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## The Athlete, January 1987

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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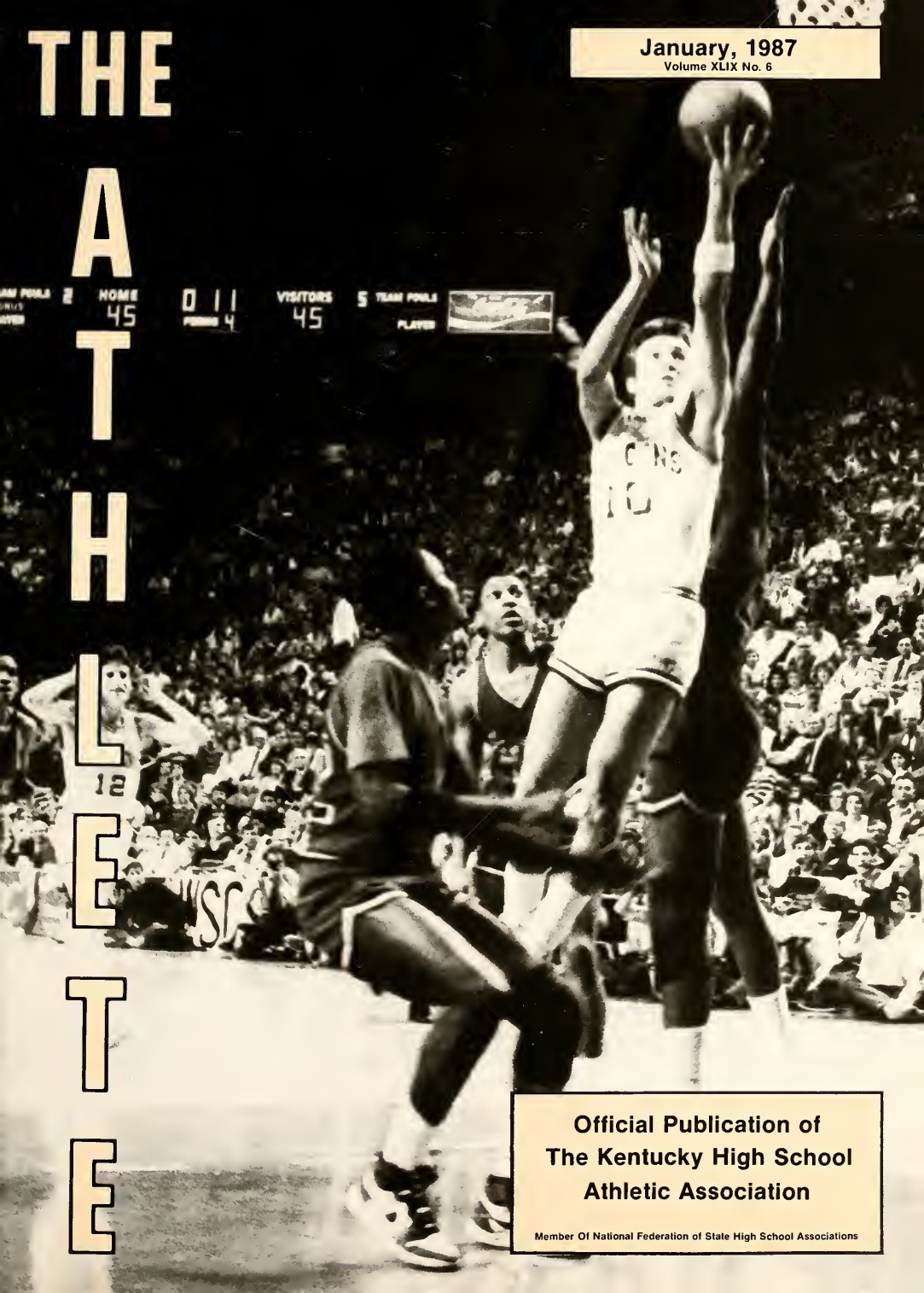
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# THE A T H L E T I C S

January, 1987

Volume XLIX No. 6

AM POULA 2 HOME 0 11 VISITORS 5 TEAM POULA 45  
UNIVS 45 PERIOD 4 PLAYER



Official Publication of  
The Kentucky High School  
Athletic Association

Member Of National Federation of State High School Associations



## National Federation survey indicates schools favor drug education, prevention

An overwhelming majority of high schools surveyed by the National Federation are not involved in drug testing and favor prevention and education programs to solve the drug and alcohol problems of the nation's youth.

Only 15 of the 1,209 high schools that responded to the survey (12 percent) currently have drug-testing programs, while an additional seven schools are planning to implement programs this fall.

Of the 29 state association offices that responded to the survey, 100 percent supported the National Federation's position that drug testing not be recommended at the high school level.

"The purpose of the survey was to identify schools involved in drug testing and ones contemplating it," said Charles Stebbins, director of the National Federation's Target program, which is designed to help students cope with alcohol and drugs. "We also wanted to determine whether schools were in favor of implementing drug testing in high schools.

"The answer we received was very clear, that high schools are not in favor of drug testing. Even the 27 percent who expressed an interest in drug testing qualified their responses in some way or another."

Questionnaires were mailed to all 51 state association offices for distribution to high school principals in their own state. Although some states did not participate in the survey for various reasons, responses were received from 1,209 high schools in 36 different states. Schools responding ranged in enrollment from 200 to 3,000 students.

Ninety-four percent of the high schools that responded reported no

current drug-testing program. About five percent did not respond, and approximately one percent (15 schools) have drug-testing programs.

Fifty-five percent of the respondents were not in favor of any type of drug testing program, and the 27 percent who were in favor of drug testing listed the following problems associated with implementing and maintaining programs in high schools: (1) parents deny the existence of a problem, (2) parents are resistant to school efforts, (3) claims of violation of student's rights, (4) student participation in athletics dropped noticeably from fall to spring (unsure whether this was due to drug testing) and (5) difficult to implement testing procedures for other activities and entire student body. Eighteen percent did not respond to the question.

Respondents identified three positive results from implementation of drug-testing programs: (1) students needing help were identified and placed in treatment, (2) parents were grateful and cooperative when realizing the school was doing something and (3) school-related parent groups approved.

In addition, the 27 percent who said they favored drug testing listed numerous qualifications. These schools said they would implement a drug-testing program only if (1) mandated, (2) there was a program established to deal with those who tested positive, (3) it was to confirm suspicion of student use, (4) all students were tested and not only those involved in athletics, (5) research shows a need, (6) all students and staff were tested, (7) it is a part of a comprehensive prevention and education program, (8) it related to a court order and (9) it were a part of a

state or national program. Some also indicated implementation of a drug testing program would depend on the community.

Other reasons listed for not implementing a drug-testing program were legal ramifications, costs, quality control and appropriate actions when individuals tested positive.

About 300 schools (25 percent) indicated that they currently provide an alcohol and drug education program for their students. Respondents listed a number of programs, including the National Federation's Target Program.

"Many people are proclaiming drug testing as the panacea to eliminate the problem," Stebbins said. "The real answer to the problem of drug and alcohol abuse at the high school level is education and prevention, not drug testing.

"We are encouraging schools to place more emphasis on the development of alcohol/drug prevention and education programs, and it is obvious from the survey that a majority of the schools are headed in that direction."

The National Federation's Target program, with Nancy Reagan as the honorary chairman, is working with the 51 state associations to help students cope with alcohol and drugs. Target promotes and provides training programs that educate and promote the prevention of drugs and alcohol among school-aged youth.

"The use of drugs by young people is one of our country's greatest problems," said Mrs. Reagan. "Drugs are ruining the minds and bodies of our children, and if we don't do something now to change the situation, we are in danger of losing an entire generation."

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

## Official Publication of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

**VOL. XLIX NO. 6**

**JANUARY, 1987**

**\$5.00 PER YEAR**



### MINUTES OF THE APPEALS HEARINGS

November 28, 1986

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Executive Inn East in Louisville, Kentucky on Friday morning, November 28, 1986, for the purpose of hearing appeals. The meeting was called to order by President Chester Turner at 9:00 a.m. Present were all Board Members, Commissioner Tom Mills, Executive Assistant Billy V. Wise, Asst Commissioners Brigid DeVries and Louis Stout, Sports Information Director Julian Tackett and Lloyd Redman, representing the State Department of Education. The invocation was given by Mr. Sam Chandler.

President Turner called on Mr. Raymond Rieber, representing the Catholic Schools in Jefferson County, who had requested a hearing before the Board to appeal the football playoff system which would be going into effect for the years 1987-1990. Following Mr. Rieber's presentation, President Turner asked Mr. George Sauer, Commissioner of Athletics in Jefferson County, to present his appeal. Following Mr. Sauer's presentation and a lengthy discussion of both appeals, Tom Buchanan made a motion, seconded by Sam Chandler, that the Board continue the Cross-District System in Jefferson County as it has been since 1975. The motion failed by a vote of 5 in favor of the motion and 5 opposed.

The next appeal was presented by Principal Phil Eason, LaRue County High School on behalf of James Polk. Mr. Eason had requested a hearing to appeal By-Law 5, Transfer Rule. James had transferred from Mt Pleasant High School in Tennessee and had participated there in interscholastic athletics. Following presentations by Mr. Eason and James' aunt, Mrs. Handley with whom James is now residing, Tom Buchanan made a motion that the ruling be withheld in this case pending receipt of a copy of the court order giving custody of James to Paul and Linda Handley. Grant Talbott seconded the motion which carried by a vote of 7 in favor and 3 opposed.

There being no further appeals, Frank Welch made a motion that the meeting be adjourned. Tony Olinger seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

### APPROVED

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Bauer, Stephen	Guffith, Keith	Phillippi, James E
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Blair, Mans	Hamilton, William	Powell, Cynthia F
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Godwin, Jan	Niederzui, Kurt Stephan	Wren, Howard Clay

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Hager, Joe M.	Roberts, Kenneth Ray	
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Hauber, Cheri Leigh	Short, III, John Dunbar	



### 1986-87 Certified and Approved Basketball Officials

A large number of K.H.S.A.A. registered officials have qualified for the advance ratings of Certified and Approved as a result of the National Federation Part II Examination. Only officials receiving these higher ratings are eligible to work in the district and regional tournaments. Only Certified officials are eligible to work in the state tournament.

## \* Coming in February \* "Athlete"

**1987 Football Rules  
Changes  
District and Regional  
Basketball Tournament  
Sites  
KAPOS Information**

**JANUARY, 1987**

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**K.H.S.A.A.**

**Films and Tapes Available**

Films of several previous K.H.S.A.A. state championship events as well as films related to the K.H.S.A.A. sponsored sports are available through Ms. Annette Andrews at the University of Kentucky Film Library, Lexington, KY, 40506. Her phone is (606) 257-8456. A small fee is charged for use in order to cover postage. These events were filmed and the related films purchased for the benefit and use of all Kentucky high school coaches and personnel to promote all of the K.H.S.A.A. sports.

The following is the list currently available:

**BASEBALL**

- Cincinnati Reds: Baseball Real Winners (1981)
- Cincinnati Reds: Pete Rose Big Hit (1985)
- The Hustle's Back (1984)
- Reds Baseball Building for '83

**BASKETBALL**

- Basketball - The Right Way (1986)
- Bourbon Co. vs. Logan Co. (1984 Boys State Basketball Finals)
- Butler vs. Franklin County High (1980 Girls State Basketball Tournament)
- Lafayette vs. Christian County High (1979 Boys Basketball Finals)
- Laurel County vs. Lafayette (1979 Girls Basketball Finals)
- Laurel County vs. North Hardin (1982 Boys State Basketball Finals)

- Mercy Academy vs. Marshall County (1982 Girls State Basketball Finals)
- Owensboro vs. Louisville Doss (1980 Boys State Basketball Finals)
- Pulaski County vs. Marshall County (1981 Girls Basketball Finals)
- Time-Out for Basketball (1983)

**FOOTBALL**

- Class A State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84
- Class AA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84
- Class AAA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84
- Class AAAA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84
- Football Now - Contact by the Rules (1985)
- Football at Its Best (A Safer Game) (1982) (1985)
- One Step Ahead: A Guide to Better Football Officiating (1980)
- Precision Football (1978)

**VOLLEYBALL**

- Notre Dame vs. Our Lady of Providence (1982 Girls State Volleyball Final Match)
- Notre Dame vs. Angela Merici (1983 Girls State Volleyball Final Match)
- Notre Dame vs. Sacred Heart (1984 Girls State Volleyball Final Match)

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## 1987 WRESTLING INFORMATION

### DISTRICT MANAGERS:

- Northern Kentucky:** Mark Townsley, Simon-Kenton High School, 5545 Madison Pike, Independence, Ky. 41051.
- Henry Clay:** Norm Powell, Henry Clay High School, 2100 Fontaine Rd., Lexington, Ky. 40502.
- Central Jefferson:** Larry Mann, Kentucky School F/T Blind, 1867 Frankfort Ave., Box 6005, Louisville, Ky. 40206.
- Christian Co.:** Jim Perrin, Christian Co. High School, Glass Ave., Hopkinsville, Ky. 42240.
- Frankfort:** Raymond Webb, Frankfort High School, 328 Shelby St., Frankfort, Ky. 40601.
- West Jefferson:** Paul Dennison, Western High School, 2501 Rockford Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40216.
- East Jefferson:** Jim Swart, Eastern High School, 12400 Old Shelbyville Rd., Louisville, ky. 40243.
- Hardin Co.:** Jim Davis, West Hardin High School, Stephensburg, Ky. 42781.

### REGIONAL MANAGERS:

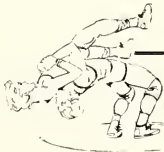
- Lexington:** Norm Powell, Henry Clay High School, 2100 Fontaine Rd., Lexington, Ky. 40502.
- North Hardin:** Paul Underdonk, North Hardin High School, 801 So. Logsdon Pkwy., Radcliff, Ky. 40160.
- Jefferson Co.:** Chuck Anderson, Eastern High School, 12400 Old Shelbyville Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40243.
- Jefferson Co.:** Paul Dennison, Western High School, 2501 Rockford Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40216.

### SEMI-STATE MANAGERS:

- Hopkinsville:** Jim Ploesser, Hopkinsville High School, 430 Koffman Ave., Hopkinsville, Ky. 42240.
- Hebron:** Wayne Badida, Conner High School, Box 36, Hebron, Ky. 41018.

### STATE FINALS MANAGERS:

Larry Mann, Mgr., Kentucky School F/T Blind, 1867 Frankfort Ave., Box 6005, Louisville, Ky. 40206.  
 Jay Phillips, Ass't. Mgr., Atherton High School, 3000 Dundee Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205.



## TOURNAMENTS

The State Wrestling Tournament will be held at Atherton High School, Louisville, on February 28, 1987. Larry Mann will manage the State Tournament.  
 The district and regional tournaments will be held on February 7 and 14 and the semi-state on February 21.

**K.H.S.A.A.  
TRACK AND FIELD  
COMMITTEE  
MEETING MINUTES**



The K.H.S.A.A. Track and Field Committee met at the Association office in Lexington on December 9, 1986. The meeting was called to order by Brigid L. DeVries, Assistant Commissioner at 1:30 p.m.

Members present were: Jean Wright, Rudy McKinney, Brother Borgia, Bill Patton, Joe Mahan, Karen Vanover, Lyman Brown, Marty Mayer, Denver Word and John Gettler. Absent were Charlie Ruter and Randy Grimes.

Mrs. Jean Wright gave a brief report on the Mason Dixon Games. They are tentatively scheduled for the last week in January at Broadbent Arena which is adjacent to Freedom Hall.

The first agenda item on the Agenda was a discussion of the Regional and Sectional Track Meets and sites. All written requests to host regional and sectional meets were reviewed and recommendations were made subject to the Commissioner's approval. The regional and sectional information sheets were discussed in detail, and regulations regarding injury and the composition of relay teams will be further clarified. Schools will be asked to host regional and sectional sites for a two year period.

**The dates for the 1987 meets are as follows:**  
**Regional Meets: May 15 & 16, 1987**  
**Sectional Meets: May 23, 1987**  
**State Meet: May 30, 1987**

The next item for discussion was the State Track Meet. It was decided that the seeding procedure and preferred lanes in the running events, as well as the order of throws and jumps, will be outlined in the state information sheet this year. The order of throws and jumps in the field events will be determined by sectional performance. In all rounds of state competition the competition with the best mark will throw or jump last. It was decided that for the 1987 Regional, Sectional and State Meets, competitors in the throwing events and the long and triple jumps will be allowed three trials in the preliminaries and three trials in the finals.

Marty Mayer presented a proposal to the committee outlining a different state meet format, with three independent meets in one day. The Class A meet would be run first, followed by the AA meet and finally the AAA meet. It was felt that the concept was good, but recovery time for the athletes was too short. No action was taken on the proposal.

A recommendation to move the 3200 meter run earlier in the order of events was discussed. However, the committee recommended that the time schedule remain the same.

There was a short discussion regarding the 1986-87 National Federation Track and Field Rule Changes and clinic dates.

**The 1987 clinic dates and sites are as follows:**  
**Thursday, February 26, 1987, 7:00 p.m., St. Xavier H.S. - Louisville.**  
**Monday, March 30, 1987, 7:00 p.m., Tates Creek H.S. - Lexington.**  
**Tuesday, March 31, 1987, 7:00 p.m., Daviess Co. H.S. - Owensboro.**

Miscellaneous items included a reminder that the hurdle heights will be in accordance with the National Federation Rule Book effective for the 1988 Track Season. The survey for the addition of the 3200 meter relay was conducted, and was voted down by the participating schools. Bill Patton encouraged all track or cross country coaches to become members of the newly formed Track and Cross Country Coaches Association. Coaches wishing to join may contact Gordon Brock at Pulaski County High School.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned

**NF All-night prom/graduation parties successful without drugs/alcohol**

High-school students across the nation turned out in large numbers to attend all-night prom and graduation parties where no alcohol or drugs were allowed.

Reports from all sections of the country indicate the overwhelming success of such activities with the Class of 1986. At Atlanta, Georgia's, Marist High School, 159 of 169 graduating seniors attended the second annual Project Graduation.

Two hundred students, representing more than 50 percent of the graduates from St. Francis Academy and Joliet Catholic High School in Joliet, Illinois, participated in a similar lock-in. Green Bay, Wisconsin, reported over 800 seniors from 11 high schools danced the night away at Riverside Ballroom. Hundreds of other communities nationwide held similar parties for graduation seniors.

The idea for chemical-free parties originated in Maine in response to the growing number of teenage deaths associated with celebration during prom and graduation season.

For further information on how to implement "Project Graduation" in your community, write for the **Operation Prom/Graduation Student Planning Guide**, National Federation of State High School Associations, P.O. Box 20626, 11724 Plaza Circle, Kansas City, Missouri 64195, (see costs below) or write for the **Operation Prom/Graduation handbook**, National Federation of Parents, 8730 Georgia Avenue, Silver Springs, Maryland 20910. The cost for NEP members is \$4; for non-members, \$5.

Please include your name and address with zip code. All purchases under \$25.00 must be prepaid. If you wish to use MasterCard or Visa please state your number and expiration date.

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
**Governing the Football Championships**  
**of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association**  
**(effective for the 1987 through the 1990 seasons)**



(Adopted by the Board of Control)

**I. Assignment of Schools to Districts, Regions and Classes**

**A. CLASSES**

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association shall sponsor post-season competition in football for boys, provided that fifteen (15) percent of the member schools declare intentions to participate in said competition. (Q-A 59) Member schools desiring to participate in K.H.S.A.A. sponsored post-season competition shall notify the Association office prior to September 1. The state shall be divided into four classes based on enrollment by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Board of Control. Class AAAA includes the schools with an enrollment of 926 or more students in grades 10-12, plus the football playing schools in Jefferson County; Class AAA includes the schools with enrollment of 615 to 925 students in grades 10-12; Class AA includes the schools with enrollment of 425 to 614 students in grades 10-12; Class A includes schools with less than 425 students in grades 10-12. For the 1987-88 school year, through the 1990-91 school year, the alignment in football is as follows --

**CLASS A (0-424)**

**Region I**

District 1 - Ballard Memorial, Crittenden County, Fulton, Fulton County, Heath, Murray

District 2 - Caverna, Russellville, Todd County Central, Trigg County

**Region II**

District 1 - Campbellsville, Frankfort, Garrard County, Harrodsburg, Henry County, Kentucky Country Day

District 2 - Bath County, Berea, Madison, Nicholas County, Paris

**Region III**

District 1 - Beechwood, Bellevue, Carroll County, Dayton, Ludlow, Owen County

District 2 - Allen Central, Fairview, Hazard, Paintsville, Raceland, Wheelwright

**Region IV**

District 1 - Cumberland, Evarts, Harlan, Lynn Camp, Pineville, Williamsburg

District 2 - Elkhorn City, Fleming-Neon, Jenkins, Johns Creek, Phelps, Pikeville, Virgie

**CLASS AA (425-614)**

**Region I**

District 1 - Caldwell County, Fort Campbell, Mayfield, Reidland,

District 2 - Breckinridge County, Butler County, Edmonson County, Hancock County, Logan County, McLean County

**Region II**

District 1 - Allen County-Scottsville, Glasgow, Hart County, Metcalfe County, Monroe County, Taylor County

District 2 - Bardstown, Bullitt East, Elizabethtown, Fort Knox, LaRue County, West Hardin

**Region III**

District 1 - Anderson County, Bourbon County, Boyle County, Casey County, Danville, Mercer County, Washington County

District 2 - Fleming County, Harrison County, Lewis County, Mason County, Newport Central Catholic, West Carter

**Region IV**

District 1 - Corbin, Middlesboro, Russell County, Somerset, Wayne County

District 2 - Betsy Layne, Leslie County, M.C. Napier, Morgan County, Prestonsburg, Whitesburg

**CLASS AAA (615-925)**

**Region I**

District 1 - Calloway County, Graves County, Hopkinsville, Lone Oak, Paducah Tilghman, Union County

District 2 - Bowling Green, Franklin-Simpson, Ohio County, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Warren East

**Region II**

District 1 - Barren County, East Hardin, Grayson County, Marion County, Meade County, Nelson County, North Bullitt

District 2 - Estill County, Franklin County, Jessamine County, Lincoln County, Scott County, Western Hills, Woodford County

**Region III**

District 1 - Conner, Covington Catholic, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Lloyd Memorial, Newport, Scott, Simon Kenton

District 2 - Bell County, Cawood, Knox Central, McCreary County, Rockcastle County, Whitley County

**Region IV**

District 1 - East Carter, Lawrence County, Montgomery County, Paul Blazer, Rowan County, Russell

District 2 - Belfry, Breathitt County, Clay County, Johnson Central, Knott Central

**CLASS AAAA (926-UP)**

**Region I**

District 1 - Apollo, Christian County, Daviess County, Henderson County, Madisonville-North Hopkins, Marshall County

District 2 - Bullitt Central, North Hardin, Oldham County, Shelby County, Warren Central

**Region II**

District 1 - Butler, Holy Cross, Pleasure Ridge Park, Shawnee, Valley, Western

District 2 - Atherton, duPont Manual, Fern Creek, Male, St. Xavier, Seneca

**Region III**

District 1 - DeSales, Doss, Fairdale, Iroquois, Moore, Southern

District 2 - Ballard, Central, Eastern, Jeffersontown, Trinity, Waggener

**Region IV**

District 1 - Bryan Station, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Laurel County, Madison Central, Pulaski County, Tates Creek

District 2 - Boone County, Boyd County, Campbell County, Greenup County, Holmes

The following schools will be participating in football, but fill not be competing for the district championship--

Adair County, Eminence, Green County, Greenville, Millersburg Military Institute, Sheldon Clark, South Hopkins, Webster County





## FOR YOUR INFORMATION SWIMMING MEETS



The events for the State Swimming Meets will be the same as those listed in the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution and By-Laws. Swimming Regulations, on pages 47 and 48.

**NOTE:** There will be a cutoff time for the 500 Freestyle for the regional meets. Boys - 6 minutes, 30 seconds; Girls - 7 minutes.

The dates of the State Meet will be February 28 & 29, 1987. The site will be at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Ky. Mr. Tim Cahill will manage the meet. The girls and boys meets will be run together.

The schools are divided in the following regions.

### LOUISVILLE REGION

**Manager:** Jack Thompson

**Site:** Lakeside and Cresent Hill

**Girls:** Atherton, Ballard, Central, Evangel, Holy Rosary, Ky. Country Day, Ky. School f/t Blind, Male, Presentation St. Francis, Sacred Heart, Waggener.

**Boys:** Atherton, Ballard, Central, Ky. Country Day, Ky. School f/t Blind, Male, Oldham Co., Pleasure Ridge Park, St. Francis, St. Xavier, Shawnee, Trinity, Waggener.

### WESTERN KENTUCKY REGION

**Manager:** Don Webb

**Site:** Bowling Green High School

**Girls:** Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Daviess County, Elizabethtown, Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Greenville, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Mad.-N. Hopkins, Mayfield, Murray, North Hardin, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Potter Christian, South Hopkins, Taylor Co.

**Boys:** Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville,

Daviess Co., Elizabethtown, Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Greenville, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Mad.-N. Hopkins, Mayfield, Murray, North Hardin, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Potter Christian, South Hopkins, Taylor Co.

### CENTRAL KENTUCKY REGION

**Manager:** Tim Cahill

**Site:** Model/Eastern Kentucky University

**Girls:** Bourbon County, Boyd Co., Bryan Station, Danville, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Holy Family, Jessamine County, Ky. School f/t Deaf, Knott County Central, Lafayette, Lexington Catholic, Laurel County, Model, Oneida Baptist, Paris, Paul Blazer, Russell, Sayre, Scott County, Tates Creek, Woodford County, Western Hills.

**Boys:** Bourbon County, Boyd Co., Bryan Station, Danville, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Holy Family, Jessamine County, Ky. School f/t Deaf, Knott County Central, Lafayette, Laurel County, Lexington Catholic, M.M.I., Model, Oneida Baptist, Paris, Paul Blazer, Russell, Sayre, Scott County, Tates Creek, Western Hills, Woodford County.

### NORTHERN KENTUCKY REGION

**Manager:** Dave Webb

**Site:** Scott High School

**Girls:** Beechwood, Bellevue, Campbell County, Conner, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Loyd Memorial, Newport, Newport Central Catholic, Notre Dame, Scott, Simon-Kenton, Villa Madonna.

**Boys:** Beechwood, Bellevue, Campbell County, Conner, Covington Catholic, Covington Latin, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Loyd Memorial, Newport, Newport Central Catholic, Scott, Simon-Kenton.

## STATE MEET TIME SCHEDULE

### TIME SCHEDULE:

#### Friday, February 27, 1987

2:30 - 3:30 p.m. Open Diving Warmups  
3:30 - 5:00 p.m. Girls Diving Warmups  
Open Swimming Warmups (4 lanes)  
5:00 p.m. Girls Diving Prelims and Finals  
6:30 - 8:00 p.m. Boys Diving Warmups  
Open Swimming Warmups (4 lanes)  
8:00 p.m. Boys Diving Prelims and Finals

**Note:** Diving events will be completed on Friday. A scratch box for swimming scratches will be available from 3:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m.

#### Saturday, February 28, 1987

7:30 - 8:00 p.m. Scratch Meeting  
**WARMUPS**  
7:00 - 8:00 a.m. Open Warmups  
8:00 - 8:45 a.m. (Western and Central Regions)  
8:45 - 9:30 a.m. (Northern and Louisville Regions)  
9:45 a.m. Swimming Preliminaries  
4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Open Warmups  
5:30 - 6:00 p.m. Sprint and Pace Work  
6:00 p.m. Finals in all swimming events

### QUALIFIERS:

The top three (3) swimmers in each event, in each of the four (4) regional qualifying meets, and the next twelve (12) fastest swimmers from the state-at-large, (determined by times established in regional meets) will qualify for the State Meet. This enables the top twenty-four (24) swimmers and divers in the state to compete for the championship in each event.

**ATTENTION K.H.S.A.A. BASKETBALL COACHES**

The new rating system which was implemented this year, is dependent upon the cooperation of all of the coaches in order to be successful. There are a few questions which have cropped up as the season has been progressing which need to be answered on a state wide basis.

First, you may rate only those officials who work in your games. This means if you as a coach watch a game between two other schools, you cannot rate those officials. You should however, rate all officials at all of your home and away games.

Secondly, there is some question as to the use of the observers reports. Do not send the observers reports to the Association office. They are to be used for constructive evaluation of the officials, and if the need exists, the information should be forwarded to the Assigning Secretary. This evaluation should also serve as a guide for the completion of the rating card on each game official, the cards which are to be kept on file for no less than two years.

On the rating cards, there are six questions or qualities which are to be "checked with discretion". This means to check these areas if you feel as though an official is positive or favorable in these areas. This will help in the event of a rating challenge by an officials and in your evaluation.

DO NOT SEND THE RATING CARDS TO THE OFFICE. All schools have been mailed a list of officials to be used for the final rating. This list contains all officials who are registered and are members of a local association.

Lastly, you are able to rate officials from outside of your region. If you play a school from outside your region, and/or the game officials are assigned from outside your region, simply fill out the rating card as you would for any other game. Your list of officials to rate contains all officials from throughout the state, and therefore gives you the opportunity to rate those out of region officials who have worked for you.

**A.C.T. TEST DATES FOR 1986-87**

With the implementation of NCAA Proposition 48, it is important to keep up with the test dates for the American College Testing Assessment (ACT test). As mentioned elsewhere in this issue, it is also important to note that the NCAA Convention in January passed legislation extending proposition 48 to the Division II level. For the remainder of 1986-87 school year the schedule is as follows:

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Regular Postmark Deadline</u>	<u>Late Deadline</u>
02/07/87	01/09/87	01/27/87
04/11/87	03/13/87	03/31/87
06/13/87	05/15/87	06/02/87

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## REMINDER TO FOOTBALL SCHOOLS

The first playing date for football in 1987 is August 21. The first legal date for practice is August 1. Keep this in mind in making out your schedules. Please remember to inform the office as to open dates. This is also important due to the fact that the new alignment plan for football is to be implemented effective with the 1987 season. With the new alignment, and the additional week in which to schedule games, it is important to list open dates as soon as possible. At this time, we have the following open dates --

Week 1 (August 21) - Anderson County, contact Larry Barnett (502)839-5118; Bourbon County, contact Coach John Nochta (606)987-2556; Bullitt East, contact Coach Keith Collins (502)538-7322; Greenup County, contact Dan Mercer, A.D. (606)473-7705; Marion County, contact Coach Mark Brown (502)692-6066; Paris, contact Randy Reese (606)987-4545; Russell, contact Lafe Walter, A.D. (606)836-9650

Week 2 (August 28) - Anderson County, contact Larry Barnett (502)839-5118; Bardstown, contact Coach Garnis Martin (502)348-5913; Belfry, contact Coach Philip Heywood or Paul Dotson, A.D. (606)353-7230; Christian County, contact Wilton Gant, A.D. (502)887-1100; Conner, contact Coach Joe Clark (606)689-7696; Eminence, contact Coach Steve Frommeyer (502)845-5427; Madisonville North Hopkins, contact Jan Ireland, A.D. (502)825-6017; Newport, contact Coach Jim Weyer (606)292-3051; Owensboro, contact Jack Hicks, A.D. (502)686-1084; Russellville, contact Wayne Mullen, A.D. (502)726-8421; St. Xavier, contact Paul Young, A.D. (502)635-5300; Tates Creek, contact coach Joe Ruddell (606)273-1713; Trigg County, contact Buddy Perry, A.D. (502)522-6072

Week 3 (September 4) - Boyd County, contact Ed VanHoose (606)928-6475; Bullitt East, contact Coach Keith Collins (502)538-7322; Clay County, contact Coach Eugene Hensley (606)598-3737; Fleming County, contact Coach Ted Purcell (606)845-6601; Oldham County, contact Bob Rowland, A.D. (502)222-9641; Russell County, contact Coach Ron Finley (502)866-3341

Week 4 (September 11) - Boone County, contact Owen Hauck (606)283-2795. Boyd County, contact Ed VanHoose (606)928-6475; Green County, contact Ivan Curnutte (502)932-7481; Owensboro, contact Jack Hicks, A.D. (502)686-1084; Russell, contact Lafe Walter, A.D. (606)836-9650

Week 5 (September 18) - Cathedral High (Indianapolis), contact Coach Michael McGinley (317)542-1481; Christian County, contact Wilton Gant, A.D. (502)887-1100; Dayton, contact Stan Steidel (606)261-4357; Green County, contact Ivan Curnutte (502)932-7481; Mayfield, contact Bob Sparks, A.D. (502)247-5582

Week 6 (September 25) - Dayton, contact Stan Steidel (606)261-4357; Garrard County, contact Coach Steve Sullivan (606)792-2146; Holmes, contact Coach William Hina (606)292-5845; Russell, contact Lafe Walter, A.D. (606)836-9650; Shelby County, contact Coach Tom Bechere (502)633-2443

Week 7 (October 2) - Franklin County, contact Coach Gary Dearborn (502)695-4155 after 11:45 a.m.; Marion County, contact Coach Mark Brown (502)692-6066

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FOOTBALL OPEN DATES (continued)

Week 8 (October 9) - Christian County, contact Wilton Gant, A.D. (502)887-1100; Elkhorn City, contact Jerry Childers, A.D. (606)754-9098; Mayfield, contact Bob Sparks, A.D. (502)247-5582; Oldham County, contact Bob Rowland, A.D. (502)222-9641; Williamsburg, contact Coach Bob Rose (606)549-1915

Week 9 (October 16) - Boone County, contact Owen Hauck (606)283-2795. Christian County, contact Wilton Gant, A.D. (502)887-1100, North Bullitt, contact Bob Wagoner (502)957-2186

Week 10 (October 23) - Boone County, contact Owen Hauck (606)283-2795; Bourbon County, contact Coach John Nochta (606)987-2556; Glen Oak in Canton, Ohio, contact Ralph Ciccarelli, Athletic Administrator (216)492-7455; Owen County, contact Gran Mefford (502)484-2715; Shelby County, contact Coach Tom Bechere (502)633-2443

Week 11 (October 30) - Elizabethtown, contact Duke Owen, (502)769-3381; Holmes, contact Coach William Hina (606)292-5845; Marion County, contact Coach Mark Brown (502)692-6066; Middletown (OH), contact Jim Place (513)422-7432; Williamsburg, contact Coach Bob Rose (606)549-1915

PROPOSAL 48 - NOW EXTENDS TO DIVISION II

Incoming students to an NCAA member institution who wish to immediately participate in intercollegiate athletics at the Division I level, or at the Division II level, must have maintained a 2.0 grade point average in a core curriculum including at least three years English, two years math, two years social science, and two years of physical or natural science; as well as having attained a 700 combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections or a 15 composite score on the ACT; and be a high school graduate. The by-law is now in the second year of a phase-in period, and eligibility may be attained for incoming athletes after August 1, 1987 and prior to August 1, 1988 by meeting on of three possible combinations --

G.P.A. and	SAT Verbal & Math or	ACT Composite
2.1 and above	680	14
2.000-2.999	700	15
1.900-1.999	720	16

The By-Law, also allows for an exception which states, "An exception may be granted by the NCAA Eligibility Committee for a student who left high school after completion of his junior year or during his senior year to enter a member institution under an early admissions program open to students solely on the basis of outstanding academic performance and promise, and provided that for the last four semesters completed in high school, the student maintained an accumulative grade point average of 3.5 (based on a maximum of 4.0) and ranked in the top 20 percent of the students class, and that the student met all of the requirements of a qualifier except for graduation from high school."

Please consult the nearest NCAA Division I or II institution, Department of Athletics, NCAA Interpreter, if you have any questions. In Kentucky-Bellarmino, Centre, Eastern Kentucky, Kentucky (University of), Kentucky State, Kentucky Wesleyan, Louisville, Morehead State, Murray State, Northern Kentucky, and Western Kentucky are member institutions.

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## OHIO STATE TO HOLD TRAINERS WORKSHOP

Ohio State will be sponsoring a student athletic training workshop this summer on campus. The workshop will be held June 21-26/ For further information, contact Ohio State University, ATTN: Student Athletic Trainer Workshop, 410 Woody Hayes Drive, Columbus, OH, 43210, or call Bill Davis, Assistant Athletic Trainer, at (614)292-1164.

## OPEN DATES FOR BASKETBALL SCHOOLS

The following are the open basketball dates for the current season according to information which has been turned in to the office. If any of these dates have been filled, please notify the office by phone or in writing.

Jessamine County, has openings for February 13 and 14, and February 20 and 21. Would prefer home games, but will negotiate home and home contract. Contact Coach Joe Crouse, (606)887-2421.

University Heights, Hopkinsville, has several open dates in February. Please contact Roy Woolum (502)886-0254.

Clinton County needs girls games throughout the season. Contact Wendell Castle (606)387-5569, or 7031.

Boone County needs one team for its Recorder Classic Tournament, to be held during February 4 through 7, 1987. Contact Nell Hensley at (606)283-2795, or 331-7578.

Clark County needs girls basketball games on January 15 and February 9 for this season. Contact Harry Dinsmore at (606)744-6111.

## IMPORTANT DATES FOR 1986-87

The following are important dates for member schools participating in spring sports.

Sport	First Practice	First Contest	Number Games	State Finals
Track	Dec. 1	Apr. 1	4-15	May 30
Softball	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	35	May 30
Golf	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	20	June 2/3
Tennis	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	4-20	June 4/5/6
Baseball	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	35	June 5

## INSURANCE UPDATE

At a recent meeting of the National Federation Insurance committee, a determination was finalized relative to the participation of ineligible participants and the related insurance coverage. It was the ruling of the company and the committee, that any person participating in practice or play, in a sport sanctioned by the state association, who is not in violation of state regulations regarding limitation of seasons, etc. shall be covered by the catastrophic insurance and the liability coverage. It is important to note however, that if the school, coach or team is in any way in violation of the state association regulations, the coverage is void.

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**1987 DISTRICT AND REGIONAL SOFTBALL ALIGNMENTS**

**REGION 1**

**District 1**  
Heath  
Lone Oak  
Reidland

**District 2**  
Ballard Memorial  
Graves County  
St. Mary

**District 3**  
Calloway County  
Marshall County  
Mayfield  
Murray

**REGION 2**

**District 4**  
Christian County  
Fort Campbell  
Hopkinsville  
University Heights

**District 5**  
Caldwell County  
Livingston Central  
Lyon County  
Trigg County

**District 6**  
Dawson Springs  
Madisonville-North Hopkins  
South Hopkins  
West Hopkins

**District 7**  
Henderson County  
Providence  
Union County  
Webster County

**REGION 3**

**District 8**  
Apollo  
Davess County  
Owensboro  
Owensboro Catholic

**District 9**  
Bremen  
Central City  
Drakesboro  
Graham  
Greenville  
Hughes-Kirk  
Muhlenberg Central

**District 10**  
Breckinridge County  
Frederick Fraize  
Hancock County  
St. Fromald  
Trinity (Whitesville)

**District 11**  
Fordsville  
Grayson County  
McLean County  
Ohio County

**REGION 4**

**District 12**  
Allen County  
Barren County  
Edmonson County  
Glasgow

**District 13**  
Bowling Green  
Franklin-Simpson  
Russellville  
Warren Central  
Warren East

**District 14**  
Clinton County  
Cumberland County  
Metcalfe County

**REGION 5**

**District 15**  
Bardstowm  
Bethlehem  
Nelson County

**District 16**  
Adair County  
Marion County  
Taylor County

**District 17**  
East Hardin  
Elizabethtown  
Fort Knox  
Meade County  
North Hardin  
West Hardin

**District 18**  
Caverna  
Green County  
Hart County  
LaRue County

**REGION 6**

**District 19**  
Central  
Portland Christian  
Presentation Academy  
Shawnee  
Southwest Christian

**District 20**  
Butler  
Holy Cross  
Pleasure Ridge Park  
Western

**District 21**  
Beth Haven  
Doss  
Fairdale  
Valley

**District 22**  
Evangel  
Holy Rosary  
Iroquois  
Southern

**REGION 7**

**District 23**  
Collegiate  
duPont Manual  
Male  
Mercy Academy  
Ninth & O

**District 24**  
Assumption  
Atherton  
Christian Academy  
Seneca

**District 25**  
Eastern  
Fern Creek  
Jeffersontown  
Moore  
Walden

**District 26**  
Ballard  
Kentucky Country Day  
Sacred Heart  
Waggener

**REGION 8**

**District 27**  
Bullitt Central  
Bullitt East  
North Bullitt  
Shelby County  
Spencer County

**District 28**  
Carroll County  
Eminence  
Gallatin County  
Henry County  
Oldham County  
Trimble County

**District 29**  
Grant County  
Owen County  
Scott County  
Williamstown

**REGION 9**

**District 30**  
Beechwood  
Boone County  
Holmes  
Holy Cross  
Notre Dame  
Villa Madonna

**District 31**  
Bellevue  
Conner  
Dayton  
Lloyd Memorial  
Newport  
Newport Central Cath.  
Walton-Verona

**District 32**  
Bishop Brossart  
Campbell County  
Dixie Heights  
Highlands  
Scott  
Silver Grove  
Simon Kenton

**District 33**  
Bracken County  
Deming  
Mason County  
Maysville  
Pendleton County  
Tolesboro

## REGION 10

**District 34**  
Estill County  
George Rogers Clark  
Madison  
Madison Central

**District 35**  
Bryan Station  
Henry Clay  
Lafayette  
Lexington Catholic  
Sayre  
Tates Creek

**District 36**  
Franklin County  
Jessamine County  
Western Hills  
Woodford County

**District 37**  
Burgin  
Harradsburg  
Mercer County  
Western Anderson

## REGION 11

**District 38**  
Corbin  
Laurel County  
Lynn Camp  
Monticello  
Wayne County  
Whitley County

**District 39**  
Bell County  
Evarts  
Middlesboro  
Oneida  
Red Bird

**District 40**  
Dice Combs  
Hazard  
Knott Country Central  
Leslie County  
Letcher  
M.C. Napier

## REGION 12

**District 41**  
Buckhorn  
Cordia  
Jackson  
Jackson County  
Riverside Christian  
Wolfe County

**District 42**  
Allen Central  
Greenup County  
McDowell  
Morgan County  
Russell  
Sheldon Clark  
Wheelwright

**District 43**  
Belfry  
Elkhorn City  
Feds Creek  
Phelps  
Pikeville

# ANABOLIC STEROIDS IN SPORTS

By TOM VAN VEEN, M.D.

In a recent newspaper article published in the Salem "Statesman-Journal" discussing drug use by high school athletes, one Salem high school student stated that "he knew about 15 students who took steroids which enlarged muscle mass". He went on to say that "it started last year and some of the guys aren't even in sports or weight lifting."

If we assume that there are at least 15 users of this drug in one high school outside the Portland metropolitan area, how big is the problem statewide? What are the substances? What uses do they have?

The **Anabolic-Androgenic Steroid Hormones** (Anabolic steroids) most often used by athletes are synthetic male hormones. Testosterone is the naturally occurring male hormone which can also be synthesized and given in injectible form. **Anabolic** implies that these substances promote the build-up of tissue. Just how much, however, is the subject of considerable debate in the medical community.

Since the 1930s androgens and later anabolic steroids have been given to victims of starvation and debilitated patients with chronic disease to promote tissue build-up and weight gain. Whether this occurs in the normal individual is a matter of conjecture. In 1977, the American College of Sports Medicine, in a position paper, stated that "there is no conclusive scientific evidence that extremely large doses of anabolic-androgenic steroids either aid or hinder athletic performance." This statement was based on a comprehensive survey of world literature at the time. Since then the apparent upswing in anabolic steroid use among certain athletes has prompted re-evaluation of this conclusion.

The answer to the question of whether or not anabolic steroids increase muscle mass and improve strength is complicated by the fact that in the published scientific studies rather small doses of steroids have been used — doses that are not representative of those used by many athletes. It is now felt that these drugs do lead to an increase in body weight and muscle size in the presence of proper diet and intensive weight training. Some of the increase in muscle size is due to an increase in muscle water. About half of the published studies show a slight increase in strength whereas the other half show no gain. The increase in strength may be more apparent than real.

One of the side effects of steroids is more aggressive behavior. The increase in strength derived from anabolic steroids may be due to increased aggressiveness which carries over to strength training, rather than to steroid effects on muscles themselves.

Anabolic steroids usually are taken for a period of weeks to months prior to an important competition. Many athletes use several different forms of steroids in both oral and injectible forms in so-called "steroid stacking" regimens, so that the weekly dose is five to 10 times greater than the manufacturer's recommended dose.

Even if anabolic steroids are capable of producing modest gain in muscle mass and strength, what are the costs? Is the trade-off worth it? It is clear that some athletes will do anything for a short term, self-limited advantage. Does this represent the true meaning of sport? Would it help if potential users were made more aware of the side effects?

When given to growing youth, anabolic steroids may lead to premature fusion of the growth plates of long bones which leads to permanent short stature.

In both sexes major liver abnormalities may occur, including abnormal liver function tests, obstructed bile ducts in the liver, jaundice, blood-filled sacs in the liver that may rupture and may lead to death, and liver tumors. Hardening of the arteries may be accelerated with premature death occurring from coronary heart disease. Hypertension also may occur.

In males steroids lead to suppression of natural testosterone production which result in atrophy of the testicles, decreased sperm count and loss of libido. These changes are reversible but may take several months after stopping steroid use.

In women the drugs are masculinizing. Major changes which may not be reversible include deepening of the voice, growth of facial hair and enlargement of the clitoris. Coarsening of the skin, acne, male pattern baldness and increased aggression also may appear. Other reported side effects include breast shrinkage, atrophy of the uterus and cessation of menses.

From foregoing it is clear that steroids have no legitimate use in sports. It makes a mockery out of the term "sporting competition" as we know it.

## 1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION BASKETBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I



**SITUATION #1:** At A's basket, the ball enters the net from below and (a) does not go completely above the ring and drops back to the floor, or (b) passes through the ring and is touched in the cylinder by B1, or (c) B1 grabs it as it is in the basket below the ring.

**RULING:** In (a), there has been no violation and the ball remains alive. In (b), it is not a violation by B1, as the ball was dead when touched. The violation is by the last player who touched the ball before it entered from below. In (c), it is a violation by B1 regardless of who touched it last before it entered the basket from below (9-4, 9-12 Pen 3).

**SITUATION #2:** Is it legal to use a 3' x 6' rectangular backboard?

**RULING:** No, unless the State High School Association has received authorization to experiment from the National Federation. The only legal rectangular backboards are either 4' x 6' or 3' x 6' (1-7).

**SITUATION #3:** If a coach recognizes that the possession arrow is pointing in the wrong direction, how much time does he or she have for a correction or are the limits similar to the correctable errors in Rule 2-10?

**RULING:** There is no specific time frame or live ball dead ball sequence involved in correcting the possession arrow. The error is not correctable after the ball becomes alive on the alternating possession throw-in using the direction indicated by the erroneous arrow. The time involved or sequence of play is immaterial as long as it is corrected before the error is made. The corrections allowed in 2-10 must be made within a specific sequence of live and dead ball situations (5-8-5; 10-5-4).

**SITUATION #4:** Team A has already been charged with three personal fouls in the first quarter when A1 commits a player control foul. Does A1's player control foul count toward reaching the total of five personal fouls which puts the bonus into effect?

**RULING:** Yes it does. A player control foul is a common foul and it is also a personal foul. Even though no free throw results from a player control foul regardless of when it occurs, all personal fouls count for reaching the bonus. Technical fouls do not count for reaching the bonus (4-5, 4-15-2, 7, 8).

**SITUATION #5:** A1 is fouled by B1 prior to the bonus. A1 is erroneously awarded a one-and-one. A1's first attempt is successful but the second is not. A2 fouls B2 while they are rebounding the missed free throw. As the official reports the foul, the scorer informs him or her that Team A was not in the bonus following B1's foul.

**RULING:** A1's unrebanded free throw is canceled. A2's foul cannot be canceled as it occurred after A1's second free throw had ended. The game continues from the point of interruption — the administration of the penalty for A2's foul (2-10-2).

**SITUATION #6:** A1 catches the ball while both feet are on the floor. A1 jumps into the air presumably to either pass or shoot. However, instead of passing or shooting, A1 drops the ball to the floor. A1 then returns to the floor and dribbles away.

**RULING:** Violation. Even though A1 had not established a pivot foot before jumping, since both feet are off the floor he or she cannot start a dribble. If a pivot foot had been established it would still be a violation (4-29 Ques 3).

**SITUATION #7:** Why is a technical foul for delay called instead of putting the ball on the floor when the free thrower does not come into the circle to take the ball?

**RULING:** If the ball were placed on the floor the player could not enter the circle without violating. It would be poor procedure to put the ball at the thrower's disposal when he or she could not enter the circle. The situation is properly handled with a technical foul or delay. If the thrower is in the circle but does not take the ball, it should be placed on the floor and the count started (10-3-8).

**SITUATION #8:** A1 ends the dribble and then loses his or her balance. A1 holds the ball to the floor and uses it to avoid contacting the floor. A1 does not move the pivot foot and does not touch the floor with any part of the body except his or her feet. A1 then pushes back into an upright position.

**RULING:** A1 has done nothing illegal. A1 is not considered to have fallen down unless some part of his or her body other than hand(s) or foot has touched the floor (4-29 Ques 1).

**SITUATION #9:** The visiting team has conducted its pre-game practice on one end of the court but prior to the jump to start the game, the team's captain requests the other basket for 1st half play.

**RULING:** The request is denied even though the visiting team has the choice of 1st half baskets. The visiting team actually made its choice when they warmed up at one basket. If the home team is on the court when the visitors arrive, the visitors can request the end the home team is at. However, the visiting team should not delay its appearance on the court. If they will be late the captain or coach should notify the home team and/or officials of their preference (4-2-3).

**SITUATION #10:** The referee tosses the ball on the jump to start the second extra period. Following the tap but before possession is gained, B1 fouls A1. Team A (a) is or (b) is not in the bonus. When is the alternating possession set and in what direction?

**RULING:** In (a) the arrow is set pointing toward B's basket when the ball is handed to A1 for the first throw of the one-and-one. In (b) the arrow is set when a player of Team A is handed the ball for the throw-in (4-8, 6-3-1).

**SITUATION #11:** A1 attempts a long shot but misses. The ball rebounds directly to A's backcourt where A2 gains possession. Is this an over-and-back violation?

**RULING:** No, it is not a violation. Player and team control ended when A1 released the ball on the attempt. The rebound into A's backcourt is not in control of either team and it is not a violation when A2 gains control there (4-9-2a, 9-9).

**SITUATION #12:** A1 ends a dribble and then jumps and releases the ball on a try for goal. B1 partially blocks the shot and A1 secures control while still in the air. A1 returns to the floor and dribbles to the basket and scores.

**RULING:** Legal maneuver. The try ended when B1 touched the ball. When A1 recovered he or she could dribble again similar to after gaining control on a rebound, an intercepted pass, etc. (9-5-1).

**SITUATION #13:** The Team A coach is legally seated on his or her bench. The coach is wearing a headset and is in contact with an assistant in the press box. Is the coach permitted to use such a device during the game?

**RULING:** The rules do not prohibit a coach from communicating with someone in this manner. The equipment which is prohibited is television monitoring or replay equipment for coaching purposes during the game or a megaphone or mechanical sounding device at courtside (10-1-1).

**SITUATION #14:** A1 is fouled by B1. Erroneously there is no indication that the bonus is in effect for Team A. The coach of Team B is charged with a technical foul for being on the bench following B1's foul. The free throws for the technical foul are administered. It is then discovered that A1 should have been awarded a one-and-one opportunity.

**RULING:** The error is correctable. The one-and-one is administered with no players along the lane. Play will then continue from the point of interruption — the throw-in by Team A at the division line resulting from the technical foul. The results of the technical foul free throws stand (2-10-2).

**SITUATION #15:** Team A trails by one point when the horn sounds to end the 4th quarter of play. Prior to the referee's approval of the final score, the coach of Team B uses profanity directed at the officials.

**RULING:** A technical foul is charged to the coach as the jurisdiction of the officials had not ended. The free throws are attempted immediately and the resulting score will dictate which team has won or whether an extra point is required (2-9-3; 5-8).

**SITUATION #16:** A1 receives a pass with both feet on the floor. A1 jumps in the air but is confused as no teammates are aware he or she wants to pass. A1 simply drops the ball to the floor and (a) B1 recovers, or (b) A2 recovers.

**RULING:** No infraction has occurred in either case. However, if A1 were first to touch the ball it would be a violation for starting a dribble with the pivot foot off the floor (4-29).

**SITUATION #17:** A1 ends the dribble and passes the ball so it ricochets off B1 or A2 and rebounds back to him or her. A1 then dribbles to the basket and scores.

**RULING:** Legal action. When A1's pass touched another player, A1 could dribble again. The touching by another player may result from an intentional or unintentional act by A1 and the touching by B1 or A2 may or may not be intentional. (9-5-3).

**SITUATION #18:** A1's try for goal is on the ring when B1 rebounds it. A2 contacts B1 who then grasps the ring.

**RULING:** The ball became dead immediately when B1 committed basket interference. If A2's contact is judged to be intentional or flagrant it is a foul and B1's grasping of the ring is ignored if it was done to prevent injury. If the contact by A2 is ignored, then B1's grasping is a technical foul. In either case, 2 points are awarded for the basket interference by B1 (6-7-9, 9-12-1, 10-3-6 Ex 1).

**SITUATION #19:** Airborne shooter A1 intentionally or flagrant fouls B1 after which his or her attempt enters and passes through the basket.

**RULING:** The basket counts and A1 is assessed the appropriate penalty for either the intentional or flagrant personal foul. A player control foul is a common foul which is neither intentional or flagrant. Since it is not a player control foul the basket counts (4-15-2, 8, 6-7-4).



## 1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION BASKETBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II



**SITUATION #20:** A1 has the ball out-of-bounds for a throw-in. The officials count is at 3 seconds when A1 throws the ball toward A2. Recognizing that B1 may gain possession, either (a) A1 or (b) A2, requests a time-out.

**RULING:** The request is granted unless the 5-second count expires before the request. During a throw-in there is no player control but the ball is dead until it touches an in-bounds player. (5-8-3b)

**SITUATION #21:** If a team desires a time-out before the toss to start the game, should it be granted?

**RULING:** No. The game must be started with the ball becoming alive, or with a violation or foul prior to this, before a time-out request is honored. (5-11, 6-1)

**SITUATION #22:** A1 desires to participate following a period of inactivity due to a broken arm. A1's doctor has devised a protective cast of hard plastic and has covered it with soft padding at least 1/4 inch thick. May A1 play?

**RULING:** No. A guard, cast or brace or hard material may not be worn on the elbow, hand, finger, wrist or forearm even though covered with soft padding. (3-5-1)

**SITUATION #23:** A1 is charged with a personal foul. The scorers detect that they do not agree on the total number of fouls charged to A1.

**RULING:** The referee should be notified immediately that a discrepancy exists. If the reason for the problem cannot be determined, the referee shall accept the record of the official scorebook unless he or she has knowledge which permits him or her to decide otherwise. (2-11-7)

**SITUATION #24:** A1 ends the dribble near B's basket while under considerable defensive pressure. A1 cannot see an open teammate so he or she throws the ball against the backboard and catches the rebound.

**RULING:** Violation. When the ball is thrown against the opponent's backboard it is the same as contacting the floor — thus a double dribble results. If A1 had not dribbled the act would constitute the start and end of a legal dribble. (9-5)

**SITUATION #25:** A1 and B1 exchange punches as the players are taking positions for the jump to start the extra period of play. The official charges each with a flagrant technical foul.

**RULING:** Both players are disqualified. If the official is able to determine that one foul occurred before the other, then the 2 free throws for each are administered in the order of occurrence and the ball is taken out-of-bounds for a throw-in by the team shooting last. If the fouls occurred simultaneously the period will continue with a center jump following the free throws. If a throw-in does occur, the possession arrow is set when the thrower-in is handed the ball. (4-8, 6-3-3g)

**SITUATION #26:** A1 has the ball out-of-bounds for a throw-in and the officials throw-in count has started. A1 requests a time-out and it is granted. Must A1 be the thrower-in when play resumes following the time-out?

**RULING:** No. A1 does not have to be the thrower-in unless he or she is the player who comes to the area and accepts the ball from the administering official. The rules no longer require that A1 or his or her substitute be the thrower-in following a time-out. (2-9-2c)

**SITUATION #27:** Is there a specific situation when the violation for excessively swinging arms or elbows is ignored?

**RULING:** Yes there is. If a Team B player excessively swings arms or elbows during A1's field goal try or tap the whistle is not sounded until the attempt is made or missed. If the attempt is made, the violation is ignored. If unsuccessful, the ball is awarded to A at the spot out-of-bounds nearest to the violation. (6-7-5 Exp d, 9-10)

**SITUATION #28:** A1 has the ball out-of-bounds for a throw-in. A1 completes the throw-in to A2 and then takes four or five steps along the end line prior to coming inbounds behind a screen set by a3 and A4. A1 then gets a return pass from A2. A1 uses the screen to get an unchallenged try for goal.

**RULING:** A technical foul should be charged when A1 does not return directly inbounds after throwing the ball to A2. Remaining off the court or delaying in returning is similar to leaving the court for an unauthorized reason. It should be especially obvious when A1's movement along the end line was to take advantage of the screen. (10-3-5)

**SITUATION #29:** A1 has started the act of shooting and is then fouled by B1. A1 completes the try but B2 bats the ball off the ring.

**RULING:** The foul by B1 does not cause the ball to become dead as the trying motion by A1 was continuous. The action by B2 is basket interference and it does cause the ball to become dead immediately. Two points are credited to A1 because of the interference and he or she is awarded 1 free throw for B1's foul. This is one of the few situations where a foul and a violation occur during the same live ball period. (6-7-9 Exp c, 9-12-1)

**SITUATION #30:** B1 takes a spot on the floor before A1 jumps to catch a pass. (a) A1 returns to the floor and then contacts B1, or (b) B1 moves to a new spot on the floor and A1 lands on one foot and then contacts B1.

**RULING:** In both (a) and (b) the contact is a player control foul by A1. (10-6 and Comments on the Rules)

**SITUATION #31:** B1 has established a legal guarding position on moving dribbler A1. A1 attempts to go around B1 but B1 steps to maintain his or her position. B1 has one foot off the floor when contact occurs on the front part of his or her body.

**RULING:** A1 is responsible for the contact and has committed a player control foul. B1 is permitted to move and maintain a position in A1's path. The fact that A1 contacted the front of B1's torso supports the ruling. (10-6 and Comments on the Rules)

**COMMENT:** The phrase "however, if the guard jumps into position, both feet must return to the floor prior to contact," does not affect the ruling. The phrase covers the situation when a guard is attempting to establish the initial guarding position on the player with the ball. In that situation the guard would be responsible for the contact. The phrase does not apply to a guard who is stepping and shifting to maintain position on the dribbler's path. In the play, if A1 had run into B1's leg or side then B1 would have fouled. If moving B1 had placed a foot on the floor and A1 tripped over it, B1 is responsible, but, if B1 does not move the foot and A1 trips, it is A1's responsibility for the contact.

**SITUATION #32:** Thrower-in A1 is running the end line following a goal by Team B1. Intentionally fouls A2 prior to A1 attempting the throw-in. May the thrower-in of A run the end line following the free throw?

**RULING:** No. The throw-in following the free throws will be from a designated spot out-of-bounds nearest to where B1's foul occurred. (7-5-5, 9)

**SITUATION #33:** A1 dives for a loose ball and slides on the floor after gaining possession. A1 is in a prone position either on his or her back or stomach. What can A1 do without violating?

**RULING:** A1 may pass, shoot or start a dribble. Once possession is gained and the player is no longer sliding he or she cannot roll over. A player on the floor face down may not roll over. If a player is flat on his or her back, he or she may sit up without violating.

**SITUATION #34:** How is the 2nd quarter started if a foul occurs almost simultaneously with the ending of the 1st quarter?

**RULING:** There is nothing which makes the foul and the expiration of time happen exactly at the same moment. A contact foul is seldom, if every, instantaneous like the ending of a period. The official must decide whether or not it occurred before or after time expires. In case of doubt, and the referee has no knowledge to alter the decision, the foul would be considered as part of the 1st quarter. If the contact occurred after the quarter ended, it is ignored unless it is intentional or flagrant. (2-13-3, 4-15-9, 5-6)

**SITUATION #35:** Dribbler A1 has established a straight-line path toward a certain area on the court. Is A1 entitled to maintain this specific path?

**RULING:** A1 is entitled only to the extent that no opponent who is behind or off the side is permitted to crowd him or her out of this path. Team B players may attempt to establish a legal guarding position in A1's path regardless of the direction. A1 is obligated to avoid contacting a defensive player who has taken an initial position with both feet on the floor and is facing him or her. The defensive player does not have to allow any time or distance in establishing this position on an opponent with both feet. (4-2, 10-6 and Comments on the Rules)

**SITUATION #36:** A1 releases the ball on a try for goal. The ball strikes the ring and rebounds into the cylinder above the basket. The ball is (a) back on the ring when A1 grasps the ring or (b) still in the cylinder when A1 grasps the ring. In both (a) and (b) the ball falls through the basket after A1 has released his or her grip on the ring.

**RULING:** In (a) the ball becomes dead immediately when the basket is touched by A1. The touching is basket interference which prevents the goal from being scored. In addition, A1 is charged with a technical foul for grasping the ring. In (b) the whistle for the technical foul for grasping the ring does not cause the ball to become dead. The goal counts and the technical foul is penalized. (6-7-5 Exp a, 9-12-1, 1-3-6)

**SITUATION #37:** Team B is using a variety of defenses. A1 passes to A2 and breaks toward the basket. B1, who is guarding A1, (a) continues in a guarding position for a few steps and then stops. B2 moves into A1's path so quickly that A1 cannot avoid moving into B2, or (b) continues to stay in A1's path and prevents A1 from changing freely in any direction.

**RULING:** In (a) B2 has committed a blocking foul. B2 did not establish a legal guarding position on an opponent without the ball. B2 had to allow enough time or a distance of up to two steps for A1 to stop or change direction. In (b) B1 is permitted to move and remain in A1's path even though A1 no longer has the ball. Since B1 had a legal position initially, he or she may maintain it. (10-6 and Comments on the Rules)

# 1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION WRESTLING RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I



## PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

### Rule Book

- Page 18 — (5-2-4e) — Delete, "beyond normal reaction"  
 Page 31 — (9-2-2c) — Add technical fall  
 Page 56 — Copy is reversed on the photo in the top left and the middle right  
 Page 59 — Delete photo in upper right  
**Casebook and Manual**  
 Page 7 — # — Delete 'mat jigger'  
 Page 21 — Part VIII #1 — Delete 'a'  
 Page 24 — #s 2 & 3 — Add the deduction of one team point for the second offense  
 Page 45 — 6-6-3 E — Delete  
 Page 46 — 6-6-4A — Change 'five' to 'six'  
 Page 47 — 6-6-7 A — Delete the last sentence and add a one point team deduction for the second offense

**SITUATION #1:** At the beginning of the first period there is an immediate takedown to a near fall situation. The referee signals a two-point take-down and also a two-point near fall. The wrestlers then go out-of-bounds and the referees stop the match. At that time the coach of the wrestler that was taken down goes to the scorer's table asking for a conference with the referee because the clock has never started. In his conversation with the referee he asks that all points earned be deleted because this would be bad time.

**RULING:** The clock does not start the match. The referee starts the match, therefore, the points earned would stand. It would be necessary for the referee to adjust the clock according to his judgment of time used at the time the two contestants went out-of-bounds. He would also need to inform the coach that he was being warned for misconduct concerning his questioning of the misapplication of a rule.

**SITUATION #2:** Wrestler A has Wrestler B in a pinning situation at the edge of the mat and is able to hold him for only one second when Wrestler B goes out of the wrestling area. Both wrestlers eventually go out-of-bounds and the referee sounds his whistle to bring them back to the center of the mat. In this situation would Wrestler A earn any points?

**RULING:** Wrestler A must have Wrestler B held for two seconds after he meets the near fall criteria in order to score near fall points. In this situation he was only held for one second so no near fall points would be scored. Wrestler B, however, would be penalized for going out of the wrestling area in order to avoid wrestling and Wrestler A would receive one point for this technical violation.

**NOTE:** If Wrestler A had held Wrestler B long enough to earn near fall points, then no penalty points would be awarded.

**SITUATION #3:** Wrestler A is ahead of Wrestler B by a score of 17 to 5 when he applies a guillotine to Wrestler B and puts him in a near fall situation for a period of five seconds. The referee has concluded the five-second count for a three-point near fall but has not signalled the near fall to the scorer's table because the situation has not concluded. As wrestling continues, Wrestler A places his shoulders on the mat for a period of two seconds and the referee calls a fall. Who would be declared the winner of the match?

**RULING:** In this situation as soon as the match was stopped the referee would award points as they were earned during the above situation. Wrestler A had a 12-point advantage and with the three-point near fall, would give him a 15-point advantage; therefore, he would be awarded the match by a technical fall and would not be the loser of the match because of pinning himself.

**SITUATION #4:** After the conclusion of the third period, but prior to the end of match procedure, the referee directs the wrestlers to remain on the 10-foot circle as he goes to the scorer's table to check the final results. At that time, Wrestler A leaves the wrestling area and goes over and sits down at the edge of the mat with his coach. Would there be any penalty concerning this action?

**RULING:** When a contestant has been directed to remain on the 10-foot circle and he decides not to remain there, this would be considered as unsportsmanlike conduct and his team would be penalized one point.

**SITUATION #5:** The score of a match is Wrestler A - six and Wrestler B - five. With approximately 10 seconds left in the match with Wrestler A in the offensive position, Wrestler B begins a reversal. With the expiration of time the referee signals a coach's timeout for Wrestler B because he has lost control but B has not fully gained control. Wrestler A is upset and indicates his displeasure concerning the call to the referee. The referee calls unsportsmanlike conduct against Wrestler A. What is the score of the match and how do we count the unsportsmanlike conduct call?

**RULING:** The match score would be Wrestler A - six and Wrestler B - six. Wrestler A's team would receive a one-point team score deduction because of the unsportsmanlike conduct call. If this match was during a tournament the match would go into overtime. **NOTE:** The unsportsmanlike conduct call reflects a team point instead of a match point because the action takes place after wrestling has concluded to end the third period. This unsportsmanlike conduct call would have no bearing on the match results.

**SITUATION #6:** At the conclusion of the second period Wrestler B is given his choice of position to start the third period. Once Wrestler B makes his choice known to the referee, does he have any flexibility in altering his choice?

**RULING:** The committee feels that when the referee addresses the individual with the choice it might help facilitate matters if he would also give him some options. For example in this situation, Wrestler B must select either up, down or neutral. If the referee would simply ask the individual to respond to his question the match would probably progress more smoothly. At the end of the first period the referee should give the individual that has the choice the following options: Would you desire to take up, down neutral or defer? The same statement would be given to the wrestler with the choice at the end of the second period except that you would omit defer. This would probably eliminate a lot of confusion concerning a choice. In response to the question brought out in the situation, as long as the wrestler would make an immediate correction there would be no problem in him changing his mind. There are limits, however, and this would simply be left to the judgment of the referee.

**SITUATION #7:** The head coach of North High School has been warned under Rule 6-6-6, he has been penalized by the deduction of one team point and he has been removed from the premises for a third occurrence and his team has been deducted an additional team point. What is the penalty assessed to the school and assistant coach if the assistant coach is later penalized under this same section?

**RULING:** The committee discussed this interpretation at some length and it was decided this would constitute flagrant misconduct on the part of his assistant and the individual would be removed on the first occurrence along with the deduction of one team point. This is considered as a gross violation of Rule 6-6-6 and that is the reason for the stiff penalty.

**SITUATION #8:** Wrestler A has his arm around the head of his opponent but instead of locking his hands he grasps the inside of his thigh either with or without an arm being encircled. Would this be considered as an illegal hold?

**RULING:** This would not be considered as an illegal headlock but it would be considered as potentially dangerous. It is a situation that the referee would need to look at very closely but the hold in itself would not be illegal.

**SITUATION #9:** When the referee arrives at the sight of a dual meet, he observes a young man running in the gymnasium wearing a vinyl type suit. What is the authority of the referee in this situation?

**RULING:** The referee must check this situation and if the individual is running for weight reduction purposes, it would be a violation and that individual would be disqualified from competition that day. It is possible that the individual would not be a wrestler and therefore the referee must check into the situation prior to making a decision.

**SITUATION #10:** When the defensive wrestler is able to stand, turn and face his opponent, when do you have loss of control for an escape? This is in reference to the offensive wrestler having hands locked around the upper body when the defensive wrestler is able to stand.

**RULING:** When the defensive wrestler is able to stand, turn, break the locked hands and separate them to a point that they both cross the mid-line of the back, control is lost by the offensive wrestler and an escape should be awarded.

**SITUATION #11:** Wrestler A has a technical violation in the first period, a technical violation in the second period, he is warned for stalling in the second period and he is penalized for stalling in the third period but he is penalized only one match point. After the dual meet is over and the coach is looking at the scorebook, he sees that an error was made. Would this be considered as a correctable error?

**RULING:** In this situation it would not be a correctable error because the dual meet was over. In a dual meet a correction of this nature must be made prior to the start of any subsequent match or if it is during the last match of the dual meet, it must be corrected prior to the referee signing the scorebook. This correction does not fit either of the two options, therefore, it cannot be corrected and the score of the match would stand.

## 1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION WRESTLING RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II



**SITUATION #12:** Wrestler B is pinned by Wrestler A. After the match is over, Wrestler A tells his coach that Wrestler B hit him and shows him the marks on his chest. The coach of Wrestler A calls the referee over and after the referee looks at Wrestler A, he then penalizes Wrestler B for unsportsmanlike conduct. One team point is deducted. In a later match, Wrestler B injures his opponent with an illegal hold and loses his match. At that time, the biting incident comes up again and someone says that Wrestler B should have been charged with flagrant misconduct. Would this be considered a correctable error and what would you do now?

**RULING:** The first error in this situation occurs when the referee looks at Wrestler A and then penalizes Wrestler B for unsportsmanlike conduct. The referee should never make a call based on what he thinks might have occurred. If the referee does not see the incident, he should not call the incident. In this situation, however, if the referee categorized the biting as unsportsmanlike conduct, it would only have involved a match point and the match point would be insignificant because of the fact that Wrestler A pinned Wrestler B. In the later match when this problem was discovered, you could not go back and change the unsportsmanlike conduct call to a flagrant misconduct call even though the act originally would fall under the category of flagrant misconduct. This would not be considered as a correctable error when discovered in a later match.

**SITUATION #13:** After the match is stopped when the wrestlers go off the edge of the mat, Wrestler A gives Wrestler B a slight shove and then in retaliation, Wrestler B hits Wrestler A. The referee calls unsportsmanlike conduct on Wrestler A and flagrant misconduct on Wrestler B. Wrestler A at this point in the match has already been penalized two points for his third technical violation. The unsportsmanlike act occurring during a match would be his fourth penalty, and Wrestler A is disqualified. Wrestler B is also disqualified for flagrant misconduct. This match is for third place in a tournament. What is the situation as far as team points and placement in the tournament is considered?

**RULING:** In this situation, no one would be third or fourth in the tournament. Each wrestler would receive the points that he had earned prior to the match and nothing as far as third place or fourth place points are concerned.

**SITUATION #14:** Does weight allowance make a difference when a wrestler moves up to wrestle in one weight class above his certified weight? How does it affect the following situations? (a) What is the upper and lower limits of a 167-pound contestant who wishes to wrestle in the 185-pound weight class on February 15? (b) Can a 167-pound wrestler from a state that follows only the 12 weight classes wrestle in the 185-pound class in an adjoining state that has added a 175-pound class?

**RULING:** In part (a), an individual that is in the 167-pound weight class on February 15, must exceed 158 pounds and be either equal to or less than 170 pounds. Any individual that weighs in excess of 158 and less than 170 may wrestle in both the 167-pound class and the 185-pound class. The answer to part (b) is not addressed in the Wrestling Rule Book. When a state chooses to add an additional weight class and then wrestle another state that follows the original 12 weight classes, the answer to this situation must be worked out in their agreement to compete. Anyone you have exceptions by state adoption, you must have agreement on this type of situation.

**SITUATION #15:** Wrestler A is ahead by a score of 13 to 0 and he has Wrestler B in a near fall situation. The referee has counted off 5 seconds but the three-point near fall has not been signaled because the situation has not concluded. Prior to the referee stopping the match, Wrestler A's hold becomes illegal and Wrestler B is injured. (a) Does Wrestler A win by technical fall? (b) Is there any penalty against Wrestler A? (c) Does Wrestler B win by default because of the illegal hold which injured him?

**RULING:** Wrestler A wins the match by a technical fall. In this situation, the penalty for the illegal hold and the injury would be ignored unless the referee ruled that the action by Wrestler A was flagrant misconduct.

**SITUATION #16:** In the district tournament finals, Wrestler A is charged with flagrant misconduct. Will Wrestler A's team be able to keep the points credited to him at the conclusion of the semi-finals?

**RULING:** Wrestler A would be able to keep all points he had earned for his team up until the time of the finals but he would receive no points for first or second place. If the scorer had issued potential team points to Team A at the conclusion of the semi-finals they would have to be withdrawn. Wrestler A could only earn points up through the semi-finals.

**SITUATION #17:** If you have an eight man bracket that contains two byes in the championship bracket, would you also have byes in the consolation pairings when you cross-bracket?

**RULING:** When you only start with six people and two of them go into the championship finals, you are left with four individuals for the consolation bracket. Four is a power of two, therefore, you would have no byes in the consolation bracket.

**SITUATION #18:** In the semi-finals in both half-brackets we have an injury due to illegal holds where the wrestlers are not able to continue the match. Following the semi-final matches, both individuals are checked by a doctor and they are both told they cannot wrestle in the finals of the tournament. (a) Do we have a first or second place finisher in the tournament, and (b) How many team points are allowed these two contestants?

**RULING:** In this situation there would be no first or second place finisher in the tournament. Therefore, neither team would receive points for either first or second place. The only points these two individuals would contribute to their team would be the point total earned up through the semi-final matches.

**SITUATION #19:** An overtime winner is determined by criteria #6 and the coach of the wrestler that lost indicates to the referee at the conclusion of the match that he should have been credited with one or more takedowns and should be declared the winner according to criteria #3. There is no correction made at this time and the wrestlers both leave the mat. Later when the coach is looking at the scorecard he sees that a two-point reversal had been written on the card instead of a two-point takedown. He then shows this to the tournament official prior to either wrestler competing in the next round of competition. He again requests that a change be made in the winner of the match. Is this considered as a correctable error?

**RULING:** At this point in time we would no longer have a correctable error. When an error of this nature is made during tournament competition, it must not only be detected prior to the offended contestant leaving the mat area but it also must not be corrected prior to the offended contestant leaving the mat area. In this situation, the referee did not make the correction at the time it was originally brought to his attention, therefore, it is no longer considered a correctable error.

**SITUATION #20:** A tournament is scheduled for Friday and Saturday, January 31, and February 1. What are the weight allowances for an individual in the heavyweight or 275-pound weight class?

**RULING:** On both days of the tournament the heavyweight contestants must weigh a minimum of 184 pounds. On Friday, January 31, the maximum weight for the heavyweight contestants would be 277 pounds. On Saturday the heavyweight division, along with all other divisions, would receive one additional pound for the second day of the tournament and one additional pound for the growth allowance which is added February 1. Therefore the heavyweight contestant on Saturday could weigh 279 pounds.

**SITUATION #21:** Wrestler A breaks Wrestler B down to the mat and then applies a half-nelson and turns Wrestler B toward his back. One shoulder of Wrestler B is on the mat and the other shoulder is within approximately two inches of the mat for a period of one second and then Wrestler B is able to counter the move and turn back to his stomach. How many near fall points would Wrestler A earn for this maneuver?

**RULING:** In order to score near fall points, the defensive wrestler must be held in a pinning situation for a period of two full seconds. In this situation there would be no near fall points scored by Wrestler A.

**SITUATION #22:** School A's 112 pounder comes onto the mat wearing loose fitting knee pads that he is obviously having trouble keeping in place. Are these pads permissible to wear?

**RULING:** Loose pads are prohibited. If, in the referee's opinion, any loose pad is causing a problem, it either must be corrected or removed.

**SITUATION #23:** Wrestler A has the choice at the beginning of the second period and elects to defer. Wrestler B then is given the choice and he elects to take the up position for the start of the second period. At the beginning of the third period the referee asks Wrestler B what position he would choose and he again chooses the up position. The referee gives Wrestler B his choice of position because at the beginning of the second period Wrestler A had first choice. Is this a correct procedure?

**RULING:** If at the start of the second period the wrestler that has the choice decides to defer, then he will have the choice at the beginning of the third period. In this situation, Wrestler A chooses to defer at the beginning of the second period, therefore, at the start of the third period, Wrestler A shall have the choice of position.

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