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The Athlete, October 1988

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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October, 1988

Volume LI, No. 3

**Official Publication of
The Kentucky High School
Athletic Association**

Member of National Federation of State High School Associations

National Federation Introduces "Dreamers and Doers" Program



One of the highlights of National High School Activities week in 1988 will be the introduction of "Dreamers and Doers," the new, national student-recognition program that has been developed by the National Federation in conjunction with Walt Disney World.

More than two years ago, the National Federation Executive Committee approved the development of a national student-recognition program to fulfill a two-fold purpose:

- To recognize deserving students who are the "backbone" of activities programs.
- To expand the intent of National High School Activities Week beyond the third week of October — that is, to serve as a vehicle for increasing the public's awareness of the values and needs of activity programs.

Building upon the "Dreamers and Doers" program initiated by Walt Disney World in the state of Florida, the National Federation and Disney have agreed to launch a similar program on a national level, and the kickoff for this new endeavor will come October 16-23 during the ninth annual celebration of Activities Week.

"Dreamers and Doers" is unique in that it is not a program to honor the top academic student or the best athlete. "Dreamers and Doers" is designed to recognize those students who give maximum effort to every undertaking and have a positive impact on those around them. In fact, it specifically is designed not to necessarily recognize those students who receive all-state or comparable conference accolades.

The "Dreamers and Doers" program will attempt to honor those students who have demonstrated what Walt Disney termed the "4 C's" — curiosity, confidence, courage and constancy. Disney identified these individuals as the "hope for a better tomorrow," and the "Dreamers and Doers" program will seek to recognize those individuals whose quality of participation and involvement in school life is such a demonstration of the "4 C's" that it distinguishes that person from his or her peers.

To be eligible for selection, a student must be a high school junior at the time of nomination and must have been enrolled in an American high school for all five semesters prior to selection as a school-level winner.

Criteria for selection will involve two major areas, with each weighed equally — 1) participation in interscholastic athletic and non-athletic activity programs and 2) school and community life. Specific contributions will involve general contributions to high school, contributions to the community, honors and awards received, statement about classroom performance, principal's statement describing how the student has demonstrated the "4 C's" and student essay relating activities participation and the "4 C's."

Local high schools can become involved in the "Dreamers and Doers" program in many ways, particularly in conjunction with Activities Week. Each school's "Dreamer and Doer" will become the school's and community's spokesperson to the values of high school activities, thus expanding the intent of National High School Activities Week beyond the third week in October.

Most high schools will receive a mailing from their respective state associations during Activities Week this month to introduce the program. The Official Student Selection Form and other information will be sent by the National Federation to every state association member high school in December. Schools will have until February 15, 1989, to return the forms to the National Federation.

Each high school will determine its method for selecting the school's "Dreamer and Doer." Although the principal could select the student, complete the form and return it to the National Federation without consultation, it is hoped that schools will choose a more elaborate selection process. Ideas include appointing a special selection committee composed of faculty, parents and community leaders; interviewing several candidates, and securing local media coverage.

Every high school's designated "Dreamer and Doer" will receive an award certificate and will be considered for recognition as the state's "Dreamer and Doer."

In addition, every participating high school will receive a booklet with suggestions for schools to implement "Dreamers and Doers" as an ongoing, prestigious school program and effectively use it to increase the community's awareness of the values and needs of activity programs.

In summary, the following steps should be taken at each high school:

1. One student is selected to represent the high school as its "Dreamer and Doer."
2. The principal is responsible for completion of the Official Student Selection Form.
3. The completed Official Student Selection Form should be mailed to the National Federation.

Ten state semi-finalists will be selected by a National Federation "task force," and then each state association will select a state "Dreamer and Doer" and runner-up. The process for choosing the state's "Dreamer and Doer" will be the task of each state association.

A state association executive director could simply review the 10 semi-finalists selected by the task force and select the winner; however, it is the goal of the "Dreamers and Doers" program to raise public awareness about the values of high school activity programs. A special selection committee composed of board members, state government representatives and well-known educators could be appointed to help spread the word about the special students being honored through the "Dreamers and Doers" program.

The National Federation task force will meet at the end of March to select the 10 semi-finalists in each state. In April, each state association will notify the 10 semi-finalists, and their respective principals will be asked to complete an additional form to assist the state in its selection process. Winners and runners-up will be announced in May.

Delta Airlines will provide round-trip transportation to EPCOT, Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida, for every state winner and respective state association executive officer or governing board member to attend next summer's "Dreamers and Doers" ceremony. Walt Disney World will provide accommodations and meal functions.

In addition to the ceremony and reception, it is proposed that the state winners will be involved in seminars/presentations by government representatives, corporate officers, experts from the education field, and entertainment and sports celebrities; public-speaking workshop; media events; backstage at Walt Disney World, and production of a public-service announcement that will be used by state associations.

Although the mailings will be sent to high school principals, athletic directors and coaches should take an active role in the "Dreamers and Doers" program. The first step would be for athletic directors and coaches to alert principals that a mailing will be arriving during Activities Week this month (October 16-23) and that the Official Student Selection Forms will be arriving in December.

Certainly, the state winners are certain to have the kind of qualities spoken by Walt Disney himself many years ago:

"Somehow, I can't believe there are any heights that can't be scaled by a man who knows the secret of making dreams come true. This special criteria, it seems to me, can be summarized in Four C's. They are curiosity, confidence, courage and constancy . . . and the greatest of these is confidence. When you believe a thing, believe it all the way, implicitly and unquestionably!" — Walt Disney.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Publication of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. LI, NO. 1

OCTOBER, 1988

\$10.00 PER YEAR

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	1988	1987
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 140,198	\$102,834
Certificates of deposit and savings accounts	463,278	458,579
Interest receivable	1,438	3,170
Prepaid insurance	6,892	6,443
	611,806	571,026
Total current assets		
Fixed assets (Note 1):		
Land	27,000	27,000
Building	209,289	209,289
Equipment	160,409	147,039
	396,698	383,328
Total fixed assets		
	\$1,008,504	\$954,354
LIABILITY AND FUND EQUITY		
Current assets:		
Accounts payable	\$ 8,704	\$ 4,345
Fund equity:		
Reserve for fixed assets	396,698	383,328
Fund balance	603,102	566,681
	999,800	950,009
Total fund equity		
	\$1,008,504	\$954,354

Expenditures:		
General and administrative	770,316	656,133
Boys' State Basketball Tournament	219,983	257,064
Girls' State Basketball Tournament	93,234	85,407
Track	56,519	44,601
Football playoffs	32,460	32,547
Hall of Fame	18,649	—0—
Tennis	14,848	13,953
Cross Country	14,585	12,338
Golf	10,250	10,782
Baseball	11,138	10,889
Soccer	11,802	11,815
Softball	14,308	10,255
Swimming	8,677	8,973
Wrestling	12,789	6,486
Volleyball	4,217	3,562
Mid America Classic	—0—	304
	1,293,775	1,165,109
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	36,421	59,170
Fund balance, beginning of year	566,681	507,511
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 603,102	\$ 566,681

RETIREMENT TRUST FUND

ASSETS:	1988	1987
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 3,256	\$ 3,046
Certificates of deposit and savings accounts	125,000	120,000
Accrued interest receivable	450	450
	\$128,706	\$123,496
FUND BALANCE		
Fund balance	\$128,706	\$123,496

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

REVENUES:	1988	1987
Boys' State Basketball Tournament	\$ 827,674	\$ 816,069
Girls' State Basketball Tournament	146,555	115,306
Football playoffs	74,918	80,984
Member fees	79,509	71,866
Other tournaments	66,895	57,165
Interest earned	38,287	31,363
Hall of Fame	40,900	—0—
Advertising and publications	23,684	41,142
Corporate sponsors	15,506	—0—
Video sales and other	8,111	7,482
Mid America Classic	8,157	2,902
	1,330,196	1,224,279
TOTAL REVENUES		

RETIREMENT TRUST FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

REVENUES:	1988	1987
Interest	\$ 8,595	\$ 6,903
EXPENDITURES:		
Retirement payments	3,385	3,319
EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	5,210	3,584
Fund balance, beginning of year	123,496	119,912
Fund balance, end of year	\$128,706	\$123,496

OCTOBER, 1988 VOL. LI, NO. 3

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SWIMMING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES September 13, 1988

The Swimming Committee met on Thursday, September 13, 1988, at the K.H.S.A.A. Office in Lexington. Assistant Commissioner Brigid L. DeVries called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Committee members present included Jeff Bush, Steve Bush, Tim Cahill, Todd Metcalfe, Paul Short, Dale Baggett, Jack Thompson, Karen Vanover, and David Webb.

The first item on the agenda was the selection of the regional sites. The managers and sites are as follows: Central Kentucky Region — Tim Cahill, Model High School, Richmond; Jefferson County Region — Jack Thompson, Crescent Hill, Louisville; Northern Kentucky Region — Dave Webb, Scott High School, Covington; Western Kentucky Region — Dale Baggett, Hopkinsville. The committee discussed the regional information sheets and made some minor changes. The Regional entry deadline date in February 7, 1989.

The next item for discussion was the State Swim Meet and Site. The 1988-89 meet is scheduled on March 3 & 4, 1989 in the Lancaster Aquatic Center at the University of Kentucky. The Memorial Coliseum will be utilized as a backup if the Lancaster Center is not completed.

Jeff Bush gave a report on the layout and equipment for the Lancaster Center, and answered questions by committee members about the new facility. The committee unanimously approved a two-day meet format (preliminaries Friday and finals on Saturday) to be submitted for consideration at the October meeting of the Board of Control. The committee made suggestions relative to the state time schedule and other state meet information.

The committee then discussed the National Federation

Rule Changes for the 1988-89 school year as well as the differences with regard to the United States Swimming Rules. Paul Short agreed to check out the procedures necessary for swimmers to receive OVC verification at the State Meet, providing the new United States Swimming Rules can accommodate this.

The coaches present relayed information regarding various upcoming high school swimming events. They are as follows:

MEET	SITE	DATE	MANAGER
Model High School			
Relay Meet	E.K.U.	12/3/88	Tim Cahill
Eagle Classic	Scott H.S.	1/31/89	Jerry Mohr
Hill Topper	W.K.U.	12/10 -	Todd Metcalf
Invitational		12/11	Bill Powell
		(Tentative)	
Lafayette Invitational	U.K.	1/15/89	Karen Vanover
		(Tentative)	

The K.H.S.A.A. Constitution and By-Laws swimming section was reviewed and updated.

Miscellaneous items included a Blue Grass report by Tim Cahill who encouraged future participation from ALL areas of the State.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK TO BE CONDUCTED NATIONWIDE THIS MONTH

For the ninth consecutive year, a special week this fall will be set aside to celebrate National High School Activities Week, which is designed to raise the public's awareness of the values and needs of school activity programs.

During the week of October 16-23, nationwide attention will be given to the more than 10 million high school students involved in high school athletics and non-athletic activity programs. Special days also are planned to honor high school coaches and officials.

Although the National Federation and its member state associations are involved in promoting the values of activity programs throughout the year, this special week in October stresses the importance of individual schools informing and involving their local communities.

"Local high schools must be directly involved in promoting Activities Week if the special week is to reach its full potential," said Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation. "The new 'Dreamers and Doers' program offers a multi-level strategy for riveting the public's attention to the value of activity programs through the lives of the students selected to be 'Dreamers and Doers.'"

"Dreamers and Doers" is the National Federation's new, national student recognition program that is co-sponsored by the National Federation and Walt Disney World (see inside front cover). This program will provide high schools a unique opportunity for informing local communities about the values and needs of activity programs.

Merlin Olsen, former pro football star and currently a television actor and broadcaster, again will serve as co-chair with his mother, Mrs. Merle Olsen. Merlin Olsen is a member of the National High School Sports Hall of Fame and a strong proponent of the values of high school activity programs.

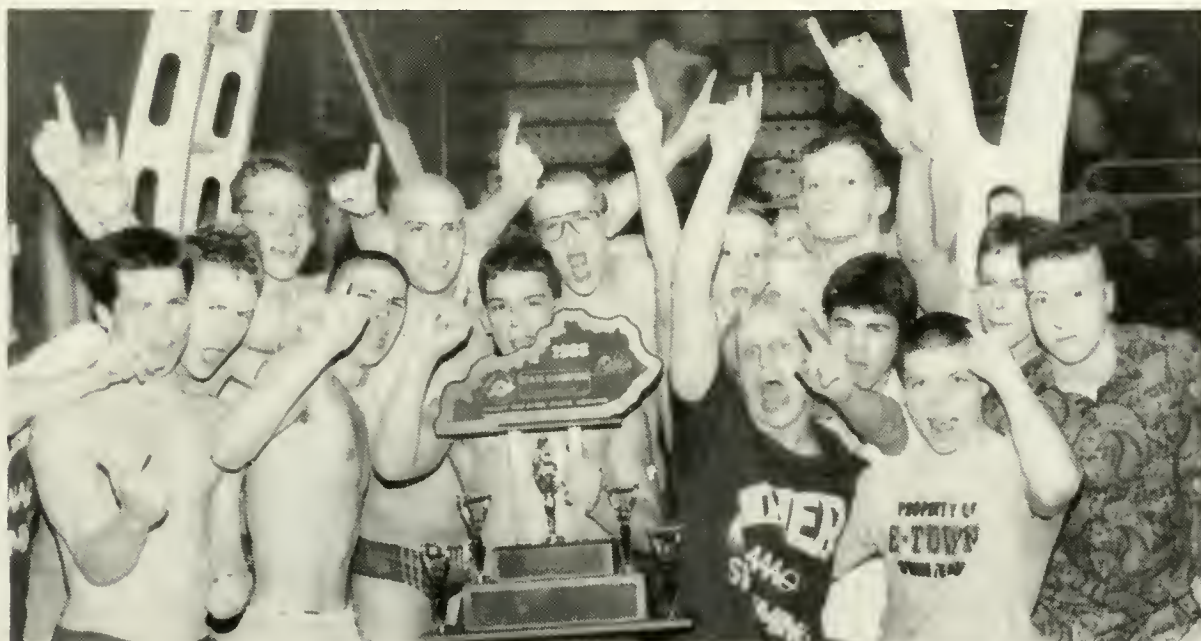


NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK
October 16 - 23, 1988

**SACRED HEART ACADEMY — GIRLS' CHAMPIONS
1987-88 STATE SWIMMING MEET**



**ELIZABETHTOWN HIGH SCHOOL — BOYS' CHAMPIONS
1987-88 STATE SWIMMING MEET**





1988-89 Certified and Approved Football 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 K.H.S.A.A. approved or certified officials shall be used in games between sub-district and district winners. Only certified officials shall be used in all other playoff games.

APPROVED

James F. Allen (Loyall)
Joe Bennett (Woodbine)
Ruben Bowen, Jr. (Warfield)
Tom Breathitt (Lexington)
Gilbert Bridewell (Covington)
B. Allen Brown, II (Madisonville)
Ewing Brown (Lexington)
James T. Bryan (Louisville)
Timothy W. Buerger (Elsmere)
Steven R. Bush (Louisville)
John B. Chaffin (Glasgow)
James R. Coleman (Pikeville)
Bobby D. Cox (Middlesboro)
Duane D. Crowe (Alexandria)
Howard Mark Curry (Bowling Green)
David Day (Independence)
Kenneth Ellis (Dayton)
Jack L. English (Clarksville)
John W. Ford (Radcliff)
Kenneth M. Gant (Lexington)
Kevin Garris (Pikeville)
Marty Ghormley (Meta)
David Grandgeorge (Berea)
George Gupton (Greensburg)
Kevin Hendrickson (Cattlettsburg)
Keith Henry (Grethe)
Mark A. Henson (Corbin)
Terry L. Herbstreich (Louisville)
Greg Horn (Hazard)
Kevin M. Kearns (Lexington)
Frank Kleier (Villa Hills)
Bill Lopez (Louisville)
William N. McDaniel (Frankfort)
George McMillan (Ironton)
Michael E. Meehan (Lexington)
Jon W. Napier (Ashland)
Michael Napier (Russell)
David Newman (Bowling Green)
James Greg Pace (Corbin)
Dale W. Painter (Elizabethtown)
M. E. Perry (Bowling Green)
Bryan W. Puckett (Bowling Green)
Michael Reeves (Vine Grove)
Robert W. Rhea (Harlan)
Jettrey Richardson (Radcliff)
Freddy Riggs (Bardstown)
John Schurter (Fort Thomas)
Chris Smith (Raccoon)
Chuck Smith (Dayton)
Mike Sparks (Ashland)
Tony Stephens (Summer Shade)
Tony Trogolo (Owensboro)
Claude Turner (Meta)
Gary Lee Varney (Toler)
Donald J. White (Loyall)
Michael G. Woods (Louisville)
George Lee Yeast (Harrodsburg)
Philip F. Young (Bowling Green)

Certified

Frank Bennett (Sturgis)
Wally Bevins (Forest Hills)
James A. Branham (Lexington)
David W. Brooks (Owensboro)
Robert A. Brotge (Louisville)
William G. Cantrell (Jenkins)
Stephen W. Carroll (Louisville)
Larry V. Cornett (Lexington)
Charles T. Curlin (Fulton)
Anthony E. Curnutte (Lexington)
Ron Dixon (Ashland)
Randall K. Douglas (Richmond)
Haywood Ferguson, Jr. (Richmond)
Keith Griffith (Paducah)
Mark G. Haberek (Ashland)
Ernest Hall (Versailles)
John David Hillner (Dry Ridge)
Thomas W. Hudson (Baxter)
Charles Hunter (Pineville)
Stephen C. Lewis (Radcliff)
Walter C. Mason (Elizabethtown)
Billy McGuire (Hopkinsville)
Allen R. McKinney (Prestonsburg)
Doug Newhosue (Florence)
Rufus Rogers (Fort Knox)
Rick Rolf (Independence)
Clifford Schmidt, Jr. (Lexington)
John H. Shepherd (Dwale)
David M. Stacy (Sidney)
James E. Sykes (Huntington)
James B. Vernon (Louisville)
James L. Ward (Frakes)



1988-89 Certified and Approved Soccer Officials

APPROVED

Michael L. Ackerson (Louisville)
Mark Adley (Lexington)
Robert M. Argo (Lexington)
David Bethge (Louisville)
James A. Bettis (Newport)
William Bubenzer (Covington)
Tom Clouser (Paducah)
Troy E. Fraebel (Louisville)
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Winchel Todd Vincent (Lexington)

Certified

Andre Johannes (Lexington)
Dave W. Kennedy (Paducah)
Michael D. Lee (Burlington)
Steven P. Savage (Richmond)
C. F. Schrader (Lexington)
Robert L. Snook (Clarksville)
George M. Taurman, III (Louisville)
John J. Tenerowicz (Jeffersonville)
Mike Williams (Paducah)



1988-89 Certified and Approved Volleyball Officials

APPROVED

Mary Bruenderman (Louisville)
David J. Buerger (Elsmere)
Susan Heichelbech (Louisville)
Laura J. Simmons (Louisville)

CERTIFIED

Kathi Campbell (Louisville)
Ron Kordes (Louisville)
John D. Smith (Louisville)

SPECIAL NOTICES

K.H.S.A.A. Handbook

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association has printed a handbook for 1988-89. Included in the handbook is a calendar of events, a section on general information about the K.H.S.A.A., a listing of member schools and their personnel, Constitution and By-Laws, Officials Handbook and Officials Directory.

The Handbook is available to coaches, officials and other interested persons at a fee of \$4.00 plus postage of \$2.00 for one Handbook. Please send check or money order to Handbook, K.H.S.A.A., P.O. Box 22280, Lexington, Kentucky 40522.





Minutes of the Annual Meeting Football Assigning Secretaries February 14 and 15, 1988

The annual meeting of the football Assigning Secretaries was held February 14 and 15, 1988 at the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. The first session, to cover mechanics and field coverage, was convened at 2:30 p.m. with the following persons present — Joe Russell, Western Kentucky Conference; Harold Mischel, Big Eight, Jack Goodman, Mid Kentucky; Don Metzger, Kentuckiana; Shirley Watts, Central Kentucky; Stan Steidel, Northern Kentucky; Don Stacy, 14th Region and Frank Firestine, 16th Region. In addition, Ray Canady of the 13th Region was represented by Andy Kersey, a referee from Corbin. Also present was Billy Wise, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Julian Tackett, Sports Information Director; George Mercker and Steve Ishmael of the Kentuckiana Association; and Bill Delaney of the Northern Kentucky Association.

Prior to the meeting, each Assigning Secretary was assigned a coverage area to discuss and report back to the group. This was in an effort to assist the Associations in becoming more uniform in their field coverages and mechanics, and to insure that the National Federation mechanics were being followed. It was the consensus of the group that the meeting be held in official session in order to vote on mechanical matters about which there was disagreement, and that session was therefore declared.

The topics were then discussed in accordance with the following agenda — Pre-Game Meeting, pre-game responsibilities, and preventive officiating - Jack Goodman; Kick Coverage (punts, kickoffs, and anticipated short kicks) - Shirley Watts; Referee Duties and Responsibilities - Frank Firestine; Umpire Duties and Responsibilities including preventive officiating among the linemen, and measuring for the first down - Stan Steidel; Head Linesman/Field Judge Duties and Responsibilities - Layne Tackett; Back Judge Duties and Responsibilities - Ray Canady; Blocking - Legal and Illegal - Joe Russell; Running Play vs. Passing Play Coverage, Keys to Watch - Don Stacy; Penalty Administration - Harold Mischel; Recruiting and Training of New Officials - Don Metzger; Protecting yourself and your Association - George Mercker.

During Mr. Watts elaboration on the kicking game, it became apparent that many of the Associations had varying manners of covering kick-offs and punts. It was then decided that this group would study the National Federation mechanics, and then derive a plan which all the Associations could utilize. After considerable discussion, a motion was made by Shirley Watts, seconded by Stan Steidel, that the Federation mechanics for kickoff coverage for a four man crew be used strictly by the mechanics book. The motion also stated the following kickoff coverage for a five man crew. On the kickoff, the Referee shall maintain a position between the five yard line and the goal line on the press box side of the field, the Back Judge shall be in approximately ten to fifteen yards in advance of the referee on the side of the field opposite the press box, the Line Judge shall have the restraining line for the receiving team and shall depart to the Referee's side of the field while the Head Linesman shall have the restraining line for the kicking team and shall depart to the Back Judge's side of the field, the Umpire shall have responsibility for the kicker. It was also a part of the motion that the Line Judge and Linesman remain at the hash marks until all players are in the proper position, and then depart to the side of the field. The motion passed unanimously.

The next discussion centered on the coverage for a free kick for a field goal after a fair catch. In this case, the Back Judge and Line Judge shall be under the goal posts to judge the kick, the Umpire shall slide from his normal position to maintain the press box side of the field, the Linesman shall

maintain the free kick line from the side of the field opposite the press box, and the referee shall be in normal position. The motion to adopt was made by Don Stacy, seconded by Frank Firestine and passed unanimously. It was then moved by Shirley Watts, seconded by Don Metzger, that on ALL field goal attempts, the Back Judge and Line Judge shall be under the posts and the decision as to the success or failure of the field goal shall be theirs. This motion passed unanimously.

Punt coverage was then discussed as to the inconsistencies observed throughout the state. It was agreed that the National Federation mechanics are to be followed and emphasis placed on the placement of the Back Judge. The Back Judge should be in between and slightly behind the two deep backs if two receivers are back to receive the kick, and slightly in front of the receiver on the Linesman's side if only one receiver is deep. Motion by Shirley Watts, seconded by Don Metzger was approved unanimously.

While Mr. Firestine was discussing the referee's responsibilities, it was agreed by the group, on a motion by Don Stacy which was seconded by Shirley Watts, that the officials will walk the captains out to the center of the field for the options before the start of the second half. The Referee and one or both Judges (depending upon if four or five man crews are used), will walk the captains from the press box side of the field, and the Linesman and Umpire will walk out the captains from the side of the field opposite the press box. It was emphasized that the Referee will not wait in the middle of the field but will follow the mechanic listed above. The motion passed unanimously.

In discussion of the responsibilities of the various positions, it was reiterated that the Back Judge is to keep the 25 second clock unless he is forced to keep the game clock on the field; that the Linesman and the Line Judge will give the extended arm signal if the man closest to that official is in the backfield. It was also emphasized that the penalty flags are to be buried with no yellow visible. Special notation was also made concerning the game uniform as it was reinforced that ALL of the officials in a given game shall wear the same type shirt (long or short sleeve), pants (shorts or knickers), and that if one official wears a jacket, they all shall wear them. These items were thereby moved by Frank Firestine, seconded by Joe Russell, and passed unanimously.

After Mr. Metzger's presentation concerning the recruitment and training of new officials, a motion was made to recess until 8:30 the next morning, which was approved.

The Assigning Secretaries reconvened on Monday morning, February 15 at 8:30 at the K.H.S.A.A. offices. The meeting began with Mr. Mercker's presentation of the recent changes in Kentucky liability law relative to incorporated entities, and a review of officiating litigation from throughout the country. Of particular importance was the need for local official's associations to be incorporated to assist in the legal liability area. Any Association desiring the specifics of the procedure to be incorporated were encouraged to contact Mr. Mercker in care of Turner & Mercker, 1900 Kentucky Home Life Building, 239 South Fifth Street, Louisville, KY 40202.

The business meeting then continued with a review of problems facing the Assigning Secretaries. Emphasis was placed on the recruitment and training of new officials, and on the requirement that all games assigned in an area be assigned through that area's assigning secretary even if officials from another region are to be used.

Post season assignments, particularly the state championship game assignments, were then discussed. A plan was submitted which would call for a five year rotation of assignments for the final games with the number of assignments for the period based on the number of crews in the Association. A motion was made by Jack Goodman, seconded by Joe Russell, that the alternation plan be adopted. The motion was defeated 5-3. After considerable discussion, a motion was made by Harold Mischel, seconded

Football Assigning Secretaries Minutes continued on Page 6.

Football Assigning Secretaries Minutes continued from Page 5.

by Shirley Watts, that Mr. Wise continue to be allowed to assign the crews from the areas he felt were most deserving of the games based on ability. The motion passed 5-3.

The Assigning Secretaries then received a report from committee appointed to study the football ratings. This committee, composed of Don Metzger, Jack Goodman, Stan Steidel, Julian Tackett and Billy Wise, met during the football playoffs and prepared their recommendation. The recommendation was to adopt a plan for evaluating officials similar to the plan in place for basketball officials with the ratings to be compiled by the Association office. The plan would call for the following parameters — 1) Each Referee would carry two evaluation cards to each game and these cards would be given to the opposing coaches at the point in time when the equipment of each team was inspected; 2) That this rating card would be in the form of a postcard to be mailed to the Association office on the Monday following each contest; 3) That the coaches would continue to have 40% of the evaluation score, though their rating would be on a 100 point scale for ease in valuation; 4) That the Assigning Secretary would continue to have 45% of the evaluation score, though their rating would be on a 100 point scale for ease in valuation; 5) That the K.H.S.A.A. clinic (not a make-up clinic) would count five points, and the National Federation Part II test would count 5 points provided a score of 75% was attained; 6) That the ratings would be compiled through the eighth playing week in determining post-season assignments for this season and the ratings for the final four weeks would be attached to the 1989 score; 7) That the Assigning Secretaries would be mailed the totals after the ninth week for use in recommending post season assignments; 8) That the same policy for ratings release be utilized in football as in basketball in that the official would be entitled to know what schools rated them BUT NOT THE INDIVIDUAL RATING (this information would be available from the Assigning Secretary following the season); and 9) That the system be re-evaluated at the 1989 meeting.

During discussion of the recommendation, mention was made of the particular problems facing a crew who worked

several "tough" contests vs. a crew who worked "easier" contests, and the potential for lack of response by the schools. It was recommended that the schools who do not rate be denied future scratch and rating privileges for the next season. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Don Metzger, seconded by Stan Steidel, that the ratings system recommendation be adopted. The motion passed unanimously.

The Assigning Secretaries were then told that the disqualification card was being revised and that a recommendation was being made to the Board of Control concerning a stiffer penalty for persons ejected from a contest. They were also reminded of the urgency from both an administrative, and a legal standpoint, of the timely reporting of any person disqualified from a game.

The Assigning Secretaries were then advised that a proposal was being made for a raise for football officials and the decision would be known by the April meeting of the Board. Subjects such as problems with scratch lists (individual vs. crew scratch), split crew assignments and the dress code then were discussed with no action taken, however, it was emphasized by Mr. Wise that the K.H.S.A.A. is opposed to split crews and would favor neutral crews as an alternative. The Secretaries were informed of the registration deadlines, June 30 for re-registering officials (\$17), October 15 for new officials (\$17), and an absolute deadline of October 15 for re-registering, with those officials re-registering between July 1 and October 15 being charged \$27. The secretaries were also in unanimous agreement that if a crew or official is officiating a contest on a night when a local association meeting is held, that official should be given credit for attendance at that meeting.

The Assigning Secretaries then requested that Mr. Wise continue to utilize the two day format as an effective training tool, however, they did request that the meeting not coincide with Valentines Day in the future. The 1989 meeting was date was then announced as February 19 and 20, in Lexington. There being no further business, there was a motion by Don Metzger, seconded by Joe Russell that the meeting adjourn, and it was approved.

CHEMICAL HEALTH

Youth: follow warning signs by Iron Eyes Cody



On film in Hollywood I have played many American Indian roles — the warrior, the medicine man, the chief wearing his double-tailed eagle headdress and smoking the pipe of peace.

And in a TV spot for the "Keep America Beautiful" campaign, I was an Indian drifting alone in a canoe. As I saw how our waters were being polluted, a single tear rolled down my cheek, telling the whole story. All three versions of my public-service "tear" commercial are still on TV after 17 years. But now I have another story to tell, an old legend, with a warning as potent as that tear.

Many years ago, Indian youths would go away in solitude to prepare for manhood. One such youth hiked into a beautiful valley, green with trees, bright with flowers. There he fasted. But on the third day, as he looked up at the surrounding mountains, he noticed one tall rugged peak, capped with dazzling snow.

I will test myself against that mountain, he thought. He put on his buffalo-hide shirt, threw his blanket over his shoulders and set off to climb the peak.

When he reached the top he stood on the rim of the world. He could see forever, and his heart swelled with pride. Then he heard a rustle at his feet, and looking down, he saw a snake. Before he could move, the snake spoke:

"I am about to die," said the snake. "It is too cold for me up here and I am freezing. There is no food and I am starving. Put me under your shirt and take me down to the valley."

"No," said the youth. "I am forewarned. I know your kind. You are a rattlesnake. If I pick you up, you will bite, and your bite will kill me."

"Not so," said the snake. "I will treat you differently. If you do this for me, you will be special. I will not harm you."

The youth resisted awhile, but this was a very persuasive snake with beautiful markings. At last the youth tucked it under his shirt and carried it down to the valley. There he laid it gently on the grass, when suddenly the snake coiled, rattled and leapt, biting him on the leg.

"But you promised," cried the youth.

"You knew what I was when you picked me up," said the snake as it slithered away.

And now, wherever I go, I tell that story. I tell it especially to the young people of this nation who might be tempted by drugs. I want them to remember the words of the snake: You knew what I was when you picked me up.

FOOTBALL SCHOOLS REMINDED TO SUBMIT STATISTICS REPORTS

With three more playing weeks in the season, it is important for high school football teams to remember to submit the statistics reports to this office so that deserving individuals can be recognized by the media and potentially, by collegiate officials. The forms were mailed to the Athletic Directors, to be forwarded to the person in charge of the school's football statistics. Thus far, we have received nearly a 50% response. This is tremendous in light of the fact that this is a new undertaking by this office. Please continue to respond.

SELECTION OF BASKETBALL BENCH OFFICIALS IS IMPORTANT

Often, during the basketball season, the Association office receives reports of irregularities in a game due to a lack of assigning competent bench officials to score and time the game. Schools should pay close attention to the selection of these persons. Adults should be chosen who have a knowledge of the rules, a sense of impartiality, an interest in the game, and who are alert, willing to serve, and able to concentrate on their duties. The Official Basketball Rules recommends the Official Scorer wear identifying apparel and his or her location be clearly marked. Schools should make every effort to abide by this recommendation during the season.

From an article by M.F. Springer, the following tips are suggested --

- 1) Choose Adults. A high school senior or one of last June's graduates will have the interest and enthusiasm, but may lack the poise, impartiality and judgement.
- 2) Choose someone who has had some playing, coaching or officiating experience.
- 3) Choose officials who can and will be present at every home game. It may be an honor to act as Timer or Scorer, but it's not an honor which should be passed around every game.
- 4) If faculty members are available for these jobs, they usually do the best work, though there are exceptions.
- 5) Above all, choose someone with plenty of poise, good judgement, a sense of impartiality and one who you are sure will be able to forget the score and concentrate on his or her job.

OPEN DATES FOR BASKETBALL SCHOOLS

Bardstown High School needs Boys' Basketball games for 1988-89 on November 29, December 16, January 17, and February 21. Contact Garnis Martin (502)348-5913.

North Bullitt needs girls games on 12/6/88, 1/3/89, 1/31/89, and 2/23/89. Interested schools should contact Phil Berry, (502)957-2187.

Pikeville needs boys games December 23 through January 2, home or away, would consider tournament. Also need game on February 21. Contact Ken Trivette, A.D.

Frederick Fraize needs boys' basketball games for November 15 and 29, December 2 and 6, preferably at home. Also open at January 6, 27 and 31, and February 7, 17, 20 and 24. Contact Bob Geoghegan, (502)788-3388.

TRANSFER RULE CLARIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION

For this school year only, domestic transfer students whose transfer was completed prior to the opening day of school shall be governed by the Transfer Rule as in place for the 1987-88 school year. This action was executed at the July meeting of the Board of Control so that students would not be subject to a rule which they had no prior notice of enforcement. All transfers after the first day of school will be governed by the new rule. This means that on all students who transfer following the first day of school, a transfer form should be completed irrespective of prior participation at the former school.

The Board also phased in the effect on the foreign exchange students for the same reason, as the agencies and the students would not have had a copy of the new regulation in hand in time to allow for just enforcement. Therefore, all foreign exchange students whose application was made to an approved agency (as listed on the 1987-88 Foreign Exchange Transfer Blank) prior to July 1, would be treated and enforced by the Transfer Rule as in effect for the 1987-88 school year, and would be required to complete the Foreign Exchange Transfer Blank in order for an eligibility determination to be made. Foreign students requesting exchange through an approved agency following July 1 would be subject to the new regulation, and would therefore be ineligible for 36 school weeks unless at least one of the four exceptions (a through d) detailed in the Transfer Rule were satisfied.

It is important to remember that the Commissioner may not waive the period of ineligibility for any reason if 1) there is evidence of recruitment or 2) the transfer is for athletic advantage as detailed on page 10 of the Handbook.

OPEN DATES SOLICITED FOR FOOTBALL SCHOOLS

With the 1988 season nearly over, many schools have begun work on 1989 schedules with consideration for two year contracts to cover the remainder of the alignment period (1989 and 1990). With this in mind, please submit your open dates to this office so that we may again compile a list to assist you in scheduling. Please submit these open dates in writing and include 1) the game date desired, 2) 1989 site desired if you have a preference, and 3) a contact name and daytime phone number. We will publish the list beginning with the October issue.

- Week Three (September 1) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171.
 - Week Four (September 8), 1989 - Perry Meridian in Indianapolis is seeking a game with a Kentucky school. They are Indiana Class 5A (approximately 1500 students, top three grades). Desire home game in 1989, road game in 1990. Contact Noah Ellis, (317)882-4229.
 - Week Five (September 15) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171.
 - Week Seven (September 29) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171.
 - Week Eight (October 6) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171.
 - Week Nine (October 13) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171.
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A.C.T. TEST DATES FOR 1988-89

With the enforcement of the NCAA Minimum Eligibility Guidelines, it is important to keep up with the test dates for the American College Testing Assessment (ACT test). For this school year, the schedule is as follows:

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Regular Postmark Deadline</u>	<u>Late Deadline</u>
12/10/88	11/11/88	11/29/88
02/11/89	01/13/89	01/31/89
04/15/89	03/17/89	04/04/89
06/10/89	05/12/89	05/30/89

PARTICIPATION RISES IN ATHLETICS

According to figures released by the National Federation, participation in high school athletics increased for the fourth straight year in 1987-88, as more than 5.2 million boys and girls were involved in interscholastic sports. Figures obtained from the 50 state Association offices and the District of Columbia and compiled by the National Federation show that 5,275,461 boys and girls were involved in athletics last year, an increase of 75,203 from 1986-87.

The overall increase of 75,023 is the largest single year rise in 10 years. Among boys sports, football is still the most popular activity in terms of participants with slightly less than one million (949,279) boys involved while basketball remains second with 524,606 participants and track and field (outdoor), third with 431,009. Soccer continued to stake its claim as the fastest growing sport, up 179 schools nationwide, including 18 additional schools in Kentucky alone.

Basketball is once again the most popular sport for girls, both in terms of participants and schools offering the sport. With 392,047 participants, basketball continues to lead over outdoor track and field (326,694) and volleyball (292,883).

IMPORTANT NOTICE CONCERNING DISQUALIFICATIONS

By Board of Control action, all participants and/or coaches who are ejected from a contest for unsportsmanlike conduct shall be suspended from competition for a minimum of one game.

With this in mind, it is important to adhere to the following procedure should a representative of your school be ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct. 1) Be sure you receive a disqualification card from the contest official; 2) Contact this office in writing to request reinstatement of the participant; 3) Inform the participant/coach of the suspension. You will be notified by return mail as to the end of the suspension, and the date or day when the player/coach will be eligible to return to competition. Contests officials are reminded to use an ink pen and to press hard as the third copy is often illegible if done in pencil.

NOTE Any person who is suspended from a contest may not dress for that contest in game uniform. They will however be covered by the catastrophic insurance policy insofar as practice is concerned unless you are otherwise notified.

ATHLETIC TRAINING SOCIETY TO GIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Your student athletic trainers may be eligible for college scholarships offered from the Kentucky Athletic Trainers Society. For more information and an application, please contact Mr. Tom Simmons, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Murray State University Athletic Department, Murray, Ky 42071.

NATIONAL FEDERATION TO PRODUCE NEW FOOTBALL FILM

With the help of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, the National Federation will be producing a new football rules film-- "Football, the Right Way", December 5-7 in Columbus, Ohio. The 28 minute film and video cassette will be the first football production since 1985 (Football Now -- Contact by the Rules) and will focus on rules changes since that time. The film, which will be released next summer and available for the 1989 season, is sponsored by the Ruedlinger Companies and Nike, Inc.

Richard L. Armstrong, Commissioner of the OHSAA, Blair Irvin, Assistant Commissioner, and Fred Dafler, Associate Commissioner and first vice-chairman of the Football Rules Committee, will represent the Ohio Association on the technical staff. Fritz McGinness, assistant director of the National Federation, is the production coordinator of the film. He will be assisted by Dick Schindler, National Federation assistant director and editor of the high school football rules.

"Football The Right Way" will be filmed at the Woody Hayes Athletic Center on the campus of Ohio State University in Columbus. Daniel Meiner, assistant athletic director at Ohio State will be the coordinator of activities at the facility. The film will be produced by Earl Miller productions of Austin, Texas. The film is sanctioned and sponsored by the National Federation, the National Federation Football Rules Committee, the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association and the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association.

THANKS TO THE N.F.I.O.A.

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association would like to thank the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association for their help by mailing the rules books to Kentucky football and basketball officials. The football books were mailed in early August, while the basketball books were mailed in early September and most officials have already received them. This is a tremendous service and is done as a courtesy by the National Federation which allows this office to save the cost of shipping the books as well as many other administrative costs.

APPROVED DATES FOR BOYS & GIRLS STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS 1988-1992

- 1989 - Boys - March 15 - 18 * Rupp Arena, Lexington, Kentucky
 - Girls - March 22 - 25 * F. Dudgeon Civic Center, Frankfort, Kentucky
 - 1990 - Girls - March 14 - 17 * Bowling Green, Kentucky
 - Boys - March 21 - 24 * Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky
 - 1991 - Boys - March 13 - 16 * Rupp Arena, Lexington, Kentucky
 - Girls - March 20 - 23 * F. Dudgeon Civic Center, Frankfort, Kentucky
 - 1992 - Boys - March 18 - 21 * Site to be Determined
 - Girls - March 25 - 28 * Site to be Determined
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NEWS
RELEASE**Should Coaches Be Medically Certified?**

To recognize the need for high school coaches to be knowledgeable in the medical aspects of their field, one need only examine the increasing number of sports injuries and related lawsuits. With the increased participation in interscholastic sports in the last decade, the number of injuries also has risen.

The National Safety Council reported that 14,220 interscholastic male athletes suffered injuries in 1972, compared to 14,719 in 1982. For females, 450 were reportedly injured in 1972, while 3,362 athletes were harmed by sport accidents in 1982.

Regarding the nature of these injuries, one two-year study of athletes in 19 sports at four high schools by J.G. Garrick and R.K. Regua revealed that two-thirds of the injuries were sprains and strains (ankle sprains being the most common), 39 percent of the injuries required a physician's examination and 2 percent required hospitalization.

The study, published in 1981 by *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, found that the highest injury rate for males was in football (81 injuries per 100 participants), followed closely by wrestling (75 injuries per 100 participants). Among females, gymnasts suffered the most injuries (39.8 injuries per 100 participants) with cross-country participants a close second (34.6 injuries per 100 participants).

Legal Precedents. Sports injury lawsuits have arisen in athletics as a result of unnecessary physical harm to athletes, failure of coaches to make proper referrals to physicians, the injured players returning to action too soon and failure or delay in providing proper first aid and medical care. (America's suit-happy climate has also been the cause of many frivolous lawsuits being filed).

In the *Welch vs. Dunsmuir Joint Union High School District* case in 1958, a student football player in California was injured during a tackle. Suspecting a neck injury, the coach had the boy move his fingers and grip the coach's hand. The coach then allowed eight players to pick up the plaintiff by his arms and legs and carry him to the sideline. At that point, the boy was unable to move his hands and feet as before.

As a result of this action, the player became a quadriplegic, and the coach was found guilty of malfeasance for not removing the player on a stretcher.

In the 1970 *Mogabgab vs. Orleans Parish Board* case in Louisiana, a football player sustained heat stroke and exhaustion during practice and later died. The coaches were found guilty of negligence for not rendering adequate first aid or contacting a physician in sufficient time.

A similar case involving heat prostration, *Lovitt vs. Concord School District*, resulted in the Michigan Court of Appeals ruling in 1975 that the doctrine of governmental immunity does not protect coaches. The court found that coaches have to account for their personal actions.

Legal liability for participants' safety and emergency care may extend beyond the coach to include administrators and school boards.

In *Vargo vs. Svitchan* in 1981, a Michigan principal was held responsible for a coach's actions when a student was required to lift weights, which resulted in injury.

Furthermore, in the 1978 *Thomas vs. Chicago Board of Education* case, an Illinois appellate court held that coaches and school districts were co-liable for negligence in injury cases when players were not forewarned of the hazards of the game.

Expectations vs. Reality. It is a commonly accepted rule of law that a school is expected to provide its athletes with reasonable medical services during practices and games.

Although most administrators endorse, in principle, the use of certified athletic trainer, with a physician and emergency medical technicians present at high school athletic contests, many school districts do not provide resources for these services. Furthermore, many accidents occur during practice sessions when medical personnel are less likely to be present.

In most junior and senior high school situations, despite assistance from part-time athletic trainers, the coach provides much of the care of injuries in practice or play. Even though this individual may lack formal training in emergency treatment, a coach is expected to act in a reasonable, prudent manner. The coach's legal commitment to the players includes providing a safe environment, anticipating injuries, recognizing the difference between minor complaints and serious injuries, and rendering first aid when necessary.

Ultimately, the coach decides upon the injured athlete's return to action. Because of this duty to the athlete, knowledge in prevention and care of athletic injuries should complement a coach's technical expertise.

A 1980 survey of head football coaches in Texas high schools in *Texas Coach* revealed that only 33 percent felt competent in preventing and dealing with athletic injuries. Seventy-seven percent approved of a special designation on a coach's teaching certification to indicate such training.

Although physical educators are considered prime candidates for coaching positions, many feel inadequately prepared for the responsibilities. Furthermore, in most secondary schools, coaching positions outnumber the physical educators.

Recognizing a lack of formal preparation among many of their coaches, some administrators advocate minors in coaching or certification.

News Release continued from Page 7.

Coaching Certification. Concerned by the lack of written state policies pertaining to the selection of athletic coaches, the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in 1974 endorsed the premise that individual states should establish coaching certification standards. The organization established a task force that formulated a list of categories of desired coaching competencies, including competencies in the medical/legal aspects; sociological/psychological, physiological and kinesiological principles of performance; and techniques in coaching.

A primary reason for opposition to mandated certification, according to directors of state athletic associations, is the restriction on use of emergency coaches where personnel shortages exist. Volunteer and emergency coaches generally are limited in coaching and supervisory backgrounds.

Another recognized reason for opposition is that additional educational requirements, coupled with long hours and low pay, could discourage some valuable individuals from entering the coaching profession.

Some believe a "softer" approach to the issue is a program of voluntary certification with appropriate recognition for those who are certified. Yet, a few states have placed the student's safety and welfare above all the hiring hurdles and have instituted mandatory coaching certification/endorsement.

State Mandates. To determine which states have established mandatory coaching certification programs for their head coaches, and whether the endorsed standards required the successful completion of course work in the area of medical aspects of competency, a letter was sent to the certification division of each state's department of education. This letter requested information on the availability of coaching certification and specific requirements of existing programs. Follow-up contacts by telephone were made when clarification was necessary. Responses were received from all 50 states.

According to the certification divisions, eight states—New York, Wyoming, Arkansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Iowa, Connecticut and South Dakota— have established mandatory coaching certification for their head athletic coaches. The required course work of the various state certification standards ranged from Red Cross first aid courses to the completion of 18 quarter hours in coaching-related courses.

All of the eight states required course work or competency in the medical aspects of coaching. Two of the states specifically required training in both first aid and care and prevention of athletic injuries, while the other six states specified that knowledge in one of the courses would suffice.

In addition to the eight states mandating certification for athletic coaches, three states—Oklahoma, Oregon and Utah—offer optional endorsements.

Oklahoma's standards require 12 semester hours of course work to include care and prevention of athletic injuries, and human growth and development.

Oregon designated a first aid card teaching credential of its head coaches, it strongly recommends a minor in coaching with evidence of competencies in seven areas of coaching, including care and prevention of injuries, and human growth and development.

North Dakota does not have a certification program per se, but requires all full-time coaches to be physical education majors or minors.

Proper Training. Certification of coaches provides some assurance that interscholastic coaches, despite their field or academic preparation, have a minimal knowledge in the rudiments of coaching. Of the eight states requiring some form of coaching certification (other than a teaching certificate), all demanded course work in the medical aspects.

Training in the care and prevention of athletic injuries should supplement first aid in the coach's preparation and should be reflected in the certification standards.

Although first aid knowledge would assist the coach in life-threatening emergencies, numerous other sport-related injuries will require the coach's attention and appropriate referral. In addition, the area of prevention of injuries may not be addressed in a first aid course and this is a vital part of the coach's supervisory liability.

Morally and legally, coaches and administrators are expected to afford athletes a standard of care in preventing and attending to sport injuries. To ensure proper training in the medical aspects of athletics, specific certification standards addressing these areas should be mandated by all states.

Furthermore, consideration should be given to incorporating evidence of updated skills in state standards for recertification. To assist in this process, colleges and universities should make these courses readily available to present and potential coaches through summer workshops and evening offerings.

**SUPPORT 1988 KENTUCKY
RED RIBBON CAMPAIGN
OCTOBER 23 - 30**



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I

These interpretations of the National Federation Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Official's Manual - Page 74 - V-A-2a - change "15" to "25."
Official's Manual - Page 86 - III-A-4 - change "umpire" to "back judge"
Case Book - Page 62 - 9.2.1D - Ruling - "Legal."
Illustrated - Page 85 - bottom - delete "loss of down."

SITUATION #1: K is in punt formation with K1 in punting position on 4th and 15 from K's 35-yard line. While the snap is in flight, R1 grabs the center's face mask which is immediately followed by an inadvertent whistle.

RULING: If the penalty is accepted for the foul, the inadvertent whistle is disregarded. The penalty is assessed from the previous spot as it occurred during a loose ball play. If the penalty is declined, the inadvertent whistle dictates that the down will be replayed (4-2-3a).

SITUATION #2: Blocker A1 charges through the neutral zone and blocks B1 with open hands and arms fully extended.

RULING: The blocking technique is legal wherever blocking by Team A is permitted. (2-2-2)

SITUATION #3: Lineman A1 retreats immediately after the snap on a play which results in a (a) forward pass; or (b) a backward pass; or (c) a punt; or (d) a field goal attempt. In all cases A1 contact B1 with open hands within his own frame and within B1's frame.

RULING: A legal blocking technique in all situations. (2-2-2)

SITUATION #4: A1 takes a few steps downfield after the snap and with open hands blocks B1. Quarterback A2 throws a completed pass (a) behind the line, or (b) beyond the line.

RULING: A legal block in (a) but offensive pass interference in (b). (2-2-2;7-5-6)

SITUATION #5: A1 runs a pass route and pushes off B1: (a) before; or (b) after B2 deflects A2's pass just after it is released. The ball continues in flight and lands incomplete beyond the line.

RULING: In (a) the contact by A1 is offensive pass interference. In (b) no foul has occurred as A1's contact was after restrictions had ended because of B2's touching. (7-5-6 Exp. 2)

SITUATION #6: Lineman A1 retreats to pass block immediately after the snap. A1 keeps his hands within his own frame and as B1 rushes, he contacts B1 in the chest area. A1 has his forearms only partially extended on contact but forcefully pushes B1 in completing the block. A1 repeats this tactic as B1 attempts to get to the passer.

RULING: Legal technique. (2-2-2)

SITUATION #7: A's ball, first and 10 from his own 40-yard line. A1 advances to B's 30 on a running play. During the down, A2 goes out-of-bounds voluntarily at his 45, reenters the field at the 50 and is blocked by B1 at B's 45-yard line and he blocks B2 at B's 40. (a) At what point did A2 "hinder" an opponent, or (b) is this A2's only foul?

RULING: In (a) the foul for illegal participation occurs at B's 45 when contact is made; and (b) it is a similar foul at B's 40. The result is a multiple foul and B will have a choice of which penalty to accept. A2 is hindering an opponent if contact occurs or effort is required to avoid it. Also, if a receiver draws coverage he has obviously hindered the opponent. (9-6-1)

SITUATION #8: On 4th and 20 from midfield, A1 drops back and passes to A2 who is running a crossing pattern. Both A2 and defender B1 try to get to the ball and do not make contact. (a) A2; or (b) B1 intentionally contacts the ball with his lower leg and it falls incomplete.

RULING: A foul for illegal kicking is charged in (a) and (b). A 15 yard penalty is enforced from the previous spot in both situations. (9-7-1)

SITUATION #9: The score is tied 6-6 with time running out in the game. During the last down, A1 bobbles a pass in the end zone and it falls incomplete. A1, in disgust, curses loudly. The covering official immediately drops his penalty marker. Time had expired during the pass.

RULING: The unsportsmanlike foul is enforced from the succeeding spot if an overtime is authorized. The start of the overtime is the enforcement spot for any nonplayer or unsportsmanlike which occurred during the last down or during a try. It is also the succeeding spot for any dead ball foul which occurs following a touchdown and before or after a try. (10-4-1)

SITUATION #10: It is 4th and 15 from A's 40-yard line when A1 drops back and completes a forward pass to A2 on A's 35. A2 immediately throws a pass toward A3 at B's 35-yard line. B1 makes no attempt to intercept A2's pass and blocks A3 preventing him from getting to the ball.

RULING: No foul by B1 as restrictions for B ended when the first pass was touched by A2 (7-5-6 Exp. 5)

SITUATION #11: K1's untouched punt: (a) rolls to a stop; or (b) is bouncing, on R's 5-yard line. K2 dives to down or recover the ball and his helmet contacts it. The ball rolls into R's end zone.

RULING: In (a) the ball became dead immediately when K2 touched a scrimmage kick at rest beyond the line. In (b) since force is not a factor on kicks going into R's end zone, the result is a touchback or R may take the ball at the spot it was first touched by K2. (2-8;4-2-2f;6-2-6)

SITUATION #12: R1 catches a kickoff on his own 2-yard line and attempts a return. In order to avoid a tackler, R1 retreats into his end zone. The covering official blows his whistle at this point.

RULING: The kick ended when R1 caught it. When R1 voluntarily took the ball into his end zone and it became dead there in his possession, it would normally be a safety. However, since the whistle was sounded inadvertently and R1 was in possession, R will have the choice of taking the play or asking for a replay of the down. (4-2-3c;8-5-2a)

SITUATION #13: Quarterback A1 takes the snap from center and immediately pitches the ball back to A2. A2 takes a sweep and then throws a completed forward pass to A1 who has gone downfield 20 yards.

RULING: A legal play as A1 is an eligible receiver (7-5-5a)

SITUATION #14: K1 punts from his own 10 and the ball goes straight up in the air. The ball comes down on K's 9 and rolls to a stop on the 5-yard line. R1 tries to recover but contacts the ball with his shoulder and forces it into K's end zone. The ball is at rest in the end zone, but no player of either team attempts to recover it. The covering official finally sounds his whistle.

RULING: Since R1 forced the ball into K's end zone and it became dead there with no player in possession, it is a touchback. (8-5-3b)

SITUATION #15: K1's kickoff from K's 40 bounces on R's 48 and is recovered by K2. K2 advances to K's 45-yard line.

RULING: The ball should have been blown dead when K2 recovered. K may retain possession but may not advance a free kick (4-2-2f;6-1-1)

SITUATION #16: K1's punt from R's 35 is beyond the line when R1 gives a fair catch signal. As R1 moves toward the kick K2 interferences (a) in R's end zone, or (b) on R's 2-yard line. In both cases the kick is recovered by R2 on the 5-yard line.

RULING: In (a) R may have the penalty enforced from the goal line with an awarded catch or penalize from the previous spot. In (b) R may choose and awarded catch and have the penalty enforced from the 2-yard line or from the previous spot. If the previous spot is chosen, it results in a replay of the down. In both (a) and (b), R may take the results of the play (6-5 Pen.; 10-5-3)

SITUATION #17: With 3rd and 5 at A's 35, A1's forward pass strikes the umpire at A's 42-yard line. The ball caroms to ineligible A2 who catches it at his (a) 33; or (b) 38-yard line. A2 advances to midfield.

RULING: The status of the ball is not affected by touching - or being touched - by the inbounds umpire. The results of the play are the same as if the ball had not hit the umpire. In (a) it is an illegal pass and in (b) it is offensive pass interference (7-5-2c;6b)

SITUATION #18: With 4th and goal from B's 12, A1 lobs a pass near the end line. A2 gains control of the ball while in the air, but his arms contact a part of a soccer goal before he lands in the end zone. The soccer goal is permanently attached to the crossbar and uprights.

RULING: No score as A2 is out-of-bounds when he touches anything other than a game official or another player on or outside the end line.

SITUATION #19: Team A is granted a time-out and the coach comes to the huddle. It appears that A1 may have been injured on the last play, however, upon examination, A1 remains in the game.

RULING: Legal procedure. Even though A1 may have been injured to some extent, the situation does not require A1 to leave the game for at least one down. A1 was not discovered to be injured by an official during a dead ball and the clock stopped, the ready play was not delayed for him, and the clock was not stopped for him. (3-5-8)

SITUATION #20: R1 and R2 both signal for a fair catch of a punt. R1 muffs the ball and it caroms in the air and R2 catches it. R requests a free kick.

RULING: Even though R1 did not make the catch, it is a fair catch since R2 had also given a signal. The option to free kick is available to R. (6-5-2.3)

SITUATION #21: R1 is running near a sideline as he attempts to catch a free kick in flight. R1 has: (a) both feet inbounds; or (b) one foot on the sideline, when he reaches through the plane of the sideline. The ball bounces off his hands and lands out-of-bounds. The ball was beyond the sideline plane when touched by R1.

RULING: In (a) the ball is not out-of-bounds until it hits the ground there. Since R1 touched it last, the ball will be put in play at the inbounds spot. In (b) since R1 is out-of-bounds when the ball is touched, the kicker has caused the ball to be out-of-bounds as it was beyond the plane of the sideline when first touched R1. (6-1-9)



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II

These interpretations of the National Federation Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule.

PUBLICATIONS CORRECTIONS

Rule Book-Page 60-5th line-change "minimum" to "maximum."

SITUATION #22: It is 4th and 10 for K from its own 15-yard line. K1 fakes a kick and runs beyond the line and kicks the ball at the 20. The kicked ball: (a) is caught by K2 at K's 30 and he is downed there, or (b) goes out-of-bounds at midfield, or (c) comes to rest on K's 45 and no player of either team will touch it so the covering official sounds his whistle.

RULING: Since the kick is illegal, none of the kicking rules or restrictions are in effect. In (a), (b) and (c) if the penalty for the illegal kick is declined, it will be K's ball 1st and 10 from the yard line where the ball became dead. (2-15-4,9-7-1)

SITUATION #23: With 4th and goal from B's 10, A1 runs to B's 5 where he fumbles the ball. A2 kicks the loose ball into B's end zone where A3 falls on it.

RULING: If the penalty is declined it is a touchdown for A. If the penalty for the illegal kick is accepted it will be enforced from the spot of the kick. (2-15;9-7-1)

SITUATION #24: K1 runs beyond the line and then kicks the ball downfield. An official inadvertently sounds his whistle while the kicked ball is in flight.

RULING: R may accept the penalty for the illegal kick as the foul occurred before the whistle. The penalty enforcement spot is where the ball was kicked. If the penalty is declined the inadvertent whistle coverage dictates the ball be returned to K as the spot of the kick and the down counts. (4-2-3b)

SITUATION #25: R1 catches the opening kickoff on his own 22 and returns it to K's 10 where he is hit and fumbles. K1 attempts to recover the loose ball but accidentally contacts it with his shoe and the ball rolls into K's end zone. Players of both teams surround the ball but nobody touches it. The covering official sounds his whistle to end the down.

RULING: If the covering official judges that K1 added a new force to the loose ball which caused it to go into the end zone, it is a safety. If the fumble by R1 is the force which caused the ball to go into the end zone, it is a touchdown for R. (8-2-2;8-5-3c)

SITUATION #26: B1 intercepts a pass on his own 3-yard line and his momentum takes him into the end zone where he is tackled. The game clock showed 4 seconds remaining in the 4th period when the ball became dead.

RULING: Since the ball became dead behind the goal line, the clock will start on the snap even though the ball is put in play at the spot of the interception. (3-4-3d)

SITUATION #27: On the last timed down of the 4th period, it is K's ball 4th and 10 from its own 2-yard line. K1's punt is high and very short. R1 signals for a fair catch at K's 16, but he is contacted by K2 before he can attempt a catch. R1 muffles the kick which it then recovered by K3 at K's 20.

RULING: If R accepts an awarded fair catch and has the penalty enforced, it would move the ball to K's 8-yard line. R could then free kick for a field goal. Since the foul was committed by K, R's free kick line may be moved inside R's 5-yard line and R would have to be lined up at least 2 yards in the end zone. (10-4-5)

SITUATION #28: Following a fair catch, a request to free kick is made. K1's kick from R's 20-yard line is unsuccessful, but R1 blocked K1 illegally. K informs the referee that they would like to free kick again following penalty enforcement.

RULING: Since the enforcement of the penalty for R1's foul would take the ball inside R's 15-yard line, the penalty cannot be enforced immediately. If K wished to free kick again, it would have to be from the 20 and the penalty would be enforced from the succeeding spot following the kick. However, if K wished to snap the ball, the penalty could be enforced immediately to R's 10-yard line. (6-5-3; 9-3-31;10-4-5)

SITUATION #29: Following a fair catch of a punt from the end zone, the ball is put in play with a snap. The ball is snapped at B's 38-yard line and advanced by A1 to the 26-yard line. During the run, B1 grabs A1's face mask. Team A decides to free kick following penalty enforcement.

RULING: Even though the ball will be placed on the 13-yard line following enforcement, a free kick may be made from inside the 14 as the foul was by B during a running play. The free kick lines will be established at the 13 and at the 3-yard line. (6-5-3;10-4-5)

SITUATION #30: Following a fair catch on B's 25-yard line, A decides to free kick for a field goal. During the kick, R1 commits a spearing foul. The field goal attempt is unsuccessful. The captain of K informs the officials that they wish to have the penalty enforced and free kick again. The referee explains to him that the penalty cannot be enforced now, but will be prior to the play following the free kick. This field goal attempt is: (a) successful, or (b) unsuccessful as the ball hits the upright and is deflected away from the goal.

RULING: In (a) K will kickoff from R's 45-yard line. In (b), it will be R's ball 1st and 10 from R's 10-yard line. (8-4-1;10-4-5)

SITUATION #31: Following a fair catch on R's 14-yard line, K decides to free kick for a field-goal attempt.

RULING: The free kick may be made from inside R's 15-yard line since no foul by R caused the ball to be inside R's 15-yard line. (10-4-5)

SITUATION #32: A1 is hit and he fumbles on B's 2-yard line and the ball rolls into the end zone. Thereafter: (a) the ball is declared dead in the end zone when no player of either team attempts to recover; or (b) the ball rolls out-of-bounds beyond the end line.

RULING: In (a) it is a touchdown for Team A. In (b), it is a touchback (8-2-2;8-5-3c)

SITUATION #33: A1 is hit and fumbles on B's 6-yard line. B1 attempts to recover the ball but instead muffs the ball and forces it into the end zone. The ball is declared dead in the end zone when no player of either Team attempts to recover it.

RULING: It is a safety as B1 forced the ball into his own end zone and it became dead there with no player in possession. It clearly cannot be a touchdown as A did not put the ball into B's end zone nor did A have possession there. (8-5-3b)

SITUATION #34: B1 intercepts a forward pass on his own 4-yard line and his momentum carries him into the end zone. B1 advances out of the end zone but then circles back into it in order to avoid being tackled. B1 is not able to evade the tacklers and is brought down in the end zone.

RULING: It is a safety. Once B1 advanced the ball out of the end zone and into the field of play, the momentum exception was no longer in effect. Since B1 carried the ball into his own end zone and it became dead there in his possession, it is a safety. (8-5-2a Exp.)

SITUATION #35: During the referee's end umpire's visit to Team B's dressing room, the coach asks for approval of a knee brace on one of his team members. The brace has a rubber sleeve covering both the parts above and below the pants. However, the brace has metal bars across the front of the leg which are not covered with any padding.

RULING: The brace may not be worn unless the metal across the front of the leg is padded as per specifications. The required padding must be at least 1/2 inch thick, of closed-cell slow recovery rubber or other material of the same minimum thickness and having similar physical properties. (1-5-3d)

SITUATION #36: A1 is blocking B1. A1's forearms are almost fully extended from his body and he contacts B1 with the side of his closed hand. The palms of A1's hands are not directly facing B1.

RULING: Illegal blocking technique by A1. Whenever the blocker's forearms are extended more than 45 degrees from his body, the hands must be open. Closed or cupped hands are not legal when the forearms are extended as described. (2-2-2a3)

SITUATION #37: A1 advances 10 yards beyond the line-to-gain and then throws an illegal forward pass. The action took place on: (a) 3rd down, or (b) 4th down.

RULING: In both (a) and (b) it will be first and 10 for A since the line-to-gain has been reached in spite of the penalty. In (b) even though it was 4th down, the loss of down portion of the penalty has no significance. (5-1-2)

SITUATION #38: With 4th and 12 from B's 20, A1 throws a forward pass complete to A2 in the end zone. A3 commits pass interference.

RULING: B will undoubtedly ask for the enforcement of the penalty. Following enforcement of the 15 yards to B's 35-yard line, it will also be B's ball because of the loss of down. (5-2-2)

SITUATION #39: The referee observes a number of Team A members are wearing ball-colored gloves during warm-up. The gloves are made of soft cloth and pose no danger whatsoever.

RULING: The coach of Team A will be advised that no players will be allowed to participate while wearing gloves which are the color of the football. (1-5-3)

SITUATION #40: A1 throws a forward pass from B's 30-yard line. B1 intercepts on his own 2 and his momentum carries him into the end zone. The covering official inadvertently sounds his whistle just before B1 is tackled in the end zone.

RULING: If B takes the results of the play, it will be B's ball at B's 2-yard line. If B wishes, it may have the down replayed from B's 30 with a snap by A. (4-2-3c)

SITUATION #41: A1 appears to be injured during the play and the referee stops the clock after the down has ended. The Team A captain requests a time-out while first aid is being administered to A1. After the time-out, A1 requests to remain in the game.

RULING: A1 must leave the game for at least one down. The charged time-out does not cancel this requirement. (3-5-8)

SITUATION #42: With 3rd and 15 from mid-field, A1 catches a forward pass at B's 30 and advances into the end zone. However, before the pass was thrown, ineligible A2 blocked B1 on the line and drove him back to B's 46-yard line.

RULING: Offensive pass interference by A2. It will be 4th down for A from A's 35. If A2 had not drive B1 beyond the expanded neutral zone, no foul would have occurred. (2-20-2;7-5-7)



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION SOCCER RULE INTERPRETATIONS

Publisher's Note: These interpretations of the National Federation Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

SITUATION #1: An official awards a penalty kick to Team A after a player on Team B committed an intentional direct free kick foul within his/her own penalty area. Team B's goalkeeper is injured on the play and attended to on the field. An official allows Team B substitute the injured goalkeeper with a goalkeeper from the bench prior to the taking of the penalty kick.

RULING: Legal. (3-3-3 exception)

SITUATION #2: Player A1 is disqualified for violent misconduct in the penalty area and a penalty kick is awarded to Team B. The coach of Team B substitutes for B1, who has suffered an injury, and designates the substitute as the player to take the penalty kick.

RULING: Illegal. When the clock is stopped for a penalty kick and a substitution is allowed for an injury or caution, the substitute shall not take the penalty kick (3-3-3 exception)

SITUATION #3: An attacking player is the last to touch the ball before it passes over the goal line and a goal kick is awarded. A substitute for either team runs immediately to the scorer's table to report to enter the game and the scorer gives the proper signal to the official. The official denies the player entry because they had not reported prior to the ball passing out-of-bounds.

RULING: Illegal. Substitutes do not have to report prior to the dead ball in order to be eligible to enter on a goal kick (3-3-2)

SITUATION #4: The ball crosses the touch line and Team A is awarded the throw-in. S1 quickly reports to the scorer and request to enter the game.

RULING: Illegal. Substitution is denied. A substitute must have reported prior to the dead ball situation to be eligible to enter on a throw-in or a corner kick. (3-3-2)

SITUATION #5: The goalkeeper on Team A commits a serious foul play against an opponent in the penalty area. The goalkeeper is disqualified and the opponents are awarded a penalty kick. Even though the coach for Team A knows that they must now play with one less player, he wants to substitute a new goalkeeper for one of the remaining field players.

RULING: Illegal. When the clock is stopped for a penalty kick, the only substitution permitted is for a player who has been injured or cautioned (3-3-3 exception). Team A will have to put one of its field players in goalkeeper's attire and play that position at least until the next opportunity to substitute.

SITUATION #6: Team A is awarded a penalty kick. A1 was injured on the play, and must leave the game. (a) S1 reports for A1, and is waved into the game by the official. (b) S1 indicates he/she has been instructed by the coach to take the penalty kick.

RULING: (a) Legal. The substitution is legal. (b) Illegal. S1 may not take the penalty kick. (3-3-3)

SITUATION #7: Team A comes on the field to start the game with eight players wearing blue "sweat" pants. Six players have the pants under their uniform shorts and two have them over their uniform shorts. (a) The referee does not allow the two players wearing "sweat" pants outside to play. (b) the referee does not allow any of the eight players to play.

RULING: In (a) legal, (b) illegal. The six with sweat pants all alike and under their uniform meet the standard and should be allowed to play. It is not necessary for any certain number of players to wear sweats. Only that all players wearing them shall do so properly. (4-1-1)

SITUATION #8: Player B1 is sent off the field by the referee because B1 is wearing illegal equipment. The coach of Team B requests permission to substitute for B1. The official permits the substitution.

RULING: Illegal. (4-2-4)

SITUATION #9: As the officials enter the field of play, the head referee observes two opposing players swearing at each other and (a) the referee disqualifies both from further participation in the game, (b) both teams start the game with eleven players.

RULING: In (a) and (b), legal. (a) The official's jurisdiction begins when they enter the field of play. (5-1-2). (b) There shall be eleven on each team when the game starts. (3-1-2)

SITUATION #10: Team A takes the field with all players wearing shin guards outside their stockings.

RULING: Illegal. The stockings are a required part of the uniform and shall be visible to the officials. Shin guards shall be worn under the stockings. **NOTE:** Beginning in 1990, shin guards will be mandatory. (4-1-1)

SITUATION #11: After the completion of a regular season tie game and prior to the two 10-minute overtime periods, the opposing coaches agree to conduct a penalty kick tie-breaker to determine the winner if the game remains tied after the two overtime periods.

RULING: Illegal. A tied game may only be resolved by playing two full overtime periods not exceeding 10 minutes each, excluding tournament play. (7-3-1)

SITUATION #12: A male player who is part of a wall during a free kick places his hands in front of his groin as protection before the ball is kicked or a female player in this situation places her hands or arms over her chest. The offensive player kicks the ball which strikes the man's hands still in front of his groin or the woman's arms over her chest. In both cases, the hands and arms are stationary.

RULING: This is not a handball foul because the ball struck stationary hand or arm rather than hand or arm striking the ball. (12-2-1)

SITUATION #13: The goalkeeper seeks to retrieve a loose ball at the side of the penalty area and in doing so, steps out of the penalty area with both feet. However, he/she keeps the ball within the field of play and inside the penalty area. The goalkeeper returns to the penalty area and puts the ball back into play.

RULING: Legal. Since the goalkeeper left the field of play through normal play movement, while playing the ball, and the ball remained inside the penalty area, the goalkeeper would be allowed to continue play. (12-8-1)

SITUATION #14: The goalkeeper takes a step while holding the ball and then rolls the ball to a teammate within the penalty area. The ball is played back to the goalkeeper who then takes four more steps.

RULING: Illegal. The ball shall leave the penalty area before a goalkeeper may retake possession of the ball after it has been played by a teammate. (12-7-1)

SITUATION #15: The coach of Team A is disqualified by the head referee for using foul language and is directed to leave the vicinity of the playing area. The coach goes to the bleachers and continues contact with team members. The head referee reminds the coach that this is a violation of the rules and he/she is to leave the area without further contact with his/her players. The coach refuses on the grounds that no one is remaining to supervise the team. The head referee then terminates the game.

RULING: Legal. (12-8-3)

SITUATION #16: Team A has the ball in the penalty area of Team B. The coach of Team B uses foul language and the official immediately stops play, ejects the coach and awards a penalty kick to Team A.

RULING: Illegal. A penalty kick may only be awarded when a direct free kick foul is intentionally committed by a defender inside his own penalty area (14-1-1). Any unsportsmanlike act by bench personnel may only result in the award of an indirect free kick taken from the location of the ball at the time of the violation. (12-8-4 Penalty)

SITUATION #17: Team A is awarded a free kick. Player A requests an official to ask Player B to move away from the ball the required 10 yards.

RULING: Correct procedure. **NOTE:** Play shall be restarted by a second whistle (13-3-1 Penalty)

SITUATION #18: Player A1 is taking a penalty kick and the ball hits the goalkeeper in the leg bouncing back to player A1 who shoots the ball into the goal.

RULING: Legal. (14-1-5)

SITUATION #19: Player A is taking a throw-in. As the player starts to throw the ball in, he moves up the touch line 4 or 5 yards from where the ball went out and makes the throw-in.

RULING: Illegal. Award a throw-in to the opposing team. (15-1-3)

SITUATION #20: While making a throw-in, player A1 steps on the touchline as the ball is properly released.

RULING: Legal. (15-1-3)

SITUATION #21: Player A takes a throw-in and then runs onto the field and plays the ball before anyone touches the ball.

RULING: Illegal. (15-1-4)

SITUATION #22: As a goalkeeper prepares to take a goal kick and pass the ball to a teammate just outside the penalty area, an opponent enters the penalty area and stands between the goalkeeper and his teammate.

RULING: Illegal. Players opposing the kicker shall remain outside the penalty area until the ball moves out of the penalty area. (16-1-2)

SITUATION #23: Team A is awarded a goal kick. Player A1 places the ball on the ground inside the goal area and begins to run out of the penalty area. Player A2 kicks the ball which hits Player A1 and deflects into the goal of Team A. The official awards a goal to Team B.

RULING: Illegal. A goal may not be scored because the ball failed to leave the penalty area and enter the field of play. The goal kick shall be repeated. (16-1-3)

SITUATION #24: Player A is injured on a play which results in a penalty kick for Team A. Team A's coach substitutes for the injured player who does not take the penalty kick. Team B's coach also tries to substitute but the referee refuses.

RULING: Legal. The only substitution allowed at this time is for the injured or cautioned player. (3-3-3 exception)

SITUATION #25: Player A1 takes a penalty kick during tournament progression tie breaker. The ball deflects off the goal post and back to A1 who kicks the ball into the goal.

RULING: Illegal. There is no follow-up on the kick. (Suggested tournament progression)



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION SWIMMING & DIVING RULE INTERPRETATIONS

These interpretations of the National Federation Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Rule Book

Page 13 - 3-5 PEN 2, change "event" to "race" in line one.

page 14 - 3-5 PEN 4(3), change to read, "reentering the water during a race without . . ."

SITUATION #1: In a dual meet, prior to the start of the medley relay, it is noticed by the referee that the host school has failed to put up the backstroke flags. The referee asks the host school to put backstroke flags in place so the event can be conducted.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: If the host could not provide backstroke flags, the host team would be disqualified from that event, the event would not be swum and the visiting team(s) would earn the points for the event. (2-7-Pen. 2)

SITUATION #2: The referee requests the coach to add first names to his entry card before accepting the card.

RULING: correct procedure. The entry card is to have first and last name of competitors. (3-2-3)

SITUATION #3: When the competitors are called to the blocks for the 100-yard freestyle event, the swimmer scheduled to swim in Lane 4 is still sitting in his warmups with his team. The referee asks the announcer to call the competitors for the event again. The swimmer scheduled to swim in Lane 4 (a) reports to the blocks immediately; (b) is slow to report to the blocks; (c) still does not report for the event.

RULING: (a) Warn the swimmer to pay better attention to the announcement of the events and begin the race; (b) charge the swimmer with a false start and disqualify him from the 100-yard freestyle; (c) disqualify the swimmer from the event and from further competition.

COMMENT: In (c) the competitor would not be disqualified from events in subsequent rounds of competition for which he has previously qualified. (3-2-4, 4-2-2b)

SITUATION #4: In a championship meet, Swimmer A swims the individual medley. He/she is also entered in the 100 freestyle and 400 freestyle relay. The 100 freestyle swimmers report and check in at the required time and place, except the swimmer that swam poorly in the I.M. is: (a) late in reporting to the blocks; (b) never reports to the blocks; (c) scratches from the 100 freestyle after the scratch deadline. Later Swimmer A reports for the 400 freestyle relay.

RULING: In (a) Swimmer A is given a false start and disqualified from the event, but is eligible to swim in the 400 freestyle relay. In (b) and (c) the swimmer is disqualified and cannot swim in the 400 freestyle relay, so the team is disqualified for not reporting 4 eligible swimmers to the blocks. (3-2-4 Pen 4, 8-1-3)

SITUATION #5: Unsportsmanlike conduct is exhibited by a competitor: (a) after a leg of the 400-yard freestyle relay, but before all competitors have completed the race; (b) after all competitors have completed the race.

RULING: In (a) the competitor's relay team is disqualified; (b) no penalty if the 400-yard freestyle relay is the final event.

COMMENT: The referee does have recourse through the State association if warranted. Usually, a word to the coach will handle the matter. (3-5-1c, 3-5-Pen. 3)

SITUATION #6: A swimmer in Lane 3 finishes the race well ahead of the other competitors. In all the excitement, the swimmer takes off his/her cap and goggles and throws them and they land (a) in Lane 2 between the swimmer and the finish end of the pool, (b) in Lane 1 hitting the swimmer; (c) on the deck striking the timer; (d) in the next lane hitting an opponent who has just finished the race.

RULING: The swimmer in Lane 3: (a) may be disqualified for interference; (b) may be disqualified for interference; (c) may be disqualified for interfering with meet officials in the performance of their duties; (d) may be disqualified for unsportsmanlike conduct. (3-5-1c, 3-5-3)

SITUATION #7: The competitor swimming in Lane 4 inadvertently comes up in Lane 5 after executing a turn during the 200 yard freestyle event. Without interfering with the swimmer in Lane 5, the competitor returns to Lane 4 and completes the race. The referee disqualifies the swimmer from the event.

RULING: Correct procedure. (3-5-3)

SITUATION #8: as the starter is ready to give the command, "take your mark", the referee notices a group of swimmers at the opposite end of the pool facing Lane 5 waving their arms vigorously. The referee releases the competitors and orders the removal of the swimmers from the area.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: The referee has the responsibility to assure a fair start, and has the authority to remove competitors/coaches from an area if they interfere with the conduct of the meet. (4-2-2c)

SITUATION #9: At the conclusion of the last heat of the 100 backstroke, a discrepancy of 0.5 second between the automatic timing system and the back-up manual system is identified for Lane 5. A check of previous heats indicates similar differences for the same lane. The official place/time for the heat is maintained and the first heat of the next event is allowed to proceed. A protest is filed at the conclusion of the meet questioning the final places in the backstroke event. The protest is disallowed because the place/time results became official when the next race is allowed to begin.

RULING: Correct procedure

COMMENT: Place/time discrepancies must be corrected prior to the start of the next race. Incorrect point award errors are adjustable within 24 hours of the conclusion of the meet. (4-2-2f, 6-3-3)

SITUATION #10: In a championship meet, one official is assigned the dual duty of stroke inspector and turn judge. During the individual medley, Competitor A swimming in Lane 3 of a six lane pool, fails to touch the end wall with a hand during the backstroke turn. A disqualification is declared by the assigned official from the side of the pool and correctly reported to the meet referee.

RULING: Correct Procedure.

COMMENT: Especially during championship meets, stroke inspectors and turn judges must be in position to make appropriate judgments. Some turn styles used by swimmers are difficult to examine unless the official is in the correct position. For example, the "cross-over backstroke turn" requires examination of the position of the shoulders along the vertical line of the body. Review of this style of turn is difficult without a longitudinal view of the swimmer. (4-5-1)

SITUATION #11: Swimmer A and Swimmer B are scheduled to compete in a swim-off. Swimmer B fails to show for the swim-off. The referee awards the top position to Swimmer A and disqualifies Swimmer B from further competition.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: A contestant failing to compete in a swim-off automatically takes the lower position being contested. There is no disqualification. (5-4-5, 3-2-4)

SITUATION #12: Two alternate qualifiers have identical qualifying times. Because of an injury to a competitor who was to swim in the consolation heat, the referee orders a swim-off between the 2 alternates to fill the vacated spot.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: Alternate qualifiers with identical qualifying times shall be selected by draw for a vacated spot. (5-4-7)

SITUATION #13: In the 50 yard freestyle the swimmer in Lane 4 assumes a grab start position before the starter's command, "take your mark." The starter orders the swimmer in Lane 4 to stand up until he says; "take your mark."

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: For the forward start, swimmers shall assume any position with at least one foot at the front of the starting platform.

SITUATION #14: The swimmers have been called to the blocks. As the starter says, "Swimmers, take your marks," swimmers in Lanes 1 and 2 are in an upright position, swimmer in Lane 3 is bent at the waist, swimmers in Lanes 4, 5, and 6 are practically in their starting positions. On the command, "take your marks" swimmers in Lanes 4, 5, and 6 are immediately ready for the start, Lane 3 is ready next, and swimmers in Lanes 1 and 2 come down last but not together. Swimmers in Lanes 4 and 5 start to move and hold which causes the starter to hold even longer. He directs the swimmers to "stand up." No false start is ruled.

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-1-3, Points of Emphasis)

SITUATION #15: In a championship meet, Swimmer A fails to show for the swimming event. The swimmers are on the blocks and there is a false start by Swimmer B. Swimmer A now shows up claiming that he couldn't find his entry card. The referee disqualifies Swimmers A and B.

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-1-3)

SITUATION #16: In the 100 yard backstroke event, swimmer in Lane 1 uses a simultaneous double arm pull stroke throughout the race. The stroke judge reports a disqualification to the referee. The referee disallows the disqualification as any stroke/kick is permitted on the backstroke provided the swimmer remains on his/her back.

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-2-1)

SITUATION #17: In the breaststroke event on the start and turns, one competitor takes two arm pulls and two kicks before the head breaks the surface of the water. The referee disqualifies this swimmer.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: Swimmers are allowed only one kick after a start or turn before the head must break the surface of the water. (8-2-2c)

SITUATION #18: When called to the blocks for the 400 yard freestyle relay, Swimmer A1 steps up. After a false start by Team B, Team A elects to have A2 lead off the relay. The referee informs A1 that he/she must lead off the relay.

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-3-3)

COMMENT: Once the lead off swimmer is called to the starting platform, that swimmer shall not change his/her swimming order in that relay.

SITUATION #19: During the diving competition, the final dive for Competitor A is announced. The diver indicates to the referee that she is unable to perform the dive in the announced position. The diver requests permission to change the dive to a position of less difficulty. The referee permits the change in position.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: A diver is permitted to change the position of the diver at anytime prior to the execution of the dive itself provided the degree of difficulty is not increased. (9-3-4.5)

SITUATION #20: In executing div 5212 (back dive, 1 twist), a diver takes the proper back starting position. On the take-off, however, the diver rotates his/her shoulders 45 degrees before his/her feet leave the board.

RULING: Legal dive.

COMMENT: the diver should not begin the twist while the feet are in contact with the board. A deduction of 1/2-2 points, may be deducted by each judge. (9-8-2)

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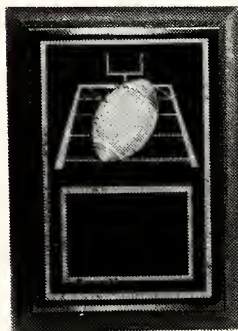
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