a total cost not to exceed \$280 Junior League dollars. A team need not spend the maximum of its Junior League Dollars during the auction draft.

B) The bidding opens with a minimum salary bid of \$1 for any eligible player, and bidding proceeds around the room at minimum increments of \$1 until only one bidder is left. That bidder acquires the services of the player for that amount and then announces the roster position that the acquired player will fill. (It is tradition that the team who wins the 20/20 prediction from the previous season makes the first bid.) The process is repeated, with successive team owners introducing players to bid on until every team has a squad of 25 players, by requisite position.

C) Regardless of whether Draft Day is before or after Opening Day, players eligible for the auction are limited to those on an AL 26-man roster (or AL major league IL) as of midnight the night before Draft Day itself.

D) Players eligible (see Rule 3) at more than one position may be shifted during the course of the draft.

E) No team may make a bid for a player it cannot afford.

F) No team may make a bid for a player who qualifies only at positions that that team has already filled.

G) Players who begin the year on the American League injured list are eligible to be drafted (or protected).

Exception: Players with rookie status, not on their AL team's 26-man roster but on the major league IL, may not be purchased during the auction, but may of course be selected during the rotation draft.

H) Frozen or purchased players (hitters or pitchers) who are on the IL as of the end of the auction must be reserved and replaced with active players no later than the first Transaction Day after Draft Day. Any team with IL'd players in active roster slots at the conclusion of the rotation draft (as outlined in Section 5 below) may immediately replace those players with eligible players from their rotation draft selections. If a team replaces an IL'd player with an eligible rotation draft selection on Draft Day, the replacement player's stats count as of the beginning of the season. If, on the other hand, a team waits until the first Transaction Day to replace an IL'd player, then the replacement player's stats start accumulating as of the scoring period following his activation. Whether Draft Day falls before or after the start of the ML season, owners have one official transaction deadline into the (Junior League) season to make their rosters whole with active ML players, be they hitters or pitchers. Failure to do so may result in sanctions.

I) THE TIM RAINES RULE: Players not on a major league roster at Draft Day due to the collusion of major league owners, but clearly to be signed by May 1 (in a prior year, Mr. Raines; in the future we'll agree on a list of names at the draft), can be drafted, but are assigned a one-year contract that automatically expires at the end of the current season. If drafted, such players are treated as if they were injured for the purposes of draft day replacement.

5) THE ROTATION DRAFT

A) After the conclusion of the auction draft each team successively drafts up to 15 additional players in 15 separate rounds of selection. A team is not required to make a selection in each round. However, if it does elect to give up a pick, all rights associated with that pick are lost and they may not be exercised later. Players acquired in this fashion are placed on the team's reserve roster.

B) Any baseball player is eligible for this draft, except those already on the roster of a Junior League team, the roster of a National League team, or in the minor league organization of a National League team. Eligible players include previously un-drafted AL players, AL-owned minor leaguers, unsigned players, Japanese players, high school or college players, or the kid down the block with the great arm.

C) In the Rotation Draft, teams are not required to select players by position. They may select all pitchers, all position players, or a mix.

D) The order of selection for each of the 15 rounds is determined by the order in which teams finished in the previous season. The order of selection is, from first to last, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st.

6) THE RESERVE ROSTER

A) A team's reserve roster consists of up to 15 (or 16—see paragraph B below) players acquired through the Rotation Draft, through trades, through demotions from the active roster, through the in-season player acquisition auctions or through waiver claims. Any transaction (e.g., trade, demotion, waiver claim) that increases the size of the reserve roster above 15 players must be accompanied by a concomitant transaction (trade, promotion, waiver) that simultaneously returns the reserve roster to its maximum 15.

B) The “16th slot” exception: A 16th player may be carried on a team's reserve roster, provided that that player is currently on an AL team's 60-day IL. Any player activated from an AL team's 60-day IL (even if immediately optioned to the minors) may no longer occupy the 16th slot, and a concomitant move (i.e. waiver or trade) must be made to reduce the reserve roster back to 15 players at the time of the Transaction Day immediately following the player's activation from the 60-day IL. If a team fails to provide a concomitant move as of the next Transaction Day, the player in the 16th slot will be automatically placed on waivers for the next scoring period.

Note: A player on the 60-day IL at the time of the rotation draft may not be immediately inserted into the 16th slot in order for a team to draft an “extra” player during the rotation draft. Also, a player may not be frozen in the 16th slot, per se. A team may of course freeze a player on the 60-day IL, but not specifically in the 16th slot. Such a player must be frozen, paid for, and placed on the normal reserve roster, according to the rules in section 13, below.

7) MOVEMENT BETWEEN ACTIVE ROSTER AND RESERVE ROSTER

A) A team may demote a player from its active roster to its reserve roster, or promote a player from its reserve roster to its active roster at any time for any reason, such promotions to take effect with the subsequent transaction deadline. However, no player may be demoted without being replaced on the active roster by an eligible player – that is, a player who fulfills position eligibility requirements (which may include shifting another player into the demoted player's position and the promoted player into the shifted player's position) and who is currently on an American League roster.

B) If a team has good reason to believe a player is being called up from the minors or activated from the IL on the exact date of a given Transaction Day, such player may be activated. If that player is not called up from the minors or activated from the IL on the Transaction Day in question, the activation will then be canceled. A team may activate a player on Transaction Day, and the activation will be put through if that player is activated by his ML club anytime that day, even if it is after the actual agreed-upon hour of the transaction deadline.

C) Any player (hitter or pitcher) on the IL (7-, 10-, or 60-day), in the minors, suspended, retired, traded to the NL, or no longer on an active 26-man AL roster for any reason must be replaced by an eligible player (acquired with FAAB, a waiver claim, a trade, or promoted from an existing spot on the team's reserve roster) by the second Transaction Day following that player's placement on the IL, demotion, trade, etc. In order to comply with this "all-active, all the time" roster rule, if an IL'd, traded, or demoted player has been on a team's active roster for longer than one week

(in other words, long enough to reach a second Transaction Day while injured, traded to the NL, or in the minors), that team may submit a slate of contingent \$1 FAAB bids to acquire a player or players necessary to fill holes on the team's active roster. Those bids will be processed after all normal bids that week. If more than one team files such a contingent slate in a given week, they will be handled in reverse order of standings. At the discretion of the rules committee, failure to comply with this rule may result in sanctions, including but not limited to cancelation of points accrued during the week(s) a team's roster is deemed to be in violation of the rule.

D) Mid-week replacement rule: If a team has an active player who is not on an American League active roster, that team may promote a player from its reserve roster on a day other than Transaction Day, according to applicable eligibility rules, including shifting the positions of other players in the active line-up in order to accommodate the newly-promoted player. Additionally, if a team has a reserve player promoted to an active AL roster, that team may make a mid-week activation of said player on a day other than Transaction Day. Such an activation request must be sent to the scribe/secretary before any or all affected players' games begin on the day in question. A player eligible for mid-week replacement may be replaced at any time during the scoring period during which he becomes so eligible. Once the next Transaction Day arrives, he is no longer eligible for anything other than a normal replacement from the reserve roster or a new acquisition via FAAB bid, etc.

NOTE: A player must be officially placed on the ML IL (or waived from his ML roster, traded to the NL, or demoted to the minors) to be eligible for mid-week replacement, with the following specificities and exceptions:

i) Players who are "shut down" in September cannot be replaced until such time as their ML teams place them on the IL.

ii) Players placed on the 7-day "concussion" IL, bereavement list, family leave list, or paternity leave list are eligible for mid-week replacement, under the above guidelines.

iii) Players suspended by the ML Commissioner or their AL club for disciplinary or team violations including but not limited to drug use, insubordination, or fighting are not eligible for mid-week replacement.

iv) Players activated back onto an active AL roster from suspended status by MLB or their AL club are eligible to be activated with a mid-week move.

8) TRADES

Trades between Junior League teams are unrestricted except as follows:

A) Immediately following the exact hour of the second Transaction Deadline in August through the end of the regular baseball season, and from Freeze Day through the end of the draft (which is deemed to end with the replacement of injured players), no trades are permitted. So for example, if the trade deadline is 9PM eastern time on Sunday nights, then as of 9:01PM on the second Sunday in August, trades are no longer permitted.

B) Trades that are characterizable as "dump deals" are not permitted between Draft Day and the exact hour of the fourth Transaction Deadline in June. (In the above example, "dump"-style trades may be announced without contest as of 9:01PM eastern time on the fourth Sunday in June.) While there is no black-and-white definition of a dump trade, we have agreed to apply the Justice Potter Stewart standard of "I know it when I see it," and consensus is that the league will not allow these trades before roughly 12 weeks of the season have transpired. Therefore, all trades from Draft Day immediately up to the fourth Transaction Deadline in June must be announced via a league-wide email and there will be a 24-hour grace period before such a trade goes into effect.

i) If there is no objection to the trade within 24 hours of its announcement, the trade will go into effect, effective the next transaction period after the end of the 24 hour grace period. (Note that if a trade is announced less than 24 hours before a given Transaction Deadline, the 24 hour grace period means that such a trade will not take effect until the

following Transaction Day, i.e. roughly seven days after the trade has been announced.)

ii) If any owner objects to the trade during the 24 hour grace period on the grounds that he or she feels it is a "dump trade" and violates the rule, there will be a league-wide vote to approve/reject the trade. A supermajority of seven owners must vote against the trade for it to be overturned. Such a vote will be conducted by the Scribe/Secretary and must be concluded no more than 24 hours after the objection has been lodged.

iii) Trades between the fourth Transaction Day in June and the second Transaction Day in August are not subject to this review.

C) Trades made after the fourth Transaction Day in June (i.e., once "dump"-style trades are permitted) and before the August trade freeze will have the following stipulations:

- i) Any player with a major league contract (C/B/A/a*) who is traded from one team to another will have \$3 added to the value of his existing salary.
- ii) Any player with rookie status and an existing contract of 6F or higher will have \$3 added to his existing salary.
- iii) Any player with rookie status who has an existing contract of 5F or lower will have \$2 added to his existing salary.

D) Any in-season trade that results in a team having more or fewer than 25 players on its active roster is prohibited, unless it is accompanied by a concomitant transaction (trade, promotion, demotion, FAAB purchase, or waiver or waiver claim) that simultaneously restores the active roster to 25 players.

E) Any in-season trade that results in a team violating position eligibility requirements is prohibited, unless it is accompanied by a concomitant transaction (trade, promotion, demotion, FAAB purchase, or waiver or waiver claim) that simultaneously restores the active roster to its required position distribution. (see Rule 3)

F) Any in-season trade that results in a team having more than 15 players on its reserve roster is prohibited, unless it is accompanied by a concomitant transaction (trade, promotion, demotion, FAAB purchase, or waiver or waiver claim) that simultaneously restores the reserve roster to 15 or fewer players.

G) Any concomitant transaction required to restore a roster(s) must be reported to the Secretary/Scribe at the same time as the trade.

H) To help assure that a team fills an active roster spot left open via a trade, the team may bid \$1 on a group of free agents eligible at the relevant position, specifying order of preference. The team will get the first available player on its list. This is an exception to our general rule prohibiting contingent bids (see Rule 9.F), but these bids are processed after all regular bids have been processed. If the team in question has no FAAB\$ and there is no player eligible on the waiver wire to fill the hole, then the trade will be cancelled without exception.

I) A team must reserve a player acquired via trade while the player is off the major league active roster, regardless of whether he was active on the previous team's roster.

J) Trades involving cash, players to be named later, or other future considerations (other than rotation draft

picks for the next draft and FAAB\$) are prohibited.

Exception: Between the end of the Major League season and the following Freeze Date, it is permitted to trade rotation draft picks for the upcoming Junior League season and the following one. Example: In February of 2025, it is permitted to trade Junior League Rotation Draft picks for the 2025 and 2026 Auctions.

K) Agreements between teams that would require one team to waive a player so that another team can claim him are also prohibited. Suspected "waiver deals" may be voided by the rules committee.

L) A team may trade up to \$30 of its bid dollars (see Rule 9) to other teams during the course of the season, and may receive an unlimited amount in trades from other teams. Bid dollars for upcoming seasons cannot be traded. Existing bid dollars are valid considerations in any otherwise permissible trade.

M) While a Junior League team may not "flip" bid dollars in trade (or spend them) the same week they are acquired (see the John Rucker rule[9D] below), teams *may* acquire a player in trade and flip that player in a subsequent trade that same week. Further, a player who is flipped in a second (or subsequent) trade in a single week is *not* subject to further salary increase under rule 8C for his second (or subsequent) trade.

N) Trades from the end of the regular baseball season through Freeze Day are not subject to positional or roster size restrictions. Trades do not affect a player's salary or contract status.

O) Trades are not official until announced to the entire league by one of the participating owners.

9) IN-SEASON PLAYER ACQUISITION AUCTIONS

A) At the end of the draft, each team will receive 100 bid dollars with which to attempt to acquire throughout the season players on an American League roster but not on a Junior League roster. A team may trade up to 30 bid dollars to other teams during the course of the season, and may receive an unlimited amount in trades from other teams. These bid dollars do not accumulate from season to season (i.e., each account is reduced to zero immediately upon the end of each season) and bid dollars for upcoming seasons cannot be traded. Existing bid dollars are valid considerations in any otherwise permissible trade. Draft dollars are not convertible to bid dollars, and bid dollars are not convertible to draft dollars. Weekly auctions happen at the same time as all other weekly submitted transactions, according to the same deadline.

B) All active players on an American League roster but not on a Junior League roster are eligible for auction. Eligible players include players not drafted on draft day. The salary of a player acquired in an auction is the winning bid price, and his contract expires at the end of the following season (i.e., this year and next year) and cannot be renewed. Upon acquiring any auctioned player, a team must immediately waive or release another player on that team's roster if the team's roster limit would otherwise be exceeded. A player must be on an active AL roster (but not a Junior League roster) at the exact date and time that free agent auction bids are due in a given week. An agreed upon source with a time stamp (such as MLB.com) must be cited in the case of disagreement.

C) A team may bid on any number of players at each weekly auction, but the total amount of bid dollars bid on all players by a team in any auction may not exceed

the amount of bid dollars remaining to that team. Each player bid on at an auction shall belong to the highest bidding team, and the amount of bid dollars available to the highest bidding team will be immediately reduced by the full amount of the winning bid price. In the case of any tie bids, the player will belong to the lowest placed team as of the day of the transaction. If teams are tied in the standings, the player will belong to the team ahead of the other tied teams in the fewest categories. If teams are still tied, the tie will be broken by a random method.

D) The John Rocker Rule: Bid dollars acquired through trade may not be used until one transaction date has passed and the trade of bid dollars has been reported to the league.

E) Any player so acquired on or after September 1 will be assigned a contract of the winning bid with an 'A' designation, to expire at the end of that season.

F) Each slate of bids submitted to the scribe(s) must be specific and not contingent (i.e., a slate of bids such as either "Dennis Eckersley, \$50, and Jose Canseco, \$50", or "Sil Campusano, \$1, and Tony Longmire, \$1", is acceptable, but neither "Dennis Eckersley, \$100, and if I don't get him, Jose Canseco, \$100", nor "Sil Campusano, \$1, and Tony Longmire, \$1, but only if I don't get Sil", is allowed). Just as contingent bids are forbidden, so are contingent waiver claims. All of these are forbidden: "Claim Smith, and if I don't get him, claim Jones," or "Claim Smith, and if I don't get him, bid X on Jones," or "Bid X on Jones, and if I don't get him, claim Smith." The only contingent moves that are allowed are internal moves that are contingent on bids or waiver claims. Thus, these are allowed: "Claim Smith, and if I don't get him, activate Jones, reserving Itzkowitz," or "Bid X on

Smith, and if I don't get him, activate Hammacherschlemmer, reserving Jones." (But see Rule 8.G for a "Special Bidding Rule" that allows contingent bids after trades with uneven body counts, as well as rule 7.C that allows contingent bids for a team to keep its roster all-active all the time.)

G) If a team has zero FAAB dollars and needs to acquire a replacement player (or players) in order to adhere to section 7C (all-active, all-the-time), the following remedies will be applied in this order:

i) Waiver wire: The team can make a waiver claim for an eligible replacement, if there is one on the wire. If the team fails to make such a claim and a player eligible to fill their roster hole is still on the waiver wire once all other non-contingent claims have been processed, the scribes will assign that player to the team in question. If there is more than one eligible player to meet the need, the scribes will choose randomly with a coin flip or other unbiased method.

ii) \$0 Free agent acquisition: The team may provide a contingent \$0 slate of eligible players on Transaction Day, to be processed *after all normal bids and all contingent bids from teams that do have FAAB are completed*. Any player(s) acquired in this manner will be assigned a contract of 5A so they are ineligible to be kept the next season, and they will count \$5 against the acquiring team's active salary cap. If a team without FAAB needs a replacement player and does not file a contingent slate of players, then the scribes will eagerly choose a Nick Punto-type scrub at their discretion (who will be added at a 5A contract).

10) WAIVERS

A) Players are placed on waivers when they cannot be accommodated on a team's active roster or reserve roster, because of space and/or positional limitations.

B) Teams cannot waive a player the same week in the same transaction period that he is acquired unless he has been acquired via trade.

C) The waiver period lasts for one week. At the conclusion of that one-week period, if the player is unclaimed, he becomes eligible for the inseason player acquisition auction so long as he is on an American League roster.

D) Waiver claims are honored in reverse order of the standings on the day of the transaction. Ties are broken in the same way as in the case of free agent bid ties (see above, under Rule 9.C.)

E) If a team enters a FAAB\$ bid for a player who that week is actually sitting on waivers, that bid is treated like a waiver claim instead of a bid, and processed in the order specified in paragraph D above.

F) A team may reclaim a player only if all other teams decline to claim him.

G) A team acquiring a player on waivers may either (i) retain the player's existing contract or (ii) void the player's existing contract and begin a new contract as of the date of the claim with a salary of \$10a*. If a waived player has an "A" contract, his contract may not be extended if the player is acquired on waivers.

Exception: A player with an existing contract of \$30 or higher can be claimed off waivers, but he cannot have his contract reduced to 10a*. His contract must

be kept at its current number.

H) Only a player currently on an American League 26 man active roster may be claimed and placed on an active roster. Disabled players and American League minor leaguers may be claimed, but must be placed on the reserve roster. A player who has moved to the National League may be claimed on waivers, but must be reserved.

I) Players waived on the last transaction deadline of the season may not be claimed by any team. They are remanded to the free agent pool for the following season.

J) Waiver claims are unlimited.

11) SEPTEMBER ROSTER EXPANSION

As of the first transaction deadline in September, a team may at its option expand its active roster by promoting one player from its reserve roster to its active roster, without demoting a player on its active roster. Note: A team that fails or forgets to promote a 26th player on a given transaction deadline in September may not use a mid-week move to fill the 26th spot during the week. The team must wait until the next transaction deadline to promote a 26th player.

12) SALARY CAP

The sum total of all ACTIVE players' salaries on a team's roster shall at no time exceed \$350. Teams must self-police this rule, but any violation may result in loss of scoring points for the scoring period in question, or other sanctions, at the discretion of the Rules Committee. There are no salary cap restrictions with regards to a team's reserve roster.

13) ROSTER PROTECTION / FREEZES

A) Freeze Day: Freeze Day is set on a year-to-year basis by the Commissioner in consultation with the other owners. Junior League teams have until a time designated on Freeze Day (by the Commissioner in consultation with the other owners) to notify the League Secretary/Scribe which players from their roster they wish to retain for the upcoming season. Specific notice must be given at this time of long term contract signings. Failure to give notice of a long term contract at this time will result in the player being continued for one season at his prior year's salary and then released into the freeagent pool at the end of the season.

B) Active Roster: A team may freeze up to 10 players on its active roster. These players may include only players on an American League active roster or American League injured list, or current ML players on an AL club's suspended list. The cumulative total of salaries of those players frozen on the active roster counts against the \$280 salary expenditure limit in the auction draft.

C) Reserve Roster: A team may freeze up to 10 players on its reserve roster. However the total of players frozen on the active and reserve rosters combined may not exceed 18. The players frozen on the reserve roster may not include a player on a major league 26-man active roster (or major league injured list or suspended list). (But see the notes in paragraphs D and E below for how we deal with uncertainty regarding who will make an American League 26-man active roster.) Players frozen on the reserve list count against the limit of 15 players on the Reserve Roster.

D) Regarding protected players being traded to the NL

or demoted/promoted to or from the minors between freeze day and draft day:

i) If a team protected a player who has been traded to the National League between Freeze Day and Draft Day, that player must be released before the draft.

ii) A player who has been sent to the minors since Freeze Day must be released or demoted to the reserve roster before the draft. If such a demotion results in more than 10 players on the reserve roster, then another player on the reserve roster must be released.

iii) If a team protected a player on its reserve roster who has since been promoted to a major league roster (or injured list), the player must be released or promoted to the active roster before the draft. If such a promotion would result in more than 12 10 players on the active roster, then another player on the active roster must be either released, or, at the option of the affected team, such team may solicit trade offers for a specified player on the affected team, at the draft table prior to the draft, and may attempt to conclude a trade involving such player. Such process may not take longer than 5 minutes, at the end of which, a trade must be concluded or the player released.

E) Special rule for protecting non-farm players on reserve roster: If a team protects a player on its reserve roster who no longer has an "F" contract (or who has never had an "F" contract, i.e., an "a*" player that the team is keeping as an "A" player), that team must indicate, when submitting freezes, whether such player would be activated or dropped if such player is on an American League roster come Draft Day. This conditional indication is binding and must be followed by the team on Draft Day.

F) Special rule for protecting farm players on the major league IL: Usually, any already-owned player who starts the season on the official major league injured list must be paid for or cut. We have one exception to this rule: You may keep a player with an "F" contract on reserve even if such player starts the season on the official major league IL.

G) If a player has been frozen and sustains a season-ending injury between Freeze Day and Draft Day, that player may, at the owner's discretion, be waived with no penalty before the auction begins (but said owner is *not* allowed to place a previously waived player back onto his/her keeper list at that time as a result). Placement on the 60-day IL is not sufficient to warrant such a waiver; agreed-upon sources (rotowire, CBS, etc.) must show consensus that the player in question is "out for the season."

14) PLAYER SALARIES AND CONTRACT TERMS

A) The salary of a player is determined by the time and means of his acquisition and does not change unless the player becomes a free agent, is claimed on waivers, or is signed to a guaranteed long term contract.

B) The salary of a player acquired in the Auction Draft is his auction price. The player's contract shall be the auction price followed by the letter C.

C) The salary of a player drafted in the Rotation Draft depends on the round of his selection. The salary of a player drafted in the first round is \$15, rounds 2-10 \$10, rounds 11-14 \$5, round 15 \$2. Regarding contract terms of rotation draft acquisitions: A player with rookie eligibility not on a major league roster will receive an F contract. A player without rookie eligibility (including unsigned veterans, guys playing overseas, grizzled benchwarmers, etc.) will receive a C contract. A rookie who breaks camp actively on a major league roster will also receive a C contract, not an F.

D) The salary of a player acquired with FAAB dollars in an inseason auction is the winning bid price, and his contract expires at the end of the following season (i.e., this year and next year) and cannot be renewed. Exception: Any player acquired on or after September 1 will be assigned a contract of the winning bid price with an 'A' contract designation, to expire at the end of that year, as described in rule 9.E.

E) A player who has been under contract for two consecutive seasons since he was last drafted or claimed on waivers must, prior to the freezing of rosters in his third or option season, be:

- i) released
- ii) signed at the same salary for his option year, or

iii) signed to a guaranteed long term contract
 If released, the player returns to the Free Agent Pool and becomes available to the highest bidder at the next draft auction. If signed at the same salary for an option year, the player must be released back into the Free Agent Pool at the end of the option year season. If signed to a guaranteed long term contract, the player's salary in each year covered by the new contract (which commences with the option year) shall be the sum of his current salary plus \$5 for each additional year beyond the option year. This rule is intended to prevent bluechippers, low priced rookies who blossom into superstars, and undervalued players in general from being tied up for the duration of their careers by the team that originally drafted them. It guarantees periodic transfusions of topflight talent for Draft Day, and provides rebuilding teams something to rebuild with. And it makes for interesting decisions at roster freeze time. Here's how it works: Let's say that you drafted Dickie Thon for \$3 in 1982, a fair price for an unproven talent. It's now the Spring of 1984, and Dickie, who has become the best all around shortstop in the league, is entering his option year. Only a Charlie Finley would let him play out his option; only a Calvin Griffith would trade him. You compare Thon's stats with those of other players at various salary levels, assess your needs, project what's likely to be available in the draft, cross your fingers against injury – and sign him to a four year guaranteed contract. Thon's salary zooms to \$18 (\$3 plus \$5 plus \$5 plus \$5), but he is yours through the 1987 season. If he has four more years like 1983, you've got a bargain.

F) In determining a player's status, "season" is understood to be a full season or any portion thereof. This includes a season spent on the injured list, or playing in a foreign league, or out of baseball

entirely. Non-rookie players (veterans) get C contracts.

Exception: A player with an "F" contract will lose a year on his contract only if the player has lost his major league rookie status, which is defined as over 130 at bats or over 50 innings pitched. If an F-contract player loses rookie status during a season, his contract is understood to have migrated to a C-contract the moment that happens; and if he is kept the following year under the same contract, he becomes a B-contract player.

G) Option year and long term contracts are entirely transferable, both in rights and obligations; the trade of a player in no way affects his contract status.

H) If during the course of a long term contract, a player is traded to the National League, a team may cut the player or may reserve the player. If a team keeps such a player (on reserve), the team may hold on to the player until the following Freeze Day, at which point the player must be cut if the player is in a National League organization at any level.

15) STANDINGS

A) The following criteria are used to determine team performance:

Composite On-base Percentage,
Total Runs,
Total Home Runs,
Total RBIs,
Total Stolen Bases,

Composite ERA,
Total Wins,
Composite Ratio (Walks + Hits)/Innings Pitched = Ratio,
Total Strike-outs,
Total SHOLDS (0.5 point for a hold, 1.0 points for a save)

B) Teams are ranked from first to last in each of these eight categories, and given points for each place. For example, in a ten team league, the first place team in each category receives 10 points, the second place team 9, and so on down to 1 for last place. The team with the most total points at the end of the season wins the pennant.

C) In cases of ties in an individual category, the tied teams are assigned points by totaling the points for the ranking at issue and dividing the total by the number of teams tied.

D) If a tie occurs in total points, one tie breaker shall be used: whichever team is ahead of the other tied team(s) in more categories wins the tiebreaker. If the tied teams are equal in number of categories ahead of the other, the tie stands. In the event of such a tie, prizes are determined by totaling the prizes for the rankings at issue and dividing equally among the teams in the tie. Thus in the case of a

three way tie for first, each of the teams in the tie would receive 30% of the prize pool ($50\%+25\%+15\% = 90\%$ divided by 3). In the case of a two way tie for fourth, each team in the tie would receive 5% of the prize pool (10% divided by 2). Teams in ties split the bragging rights.

E) A tie-breaker is used to determine precedence for rotation draft picks. The respective performances of the teams in the tie are compared category by category and a point is given to each team for each team in the tie it betters in each category. The teams in the tie are then ranked by the number of points they acquire. The team with the most points gets the most favorable draft position, the team with next most points gets the next most favorable draft position, and so on. Should one or more ties remain, these ties will be broken by a coin flip or other random means.

F) If a tie results in more than four teams finishing in the money, then the team that finished highest without finishing in the money drafts first in the next rotation draft, the next highest finisher drafts second and so on. Thus in the case of a two way tie for fourthfifth, the order of selection for the draft is, from first to last, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th 10th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st.

16) STATS

A) The weekly player performance statistics in USA TODAY, or other statistics service chosen by the Commissioner in consultation with the other owners, constitute the official data base for the Junior League. The effective date of any transaction for the purposes of statistical calculation is the Wednesday immediately after the transaction has been reported to the Junior League Secretary. Promotions from the reserve roster recorded on Draft Day are effective retroactive to Opening Day.

B) Performance stats of a player shall be assigned to a Junior League team only when he is on the 26 man active roster of that team. Standings shall be tabulated and issued in a regular and timely fashion, as determined by league owners.

C) If a player is traded during the season to the National League, the owner of the player retains the rights to the player's already-accumulated statistics until the end of the season, and retains the rights to the player until Freeze Day the next year. If the player belongs to the National League on Freeze Day, the owner loses rights to the player. Rights to the player may be traded until Freeze Day.

D) MLB considers tiebreaker games to finalize playoff teams at the end of the season as regular season games. Thus, these games do count in Fantasy.

17) FEES AND PRIZES

There is only one fee payable to the prize pool. On or before Draft Day, each team must deposit US\$380 plus its portion of the stats fee (currently \$15 per team) with the League Treasurer.

Prizes are to be distributed as follows:

A) Following each individual week/"period" of the regular season (26 periods total), \$20 will be awarded to the team with the best stats that week, based on league categories. \$10 will be given to the team with the second-best stats that week. (Awarding of the actual money will likely take place on a one-time basis at the end of the season, rather than weekly, but records will be kept and diligently cross-checked.)

Exception 1: The first partial week of the MLB season (opening day is often a Thursday) is automatically lumped into "period 1," along with the entirety of the season's subsequent first full week. Similarly, series played overseas to open an MLB season do not count as a separate period.

Exception 2: The partial week of games that follows the All-Star Game and ends the Sunday night of the post-all-star week (currently denoted as period 16) will not count as a prize-eligible week/period.

B) The remaining prize pool of \$3080 will be divided as follows based on cumulative standings over the course of the entire season:

First Place	50%
Second Place	25%
Third Place	15%
Fourth Place	10%

18) GOVERNANCE

A) The Junior League is governed by a Committee of the Whole, consisting of all team owners. The Committee of the Whole may designate as many League Officials as from time to time it deems appropriate, although only three, the Commissioner, the Secretary, and the Treasurer ever do any real work. The Committee of the Whole also designates annually a Rules Committee. The Rules Committee has power to interpret playing rules and to handle all routine League business. All decisions, rulings, and interpretations are subject to veto by the Committee of the Whole.

B) Rule changes, pronouncements, and acts of whimsy are determined by vote of the Committee of the Whole. No new rule may be adopted by the Junior League unless and until it meets the following conditions:

i) The new rule was approved by six positive votes of members of the Committee of the Whole.

ii) A written draft of the rule was distributed to all Junior League members in advance of the vote.

iii) An official vote must refer to a written copy of the final text of the rule.

C) Any possible vote to disenfranchise a Junior League Owner shall take seven positive votes to become effective, and such a vote may be taken only at an official meeting. The Junior League has two scheduled official meetings each year: Draft Day and The Gala PostSeason Banquet and Awards Ceremony. Other official meetings may take place provided that proper advance notification has been given to all members. A franchise is considered the personal property of the owner, and as such, if an owner chooses to leave the

Junior League, an owner may either turn in his franchise to the League, or dispose of it by either giving it or selling it to another person. In any case, there shall be no refunds from the League Treasury for any franchise terminations.