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The Athlete, January 1989

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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**THE
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January, 1989

Volume L, No. 6

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

Member of National Federation of State High School Associations

Mrs. Bart Starr Shares Struggles of Son's Drug Battle, Eventual Death.

Editor's Note: On July 7, 1988, Bret Starr, son of former Green Bay Packers' quarterback and coach Bart Starr, was found dead in his home in Tampa, Florida, at the age of 24, the result of an eight-year battle against drug abuse. In an interview with TARGET, Bret's mother, Mrs. Cherry Starr, share the struggles and pain of experiencing her son's drug dependency and eventual death, in the hope that other may learn from her family's experiences.

1. Did Bret participate in sports? No, he did not. He was more interested in music. Although he worked with the Packers while he was in high school, he did not compete athletically. We never pushed him into athletics because Bart and I both agreed that that had to be his decision. Different children have different interests, and we supported Bret in his interests. He did play golf and was pretty athletic, he simply wasn't competitive.

2. When did you discover that Bret was using drugs? We did not know until he was 18. Bret loved animals and always had all kinds of unusual animals around the house. Someone came to the house one day to pick up an animal Bret had that was on the endangered species list. When the person came to the house, Bret handed me a book and told me to put it in the bedroom. After the person left, I opened the book and there was a hole cut through the center of the book and marijuana cigarettes were stuffed in the hole. This was a total shock to Bart and me.

3. How did Bret become involved with drugs? Apparently, his first exposure to drugs was at the age of 16 when he joined a musical group, a hardrock band. Bret loved music, so we bought him a guitar. He became lead guitarist in this group, but he was a member of this group for about two years before we realized he was into drugs. As far as we know, the main drug during these years was marijuana.

4. Did Bret use alcohol first? No, he did not have a drinking problem. He did drink a beer occasionally, but I never saw Bret intoxicated. His first drug was marijuana.

5. When did Bret become involved with cocaine? We encouraged Bret to go to college, and he went to the University of Wisconsin in Madison to enter veterinary school. Bret was unhappy, however, and did not want to go to college. During his first year at Wisconsin, Bret did not come home for his birthday in February. I had baked his favorite cake, but he didn't come home, didn't answer his phone. We drove to Madison and found him there in his room under the influence of cocaine. We were frightened; it was the worst experience we'd had at that point. I couldn't believe what drugs (cocaine) had done to his body in just six months. We brought him home, and he never went back to college.

6. How did you respond to his first encounter with cocaine? We took Bret to Hazelden in Minnesota, but the people there said he wasn't a good candidate because he wasn't good in group therapy. He needed one-on-one assistance. We arranged for private psychiatric care in Green Bay. He responded well to that for about a year. He was working with the Packers and had a responsible job. Then, however, he decided to move to Tampa with two other friends to open up a pet store business. After about a year in business, he kept asking for more and more money. The business was in trouble, and he was into drugs again. He went to work managing another pet shop but was still having problems. We put Bret under the care of the drug therapist for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Dr. Klein. He went to him for about a year and liked him very much. He identified with him. But then he stopped going.

7. Did he ever have a reversal after becoming addicted to cocaine? He had moments, and he truly wanted to end his addiction to drugs; but it is very hard, next to impossible, once you get addicted to get away from that scene. He called me one day crying, saying he saw Dr. Klein on television, and said, "I want to go back to him; I want to get this problem out of my life." We took him back and for 18 months he was fairly clean. We bought him some exercise equipment. He would exercise for hours every time he felt the urge to use drugs. He said it was a daily struggle. Many times he would leave the house, begin driving to a place for drugs, stop and return home and begin exercising.

8. What was the actual cause of Bret's death? We saw him at Christmas (1987). He had developed a cough, which persisted for several months. His mood had changed significantly, however. He was going out more. His communication had improved. He came to Milwaukee in June and had a great time, but his cough was worse than ever. He coughed all night. I set up an appointment for him in Tampa, and I believe it was scheduled for July 12, but he never made that appointment. After not hearing from him for awhile, Bart flew to Tampa and found him dead. He apparently had been dead about four days. The autopsy revealed he had black spots all over his lungs. He didn't actually die of drug overdose; he died of cardiac arrhythmia. Drug abuse cost him his life and led to the serious lung infection. He did have cocaine in his system at death, but only minute quantities. But in his condition, and he was probably using crack, it was enough to kill him.

9. Did peer pressure have anything to do with Bret's initial use of drugs? We've heard from many of Bret's former classmates, and they said he was popular in school. He was a fun and kind person to be around. He never used his father's name; he wanted to be one of the kids. He was a complex person, however. Bret had a high IQ, but was a poor student because he never studied. He was interesting and had a good sense of humor, but he was a quiet person. He like to stay home a lot. His friends always came to our house. I'm not sure how much peer pressure played in his use of drugs. Obviously, the musical group he was with had a big influence in his introduction to marijuana. But even Bret said, "Mom and Dad, you're the best parents. I don't know why I got into drugs." We had a stable home. His parents loved him. He had the proper values. He never was a discipline problem. The only thing that ever upset me about Bret was his grades and lack of effort in school. I guess Bret basically never felt challenged.

10. Where did Bret get his drugs? I have no idea. In that business, however, drugs are so available. If you want drugs, you can find drugs. He found them in Green Bay with only 14,000 people, and he found them in the large metropolitan area of Tampa. The availability of drugs to children is frightening. I certainly would like to see some tough laws enacted against drug pushers. I would like to see our government get tough with other countries that are pushing drugs into the United States. We continue to do business with those same countries that are shipping tons of cocaine into the United States.

11. What advice would you offer parents? The lesson I learned is that no matter the situation, no matter how good you think your kids or your home life is, don't assume anything. By the time kids are old enough to enter school, parents should begin to warn their kids about the dangers of drugs. Every child out there is a candidate. This subject should be talked about openly at home. I know many parents probably have said, "Well that would never happen to one of my kids." Let me tell you, if it can happen to us, it can happen to anybody. When the many, many people who knew the qualities of Bart realize that this can happen to good parents, I hope it wakes them up to begin the educational process at an early age. Bret was in so much pain. I wanted him to have a better lifestyle, but drugs destroyed his body. Cocaine is such a horrible, horrible substance and the drug pushers are out there, even in the grade schools. My final advice I guess would be that in addition to loving your child, love them enough to warn them about the possible consequences of using drugs ONE time.

Reprinted from the December 1988 issue of "On TARGET," a publication of the National Federation.

The Kentucky High School Athlete
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VOL. L, NO. 6

JANUARY, 1989

\$10.00 PER YEAR

Officers Elected for K.H.S.A.A.
Board of Control



Tom Buchanan



Sam Chandler

Tom Buchanan, Superintendent of the Lyon County Schools has been elected to serve as President of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Board of Control for the 1988-89 school year by the members of the Board. Final approval on the selection was announced following the July Board of Control meeting at Lake Barkley State Park. At the same meeting of the Board, Sam Chandler, former Principal at Shelby County High School and currently Administrative Assistant for the Shelby County Schools, was elected to serve as Vice-President.

Buchanan graduated from Lone Oak High School before continuing his education at Eastern New Mexico University. He received both his B.A. and M.A. from E.N.M.S.U. before embarking on a career in Texas as a teacher and coach in baseball, football, basketball and track. After leaving Texas, Buchanan assumed duties as Principal at an Illinois high school before returning to Kentucky as a teacher and coach in first the Carlisle, and then the Ballard County school systems. The stint in the classroom was short lived as he returned to administration as a middle school principal in 1976 in the Ballard County system before taking the Lyon County superintendency in 1980. Along the way, Buchanan received his Rank I Certification from Murray State in 1977.

An active member of the various state superintendent's associations, Buchanan is well aware of the problems confronting today's school systems. He has been an advocate of increased funding for the schools, and is a strong voice in favor of encouraging students to receive a well rounded education including participation in high school activities.

As far as the proceedings of the K.H.S.A.A. Board are concerned, Buchanan has noticed several changes since his term began in 1985. "We probably have more eligibility appeals than ever before, and for several reasons," he commented. "Society today is much more mobile, parents and kids shifting around from year to year, even from day to day," he continued. "The Board has to have an open ear to the needs of the individual kids and the needs of the parents and be understanding of today's overall societal change."

Buchanan doesn't have to look far to see his goals during his year as President. "I would hope we would continue to do more investigative work on the backgrounds of the eligibility cases where investigation is necessary." "I also would like to see this investigation channeled to a group closer to the location of the person(s) being investigated so that people familiar with the region could be involved in the recommendations to our Board." "I have other concerns around the office of the Association as well," he continued. "I hope we continue to improve our communication with the member schools and other Association constituencies, and I

hope to have in place by the end of my term a formal evaluation for the Association staff to insure that the member schools are being represented as well as possible, and to help the Association to be responsive to the schools," he continued. "My main hope would be that this Association continue to be proactive, rather than reactive, and we would continue to take steps to keep better communication lines open with our schools."

Buchanan is married to the former Ruth Ann Copeland, and the Buchanans have two children, Todd and Mindy.

Sam Chandler is also no novice to the world of school administration. Sam has had some 24 years in the education profession, including twelve years as principal at Shelby County. He left that position in 1987 to assume his current duties as Administrative Assistant with the Shelby County school system.

The new position has both good and bad points, according to Chandler. "I certainly don't miss the disciplinary hearings, suspensions and other student problems, but I do miss the high school and its atmosphere, and the many wonderful relationships with the students I was able to build," he said.

Chandler is in his third year on the Board of Control, and like Buchanan, Chandler has seen a great deal of change during his tenure. "I believe this organization has always been strong, and had a great deal of credibility. But that has been shaken in recent years by eligibility cases and the problems created by them, and admittedly, by certain things which have been done by the media," he continued.

"I believe we have a strong Association, but we do need to do some work in certain areas to maintain and improve our credibility with our member schools. I think we need to work diligently with the member schools to meet their needs, particularly in the area of accountability and eligibility." "This is certainly no knock on our staff. I believe our present staff is doing all that they can do. I think we may have to look at other avenues to solve these problems," he concluded.

A native of Shelbyville, Chandler graduated from Shelbyville High School and received his B.A., M.A., and Rank I Certification from Eastern Kentucky University. His teaching career began at Fairdale High School in Jefferson County in 1965 as a business education teacher where he remained until 1968 when he took a similar post at Eastern High School. In 1970, Chandler moved to Seneca High School as a Business Education teacher before becoming Instructional Coordinator in 1974. Chandler also taught in the summer and adult education program of the Jefferson County Public Schools from 1969 to 1974, and served as a part time instructor at the University of Louisville from 1973 to 1976.

His administrative career began in 1975 when he was named Assistant Principal at Shelby County before being named Principal in 1976.

Active in his community and throughout the Commonwealth, Chandler has served on the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, and the Ohio Valley Association of School Administrators, has been named Shelbyville Citizen of the Year, has been on the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Academic League since 1984, and has served as Vice Chairman of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in Shelbyville.

Chandler and his wife, Charlotte, have two children, a daughter Stacy, and a son, Matt.

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BOARD OF CONTROL

President - Tom Buchanan (1985-1989) Eddyville; Vice-President - Sam Chandler (1986-1990) Shelbyville; Directors - Sandy Allen (1988-1992) Louisville, Huston DeHaven (1987-1991) Hardinsburg, Charles Henry (1988-1992) Paducah, Pearl Ray Lefevers (1988-1992) Kettle Island, Charles Miller (1986-1990) Louisville, Marvin Moore (1988-1992) Morehead, Tony Olinger (1984-1989) Lexington, David Points (1988-1991) Mt. Sterling, Ken Tippett (1985-1989) Versailles, Liz Trabandt (1988-1991) Ashland; State Department of Education - Harry Loy, Frankfort.

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**MINUTES
OF THE
BOARD MEETING**
December 2-3, 1988

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Executive Inn in Louisville, Kentucky on Friday morning, December 2, 1988, for the purpose of hearing appeals. The meeting was called to order by President Tom Buchanan at 9:00 a.m. Present were Board Member Sandy Allen, Sam Chandler, Huston DeHaven, Charles Henry, Charles Miller, Marvin Moore, Tony Olinger, David Points, Ken Tippett and Liz Trabandt; Commissioner Tom Mills, Executive Assistant Billy V. Wise and Assistant Commissioner Brigid DeVries. Mr. Harry Loy was present representing the State Department of Education. The invocation was given by David Points.

President Buchanan called on Mr. Harold Phillips who represented his son Chris, a student at Pleasure Ridge Park High School. Mr. Phillips had requested a hearing before the Board to appeal the decision of the Commissioner as it relates to By-Law 6, Transfer Rule. Due to the nature of the situation, Mr. Phillips requested a Closed Session. Huston DeHaven made a motion, seconded by Sam Chandler, that the Board go into Closed Session. The motion passed. Following Mr. Phillips' appeal, Huston DeHaven made a motion seconded by Charles Henry that the Board return to Open Session. David Points made a motion that the Board waive By-Law 6 and allow Chris to participate in interscholastic athletics immediately. Tony Olinger seconded the motion which carried by a vote of 6-5.

The next appeal was requested by Steve Perkins, father of Shane Perkins, a student at Paris High School. Shane had

transferred from Simon Kenton High School and had been ruled ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics due to By-Law 6, Transfer Rule. Mr. Perkins requested a Closed Session. Marvin Moore made a motion, seconded by Charles Henry, that the Board go into Closed Session. The motion passed. Following Mr. Perkins' appeal, a return to Open Session, and a lengthy discussion of the case by Board members, Marvin Moore made a motion, seconded by Charles Henry that the Board uphold the Commissioner's ruling in this case. The motion carried unanimously.

Following a discussion of the accountability of principals and coaches as it relates to the rules and regulations of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, Huston DeHaven made a motion, seconded by Marvin Moore that Coach Bob Eades, Paris High School, be sent a letter of reprimand. The motion passed unanimously.

Liz Trabandt made a motion that Principal Homer Goins also be sent a letter regarding Coach Eades' actions. Sandy Allen seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Sam Chandler moved to adjourn. Ken Tippett seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Executive Inn, Louisville, Kentucky on Saturday, December 3, 1988. The meeting was called to order by President Tom Buchanan at 9:00 a.m. with all Board members present. Also present were Commissioner Tom Mills, Executive Assistant Billy V. Wise, Asst. Commissioners Brigid L. DeVries and Louis Stout, and State Department of Education Representative Harry Loy. The invocation was given by Charles Henry.

Pearl Ray Lefevers made a motion, seconded by Charles Henry, that the minutes of the meeting held on October 14-15, 1988, be approved as submitted. The motion carried unanimously.

Sam Chandler made a motion that all bills of the Association for the period of October 1, 1988 through November 30, 1988, be approved. Liz Trabandt seconded the motion which carried unanimously.

President Buchanan called on Tony Olinger, Chairman of the All-Sports Committee, Sandy Allen, Chairman of the Trophy Presentation Committee, and Ken Tippett, Chairman of the Trophy Bids Committee, for their committee reports.

Commissioner Mills reminded Board members that proposals to be presented to the Delegate Assembly in April should be submitted by the January meeting. He advised Board members that he had received proposals for the Delegate Assembly on the following subject: limits on summer activities, foreign exchange students who are assigned by approved organizations, transfer students in boarding schools, cheerleaders, increasing the number of Board members and screening proposals to avoid confusion. President Buchanan appointed a committee to look over the Proposals before the January meeting: Sam Chandler, Chairman; Pearl Ray Lefevers, Marvin Moore, Tony Olinger and Liz Trabandt.

In the absence of Dr. Quin Bailey, Mr. Wise advised the Board of the Kentucky Medical Association's concern about the early start of football practice. He advised the Board members that the K.M.A. would probably submit a Proposal to the Delegate Assembly to ask support for their concerns.

Mr. Jack Hicks, Ath. Dir. of Owensboro High School, appeared before the Board with a proposal that Owensboro host the Girls Softball Tournament in May, 1989. Also present were Phil Hoskins, Director, Parks Dept., Mr. Hoskins' assistant and Burley Phelan, Owensboro Tourist Commission.

Following a discussion of the importance of coaches and cheerleading sponsors attending the medical symposiums sponsored by the Kentucky Medical Association, Sam Chandler made a motion that all head coaches in sanctioned sports and cheerleader sponsors be required to attend the

"Minutes" continued on page three.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION SWIMMING MEETS



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

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

The dates of the State Meet will be March 3 & 4, 1989. The site will be at Memorial Coliseum, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Mr. Tim Cahill will manage the meet. The girls and boys meets will be run together.

The schools are divided in the following regions.

LOUISVILLE REGION

Manager: Jack Thompson

Site: Lakeside and Crescent Hill

Girls: Assumption, Atherton, Ballard, Butler, Central, Doss, duPont Manual, Eastern, Evangel, Holy Cross, Holy Rosary, Ky. Country Day, Ky. School f/t Blind, Male, Oldham Co., Pleasure Ridge Park, Presentation, St. Francie, Sacred Heart, Shelby Co., Waggener.

Boys: Atherton, Ballard, Central, DeSales, Eastern, Evangel, Ky. Country Day, Ky. School f/t Blind, Louisville Collegiate, Male, Oldham Co., Pleasure Ridge Park, St. Francis, St. Xavier, Shawnee, Shelby Co., Trinity, Waggener.

WESTERN KENTUCKY REGION

Manager: Dale Baggett

Site: Hopkinsville

Girls: Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Daviess

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

Boys: Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Davies Co., Elizabethtown, Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Greenville, Henderson County, Hickman Co., Hopkinsville, Mad.-N. Hopkins, Mayfield, Murray, North Hardin, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Russellville, South Hopkins, Taylor Co.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY REGION

Manager: Tim Cahill

Site: Model/Eastern Kentucky University

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

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

"Minutes" continued from page two.

medical symposiums. Marvin Moore seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Commissioner Mills advised Board members of the status of cases recently appealed to the State Board of Education. A discussion ensued regarding the present appeals procedure. President Buchanan appointed Sam Chandler to chair a committee to make suggestions to the State Board of Education for improving the appeals procedure. Other Board members to serve on this committee are Huston Dehaven, Charles Henry, Charles Miller and David Points.

Executive Asst. Wise reported on the results of the golf survey. Of the 218 schools surveyed, 75 schools voted in favor of spring golf and 99 schools voted in favor of playing golf in the fall. Mr. Wise recommended that golf become a fall sport beginning with the 1990-1991 school year. Marvin Moore moved, seconded by David Points that the above recommendation be approved. The motion passed unanimously.

Following Mr. Wise's report on the football reclassification of Oldham County High School to be moved to football Class AAA, Region 2, District 1, David Points made a motion that the request be approved. Sam Chandler seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Mr. Wise also presented a request to the Board from Madison Central High School to remain in Class AAAA, Region 4, District 1, based on their enrollment due to the

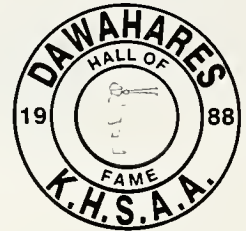
closing of Madison High School. Pearl Ray Lefevers made a motion to honor their request. Tony Olinger seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

The meeting of the Board will be held in Louisville at the Executive Inn during the Louisville Invitational Tournament. The time for the appeals hearings will be at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, January 20, and the regular meeting will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, January 21.

Mr. Wise reported that \$326,707.00 in ticket sales had been received through this date for the Boys State Basketball Tournament. Advanced ticket sales for the Girls State Basketball Tournament had netted \$12,036.00.

Marvin Moore requested that the tabled motion regarding an additional complimentary boys basketball tournament ticket and paid room expenses for Basketball Assigning Secretaries be removed from the table. Following further discussion, Mr. Moore moved, seconded by David Points, that the motion be amended as follows: each Basketball Assigning Secretary receive one additional ticket and a \$200.00 room allowance. The amendment passed by a vote of three opposed to the amendment and four in favor of the amendment. Sam Chandler then moved, seconded by Pearl Ray Lefevers, that the motion be tabled. The motion passed.

David Points moved, seconded by Charles Miller, that the meeting be adjourned. The motion passed unanimously.



Official Nomination Form

Dawahares – Kentucky High School Athletic Association Hall of Fame

The Dawahares – Kentucky High School Athletic Association Hall of Fame is open to anyone who has played, officiated or administered high school athletics at any Kentucky high school, past or present, and to anyone who has been of service to Kentucky high school athletics.

This nomination form may be duplicated and used to nominate an unlimited number of potential members. Any person may make a nomination. In particular, principals, superintendents, athletic directors and coaches are requested to make nominations.

The deadline for returning this form is April 1, 1989 for the 1990 class of inductees. Please return the form to --

Earl Cox
Dawahares – K.H.S.A.A. Hall of Fame
c/o Kentucky High School Athletic Association
P.O. Box 22280
Lexington, KY 40522

* * * * *

Nomination Form (please print or type all information)

Name of person nominated: _____

Address of person being nominated: _____

(or surviving relative if deceased) _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone of person being nominated: _____

Briefly list accomplishments of nominee: _____

List names of school(s) where nominee was involved: _____

This nomination form is for the 1990 banquet which is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, March 20, 1990.

All nominations will be forwarded to the Hall of Fame Selection Committee to be appointed by the President of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Board of Control.

* * * * *

The first class of inductees into the Dawahares – Kentucky High School Athletic Association Hall of Fame were -- Ralph Beard, Ralph Carlisle, L.J. "Butch" Charmoli, Blanton Collier, Morton Combs, Ralph Dorsey, Geri Grigsby, Cliff Hagan, Clem Haskins, Peck Hickman, Stephanie Hightower-Leftwich, Paul Hornung, Wallace "Wah" Jones, W.L. Kean, Roy Kidd, Frank "Dr." Litkenhous, Garnis Martin, Mary T. Meagher, Letcher Norton, Joe Ohr, Homer Rice, Ted Sanford, J.W. "Spider" Thurman, John Bill Trivette, S.T. Roach and Russ Williamson.

The second induction ceremony for the Dawahares – Kentucky High School Athletic Association Hall of Fame will be held March 14, 1989 at the Marriott Griffin Gate Resort. The 1989 inductees are Gay Brewer, E. A. "Ed" Diddle, Stella Gilb, Butch Beard, Tommy Bell, Jerry Claiborne, Kelly Coleman, Howard Crittenden, Lyman Ginger, Delmas Gish, Bill Harrell, Clemette Haskins, Preston "Ty" Holland, Earle Jones, Harry Jones, Larry Jones, Kenny Kuhn, Lenny Lyles, Joe Billy Mansfield, Lawrence McGinnis, Paulie Miller, Donna Murphy, Frank Ramsey, Bev Ramser, McCoy "Red" Tarry, and Westley Unsel.



1989 WRESTLING INFORMATION

DISTRICT MANAGERS:

Western Jefferson	Butch Greschel, Fairdale High School, 1001 Fairdale Road, Fairdale 40118
Northern Kentucky	Mike Bankemper, Campbell County High School, 8000 Alexandria Pike, Alexandria 41001
Western Kentucky	Jim Perrin, Christian County High School, Glass Avenue, Hopkinsville 42240
Central Jefferson	Kenny Ellenbrand, Trinity High School, 4011 Shelbyville, Louisville 40207
Frankfort	Raymond Webb, Frankfort High School, 328 Shelby Street, Frankfort 40601
Tates Creek	Gary Dearborn, Harrison County High School, Webster Avenue, Cynthiana 41031
East Jefferson	Jack Jacobs, Waggener High School, 330 South Hubbards La., Louisville 40207
Hardin	Bobby Williams, West Hardin, 10471 Leitchfield Road, Stephensburg 42781

REGIONAL MANAGERS:

Harrison Co./Frankfort	Ray Webb, Frankfort High School, 328 Shelby Street, Frankfort 40601
Hardin Co./Western KY	Paul Underdonk, North Hardin High School, 801 South Logsdon Pkwy., Radcliff 40160
West/Central Jefferson	Paul Dennison, Western High School, 2501 Rockford Lane, Louisville 40216
East Jefferson/ Northern Kentucky	Jack Jacobs, Waggener High School, 330 So. Hubbards Lane, Louisville 40207

STATE FINALS MANAGERS:

Larry Mann, Manager, Kentucky School f/t Blind, 1867 Frankfort Ave., Box 6005, Louisville 40206

Jay Phillips, Assistant Manager, Atherton High School, 3000 Dundee Road, Louisville 40205



TOURNAMENTS

The State Wrestling Tournament will be held at Atherton High School, Louisville, on February 17-18, 1989. Larry Mann will manage the State Tournament.

The district and regional tournaments will be held on February 4 and 11.



1988 STATE SOCCER COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting Date: December 6, 1988

Meeting Site: KHSAA

The state soccer committee meeting was called to order by chairman Louis Stout at 10 a.m. Members present were: Charles Colly, Rick Kazee, Jeff Lyndon, Bob Pugh, Jim Reuther, Sarah Weaver, and Wayne Wright.

Louis Stout announced that the financial report from the state tournament is not complete. He estimated the money to be in the \$8,300+ range.

The season start dates for the 1989 season are:

July 20 - Practice begins with a ball

August 28 - first game of the season

Rick Kazee floored the motion that the state finals for 1989 be held during the week of November 9-11. Second: Bob Pugh. Call to question: All in favor.

Rick Kazee floored the motion that the districts be held the week of October 23; that the regionals be held October 30-November 4, and; and that sectionals be Monday, November 6 or Tuesday, November 7. Second: Bob Pugh. Call to question: All in favor.

ALIGNMENTS

Jim Reuther floored the motion that: Madison Southern be moved from district 18 to district 16; that Somerset move from district 16 to district 23; that Menifee Co., Powell Co., Mason Co., George Rogers Clark, and Montgomery Co. be put into district 22; that Harrison Co. and Pendleton Co. (both of district 14) go to district 15; that Anderson Co., Frankfort, Franklin Co., and Western Hills comprise district 14, and; that Bullitt East, Oldham Co., South Oldham Co., Shelby Co., and North Bullitt comprise district 13. Second: Wayne Wright. Call to question: All in favor.

Despite pressure from some committee members, it was decided to leave districts 17 and 18 alone.

TOURNAMENT SITES

- 1 and 2 - None
- 3 and 4 - To be announced by George Sauer
- 5 - To be determined by Louis Stout
- 6 - District 17 to Lexington Lafayette
District 18 to Lexington Catholic
- 7 - To be determined by Louis Stout
- 8 - District - Mason or Clark
Region - Montgomery Co.
- 23 and 24 - Stout

SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

Regional tournament winners shall be host in the following progression: in 1989 the odd numbered regional winner shall host; in even number years the even numbered regional shall host.

TICKET PRICES

Rick Kazee floored the motion that sectional ticket prices be \$3 for adults, \$1 for 12 and under; that state ticket prices be \$4 for adults, \$1 for 12 and under.

TOURNAMENT

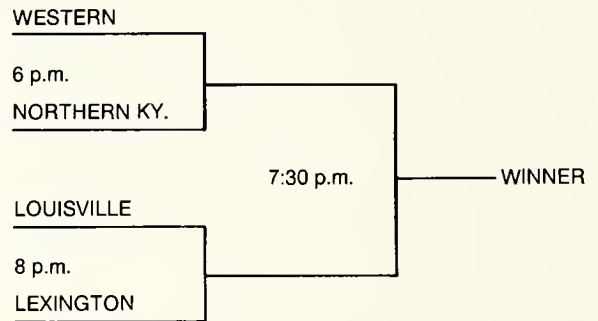
After approximately 45 minutes of discussion and disagreement among committee members Jim Reuther floored the following motion: that Louis Stout survey soccer schools to see if they want penalty kicks or a 35 yard shoot out for tournaments. This will be determined by a majority of returned votes. Second: Wayne Wright. Call to question: 5 to 2 in favor

FEES (MAXIMUM)	WORKER RATES	FINALS
Field Rental	\$100	\$100
Clean-up	0	0
P.A.	\$25/game	\$25/game
Site Manager	\$50/game	\$50/game
Field Maintenance	\$75/night	\$75/night
Ticket Seller	\$25/person	4/game
Ticket Takers	\$15/person	4/game
Security	KHSAA	KHSAA
Ball Chasers	6/ga. for 3 ga.	\$6/person
Officials	KHSAA	
Medical Stand by	KHSAA	

Twelve passes will be given to participating teams to distribute as necessary among administrators, etc. Band, team members, and cheerleaders should enter as a group with their coach/sponsor to gain free admittance.

Louis Stout clarified that coaches are permitted to coach only during the summer vacation once the season has ended.

The draw for the 1989 final four was held:



The final four site was undetermined as of 12/6/88. It was recommended that it be held on a rotating basis.

DATES AND SITES

- August 14 - Durrett - 7 p.m.
- August 15 - KHSAA - 7 p.m.
- August 17 - Northern KY - 7 p.m.
- August 18 - Hopkinsville - 7 p.m.
- August 19 - Owensboro - 10 a.m.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WOODFORD COUNTY WRESTLING TEAM

Congratulations are certainly in order to Coach Rusty Parks and his Woodford County Yellowjacket Wrestling team. Though they recently saw their streak of 110 consecutive dual meet victories snapped at the hands of Johnson Central, the streak will qualify as the eighth longest consecutive dual meet victory streak in National Federation history. Featured on the cover of this month's Athlete is Jonathan Geilear, a 189 pound wrestler for this year's team, taken in action at the Woodford County Invitational on December 29. Thanks to Mack Calvert of the Woodford Sun, and to Dave Huntsman of Huntsman Photographic Services for the photograph.

BOYS COACHES NOT ATTENDING BASKETBALL CLINIC

The following boys' basketball coaches did not attend a regular clinic as of January 16, and will not be permitted to coach in K.H.S.A.A. post season championship play until attending an approved make-up clinic -- Breathitt County - Glen Napier; Bryan Station - Bobby Washington; Butler County - Jim Bob Green; Cawood - Glen Estep; Cumberland County - Tom Watson; Deming - Gary McKinney; Dorton - Gene Tackett; Highview Baptist - Larry Smith; Living Waters Christian - John Rogers; Maysville - Doug Hines; Millersburg Military Institute - Ed Allin; Walden - Jorge I. Oclander

GIRLS COACHES NOT ATTENDING BASKETBALL RULES CLINIC

The following girls' basketball coaches did not attend a regular clinic as of January 16, and will not be permitted to coach in K.H.S.A.A. post season championship play until attending an approved make-up clinic -- Allen Central - Bonita Compton; Berea - Margaret Davis; Butler County - Greg Woodcock; Christian Academy-Louisville; Evangel Christian - Laura Caddy; Evarts - Earl Rogers; Frankfort - Larry Blackford; Frederick Fraize; Jackson City; Jessamine County - Glen Teater; Madison - Velmar Miller; Magoffin County; Millard - Margaret Ellison; Red Bird - David Waybright; St. Patrick - Danny McKay; St. Romuald - Janice Graves; Villa Madonna - June Smith; Walden - Michelle Palmer

REMINDER TO SCHOOLS CONCERNING LIMITATION OF SEASONS

All schools are reminded of the Limitation of Seasons Rules, K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 27, as it applies to competition after the conclusion of the regular season. ALL SPORTS are affected by this rule, which states that following the teams' last regular season match, there shall be no further practice or play as a team for the remainder of the school year, with the exception of the K.H.S.A.A. tournament. Please be sure your coaches are aware of this important rule, and that they are not involved in coaching the team in an outside league, or other competition. For the high school coach, be they the Head Coach or an assistant coach, to coach members of the high school team in a league outside of the school's legal regular season competition, regardless of the type of league, would be a violation of the rules governing the Limitation of Seasons.

OPEN DATES SOLICITED FOR FOOTBALL SCHOOLS

Now that the 1988 season is over, many schools are working 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.

Week One (August 18) - Harrison County, contact Gary Dearborn (606)234-2353. Pineville, contact Tim Saylor (606)337-2361.

Week Two (August 25) - Bardstown, contact Coach Garnis Martin (502)348-5913. Christian County, contact Coach Dan Goble (502)887-1121. Dixie Heights, contact Don Afterkirk, Athletic Director (606)341-7650. Ironton (OH), contact Mike Burcham, A.D. (614)532-3911. Shelby County, contact Rod Cloyd, Athletic Director (502)633-2443. Bates Creek, contact Assistant Coach Joe Ruddell, (606)272-1513. Williamsburg, contact Coach Bob Rose, (606)549-1915, 3800, or 1737.

Week Three (September 1) 1989 - Dayton, contact Stan Steidel (606)261-4357. Harrison County, contact Gary Dearborn (606)234-2353. Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171; Notre Dame, Portsmouth, OH. Contact Randy Martin (614)353-4255. Waggener, contact Jack Jacobs or Don Ludwig (502)454-8340. Williamsburg, contact Coach Bob Rose, (606)549-1915, 3800, or 1737.

Week Four (September 8), 1989 - Lafayette, contact Karen Vanover, A.D. (606)281-0310. 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. Providence, Clarksville, Indiana. Contact Bob Fields, A.D. (812)945-2538. Whitley County, contact Principal Virgil Chambers (606)549-1360.

Week Five (September 15) 1989 - Christian County, contact Coach Dan Goble (502)887-1121. Dayton, contact Stan Steidel (606)261-4357. Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171. Pineville, contact Tim Saylor, A.D. (606)337-2361.

Week Six (September 22) 1989 - Harpeth, Kingston Springs, Tennessee, contact Coach Bill Cox (615)797-2811. LaRue County (would prefer away), contact Phil Eason (502)358-9200.

Week Seven (September 29) 1989 - Danville, contact Sam Harp (606)236-7957, or (606)236-5437. Harrison County, contact Gary Dearborn (606)234-2353. Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171. Pineville, contact Tim Saylor, A.D. (606)337-2361. Williamsburg, contact Coach Bob Rose, (606)549-1915, 3800, or 1737.

OPEN FOOTBALL DATES (Continued)

Week Eight (October 6) 1989 - Amelia (OH), approximately 15 miles SE of Cincinnati, contact Tom Carr (513)753-5120. Christian County, contact Coach Dan Goble (502)887-1121. Elkhorn City, contact Jerry Childers, Athletic Director (606)754-7417 or 9098. Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171. LaRue County (would prefer home), contact Phil Eason (502)358-9200.

Week Nine (October 13) 1989 - Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Pete Adkins (314)636-7171. Lafayette, contact Karen Vanover, A.D. (606)281-0310. Morrow Little Miami High School, just outside of Cincinnati, approximately 530 in top three grades. Contact Rob Blanton (513)899-3781. Pineville, contact Tim Saylor, A.D. (606)337-2361. Russell, contact Jerry Klaiber, A.D. (606)836-9650. St. Xavier (Cincinnati), (approximately 1200 boys), contact Ross Butler, A.D. (513)761-7600, ext. 601. Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati, OH. Contact Raymond Spicher, A.D. (513)381-0890.

Week Ten (October 20) 1989 - Bardstown, contact Coach Garnis Martin (502)348-5913. Ironton (OH), contact Mike Burcham, A.D. (614)532-3911.

Week Eleven (October 27) 1989 - Harrison County, contact Gary Dearborn (606)234-2353. LaRue County (would prefer home), contact Phil Eason (502)358-9200.

Week Twelve (November 3) 1989 - Harrison County, contact Gary Dearborn (606)234-2353. Shelby County, contact Rod Cloyd, Athletic Director (502)633-2443.

CAVERNA SEEKS FOOTBALL COACH

The Caverna Board of Education recently accepted the resignation of Caverna's football coach, Johnny Belcher, after ten years in the position. Applications for the position will be taken until January 31, 1989, and should be directed to Billy F. Bruce, Caverna Board of Education, P.O. Box 428, Cave City, KY 42127.

A.C.T. TEST DATES FOR 1988-89

With the enforcement of the N.C.A.A. Minimum Eligibility Guidelines, it is important to keep up with the test dates for the American College Testing Assessment (ACT test), and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT test).

For the remainder of this school year, the ACT schedule is as follows:

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Regular Postmark Deadline</u>	<u>Late Deadline</u>
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

For the remainder of this school year, the SAT schedule is as follows:

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Registration Deadline</u>
01/28/89	12/23/88
03/11/89	02/03/89
05/06/89	03/31/89
06/03/89	04/28/89

PREGAME PROCEDURE FOR BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

The following guide was adopted at the Assigning Secretaries meeting in basketball, and is to be used in all high school contests this year.

BASIC PRE-GAME PROCEDURE

- 1) Arrival at game site -- a. One hour before game time; b. Report your presence to the Athletic Director; c. Discourage visitation; d. Explain that you need to have a pre-game conference and need privacy.
- 2) Pre Game Conference (Private) -- a. is a must; b. helps insure a smooth running game; c. Referee is responsible for arranging and coordinating
- 3) Topics to cover -- a. Equipment (check whistles, shoes, etc.); b. reaffirm who will be referee and his/her responsibilities; c. Deciding when a goal counts when there is disagreement; d. Knowing the remaining time at end of period; e. The tossed ball to start game and extra periods; f. Notifying or having teams notified before start of game and half; g. handling unruly spectators; h. (1) 3 point play coverage, (2) Injured player procedures, (3) Pressing defense, 4 corner offense, delay offense, no action game, (4) Goal Tending/Basket Interference, (5) Last second shots in close game, who is responsible, (6) Other points as required.

BASIC PRE-GAME MECHANICS

- 1) Arrive on the floor fifteen minutes before the game. Both officials should then meet at table with the scorer and time.
- 2) Both officials should move to the visiting team coach. Introduce yourself and identify the team captains.
- 3) Both officials move to the home team coach. Introduce yourself and identify the team captains. SPEND NO MORE TIME WITH THE COACHES THAN IS NECESSARY TO GET THE CAPTAINS NAMES AND TO INTRODUCE YOURSELVES, CERTAINLY NO MORE THAN ONE MINUTE.
- 4) Move to the table, give the score book a final check, the call the captains to the middle of the floor (10 minutes on clock).
- 5) Captains briefing (10 minutes) prior to starting time. (You may need to adjust this time at the coaches' request.
- 6) Referee move to end of forecourt line on visiting team side and faces warm-up. Umpire moves to forecourt line on home team end and faces warm-up.
- 7) Take in jackets when both teams leave floor. Return immediately to scorer's table. (Jacket, if worn, shall be Navy)
 - 7a. When the team official (R or U) is observing warm up leaves court, the official will go directly to the scorer's table or fellow official.
 - 7b. Strive at all times to be professional.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE VETERAN CHARLES "MELTON" RUTER

Congratulations are in order for Mr. Charles Ruter, a veteran of many K.H.S.A.A. event worker, and long time track and field official. Ruter recently was elected to serve a two year term as Vice-President of the Athletics Congress of the United States. Ruter also serves the organization as the Administrator of Officials. During Ruter's tenure as Officials' Administrator, he has seen the number of registered officials grow from 67 members in 1976 to its current total of 4,843.



1988-89 Certified and Approved Basketball Officials

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

APPROVED

Allen, Thomas N.
Baker, Donald Ray
Ball, James Loren
Boyd, John
Branscum, Alan Wade
Buerger, David J.
Campbell, Steven M.
Canady, Jeff
Craft, Gary L.
Cruse, Don
Duncan, Garold B.
Dunn, Richard T.
Dupin, Jackie H.
Eary, Jr., Edward B.
Ellis, Timothy
Foley, Robert Michael
Freppon, Thomas Robert
Galusha, Steve
Gillis, Larry
Goodlett, Phillip
Hargrove, Bill
Heltsley, Laurie L.
Hendley, Steve
Herron, Jr., Dennis M.
Hippenstell, Curt
Hodge, Billy W.
Hunt, Larry R.
King, Ron
Ladd, Michael

Lewis, Eric P.
Lopez, Bill
Mattingly, Lisa
Miller, Joseph A.
Moore, Ronald Allen
Padon, Thad
Pauly, Sonny
Phillips, Kenneth A.
Philpot, Michael D.
Preece, Trina
Puckett, Jeffrey G.
Riggs, Bobby Gene
Roberts, Jeffrey K.
Showalter, Charles C.
Shumate, Chuck
Sloan, Paul
Smith, Horace B.
Smith, Jeryl T.
Taylor, Joni
Thompson, Allen D.
Travis, Mike
Varney, Gary Lee
Weber, Nicholas J.
Wheeler, Lou S.
Willett, George C.
Williams, Daniel H.
Workman, Lowell B.
Zornes, Lawrence David

CERTIFIED

Allen, Mickey
Banks, Jr., Paul (Buddy)
Berns, Thomas E.
Brooks, Clayton L.
Clark, David
Cromer, Daniel B.
Doak, Lee
East, Timothy c.
Eddleman, Jr., Bruce E.
Emily, Steven E.
Goodlett, Randy
Goodman, Adrian
Griffith, Keith
Hall, Donnie
Hamilton, Joseph K.
Hammons, Billy R.
Hardin, Ronnie E.
Harris, James A.
Hendrickson, Kevin
Herbstreith, Terry L.
Holt, Michael
Jarrell, Colette
Kerr, Richard
Lyons, David
Martin, Steven T.
Mason, Kip G.

Miller, John W.
Miller, Michael E.
Mitchell, Brad
Nichols, John
Peckenpau, Leo
Peel, Jerd
Perry, David A.
Peterson, Steve
Petrie, Laura Ann
Phillippi, James E.
Prince, Billie W.
Puckett, James A.
Pyle, James F.
Reliford, Jr., Charles H.
Rogers, Kenneth H.
Rogers, Rufus B.
Shelton, Shelah K.
Simmons, Ron
Smith, James Darryl
South, Judy P.
Steele, Herman E.
Tindle, Jr., Lester
Wells, III, John Britton
Woods, Steven L.
Wooton, Windel E.



K.H.S.A.A. Films and Tapes Available

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

The following is the list currently available:

BASEBALL

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

BASKETBALL

Basketball - The Right Way (1986)
Bourbon Co. vs. Logan Co. (1984 Boys State Basketball Finals)
Butler vs. Franklin County High (1980 Girls State Basketball Tournament)
Lafayette vs. Christian County High School (1979 Boys Basketball Finals)
Laurel County vs. Lafayette (1979 Girls Basketball Finals)
Laurel County vs. North Hardin (1982 Boys State Basketball Finals)
Mercy Academy vs. Marshall County (1982 Girls State Basketball Finals)
Owensboro vs. Louisville Doss (1980 Boys State Basketball Finals)
Pulaski County vs. Marshall County (1981 Girls Basketball Finals)
Time-Out for Basketball (1983)

FOOTBALL

Class A State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84.
Class AA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84.
Class AAA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84.
Class AAAA State Football Championship Games '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84.
Football Now - Contact by the Rules (1985)
Football at Its Best (A Safer Game) (1982) (1985)
One Step Ahead: A Guide to Better Football Officiating (1980)
Precision Football (1976)

VOLLEYBALL

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



1989 DISTRICT AND REGIONAL SOFTBALL ALIGNMENTS

REGION 1

District 1

Heath
Lone Oak
Reidland (D)

District 2

Ballard Memorial
Graves County
Hickman County
St. Mary
Fulton County

District 3

Calloway County (D)
Marshall County
Mayfield
Murray

REGION 2

District 4

Christian County
Ft. Campbell (D)
Hopkinsville
University Heights

District 5

Caldwell County
Livingston Central
Lyon County
Trigg County

District 6

Dawson Springs
Madisonville-North Hopkins (D)
S. Hopkins
W. Hopkins

District 7

Henderson County
Providence
Union County
Webster County

REGION 3

District 8

Apollo
Daviness County (D)
Owensboro
Owensboro Catholic

District 9

Bremen
Central City
Drakesboro
Graham
Greenville
Hughes-Kirk
Muhlenberg Central (D)

District 10

Breckinridge County
Frederick Fraize
Hancock County (D)
St. Romuald
Trinity (Whitesville)

District 11

Fordsville
Grayson County (D)
McLean County
Ohio County

REGION 4

District 12

Allen County
Barren County
Edmonson County
Glasgow

District 13

Bowling Green
Butler County
Franklin-Simpson
Logan County
Russellville
Warren Central
Warren East

District 14

Clinton County
Cumberland County
Metcalfe County
Monroe County

REGION 5

District 15

Adair County
Bethlehem
Marion County
Nelson County
Taylor County
Campbellsville
Bardstown

District 16

East Hardin
Elizabethtown
Ft. Knox (D)
Meade County
North Hardin
West Hardin

District 17

Caverna
Green County
Hart County
LaRue County

REGION 6

District 18

Central
Portland Christian (D)
Shawnee
Southwest Christian

District 19

Butler
Holy Cross
Pleasure Ridge Park (D)
Western

District 20

Beth Haven
Doss
Fairdale (D) (R)
Valley

District 21

Evangel
Holy Rosary
Iroquois
Southern (D)

REGION 7

District 22

Collegiate
duPont Manual
Male (R)
Mercy Academy (D)
Ninth & O

District 23

Assumption (D)
Atherton
Christian Academy
Seneca

District 24

Fern Creek
Jeffersontown
Moore (D)
Walden

District 25

Ballard
Eastern (D)
Kentucky Country Day
Sacred Heart
Waggener

1989 DISTRICT AND REGIONAL SOFTBALL ALIGNMENTS (cont.)**REGION 8**

District 26
Bullitt Central
Bullitt East (D)
North Bullitt
Shelby County
Spencer County

District 27
Carroll County
Eminence
Gallatin County
Henry County
Oldham County
Trimble County

District 28
Grant County
Owen County
Scott County
Williamstown

REGION 9

District 29
Boone County
Walton-Verona
Conner
Simon-Kenton (D)

District 30
Villa Madonna
Lloyd Memorial
Dixie Heights
Scott

District 31
Beechwood
Holmes
Holy Cross
Notre Dame

REGION 10

District 32
Dayton
Newport
Newport Central Catholic
Pendleton County
Ludlow
Bellevue

District 33
Bishop Brossart
Campbell County
Highlands
Silver-Grove

District 34
Bracken County
Deming
Mason County
Maysville
Tollesboro

District 35
Harrison County
Paris
Clark County
Montgomery County
Bath County

REGION 11

District 36
Burgin
Harrodsburg
Mercer County
Western Anderson
Garrard County
Lincoln County

District 37
Estill County
Madison
Madison Central
Madison Southern
Model

District 38
Bryan Station
Henry Clay
Lafayette
Lexington Catholic
Sayre
Tates Creek

District 39
Franklin County (R)
Jessamine County
Western Hills
Woodford County

REGION 12

District 40
Corbin
Knox Central (D)
Laurel County
Lynn Camp
Whitley County
Williamsburg

District 41
Monticello
Pulaski County
Rockcastle
Russell County
Wayne County

District 42
Bell County
Cawood
Evarts
Middlesboro (R)
Oneida (D)
Red Bird

REGION 13

District 43
Dilce Combs
Hazard
Knott County
Leslie County
Letcher
M.C. Napier
Whitesburg

District 44
Breathitt County
Buckhorn (D)
Cordia
Jackson
Jackson County

District 45
Menifee County
Riverside Christian
Wolfe County
Lee County
Powell County

REGION 14

District 46
Allen Central
June Buchanan
McDowell (D)
Sheldon Clark
Wheelwright

District 47
Boyd County
Greenup County
Lewis County
Morgan County
Russell
West Carter

District 48
Belfry
Elkhorn City
Feds Creek
Phelps
Pikeville

District 15
Adair County
Bethlehem
Marion County
Nelson County
Taylor County
Campbellsville
Bardstown



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION WRESTLING RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I



PUBLICATIONS CORRECTIONS

RULE BOOK

- Page 14 (4-4-2) - Delete the 4th sentence.
- Page 29 (8-2-1) - Delete the 2nd sentence.
- Page 31 (9-2-2) - Summary of Scoring-Tournament. Bye followed by a win in championship bracket is 2 pts. and in the consolation bracket 1 pt.
- Page 39 (7-6-1) - in the 4th line change "now" to "not."

CASE BOOK

- Page 27 - 1st line change "184" to "188".
- Page 31 (4.4.2 Situation A) - In 6th line delete "exceeds 189" and add "is at least 188."
- Page 66 - In 4th line change "one" to "two" and in 5th line change "unsportsmanlike conduct" to "flagrant misconduct."

SITUATION #1: With Wrestler A leading Wrestler B by a score of 13-0 when would the match be stopped. (a) Wrestler A reverses Wrestler B and he goes straight to his back; (b) Wrestler A, from the neutral position, gets a bear hug on Wrestler B and takes him straight to his back?

RULING: In both (a) and (b) the reversal and takedown are awarded first and they create a fifteen-point advantage, therefore, as soon as the reversal or takedown is awarded the match would be stopped and a technical fall would be awarded to Wrestler A. Even though in both situations Wrestler B was on his back no near fall or fall could occur. (5-2-7)

SITUATIONS #2: In a tournament competition Wrestler A is injured through legal action and is necessary that he take one minute and forty five second injury time. The regular match ends in a tie score which necessitates going into overtime. During the first period of the overtime Wrestler A is again injured through legal action and, as the referee signals for the injury clock to start, he informs the coach of Wrestler A that he has fifteen second of injury time left and at the conclusion of that fifteen second he must be ready to wrestle. The coach questions why only fifteen seconds instead of two minutes.

RULING: The overtime period is now considered as an extension of the regular match and all points, penalties, cautions, warnings and injury time are cumulative throughout the match and overtime. Because one minute and forty five seconds was used in the regular match Wrestler A has only fifteen seconds remaining on the injury time clock. If he is unable to continue wrestling at the conclusion of the additional fifteen seconds it would be necessary for him to default the match to Wrestler B. (10-4-3)

SITUATION #3: Wrestler A pins Wrestler B and, just prior to leaving the mat, Wrestler A hits Wrestler B and is called for flagrant misconduct. How would this effect the results of the contest?

RULING: Wrestler A would be disqualified from the tournament or dual meet and two team points would be deducted. There would be no winner of the contest and, therefore, no team points awarded for that match. In tournament competition there would be no contestant advancing to the next round of competition. (8-1-5)

SITUATION #4: Wrestler A pins Wrestler B and just after they leave the mat, Wrestler A hits Wrestler B and is called for flagrant misconduct. What effect would this have on the results of the match?

RULING: Wrestler A would be disqualified for the remainder of the tournament or dual meet and two team points would be deducted. Since the wrestlers have left the mat this action would have no effect on the results of the match where Wrestler A pinned Wrestler B. These points would remain intact. (8-1-5)

SITUATION #5: Wrestler A is leading by a score of 12-0, he then places his opponent in a pinning situation and the referee completes the five-second count for a three-point near fall. Shortly thereafter Wrestler A is guilty of an unsportsmanlike act. Is the one-point penalty given to Wrestler B and then the three-point penalty awarded to Wrestler A making the score 15-1 or is the three-point near fall awarded to A making it 15-0 which would give Wrestler A a technical fall over his opponent?

RULING: When the referee stops the match following the unsportsmanlike conduct call he must go back to reconstruct the scoring and award the points as they were earned. In this situation Wrestler A would be awarded three points for a three-point near fall which would make the score 15-0. This would make Wrestler A the winner of the match by a technical fall with a fifteen-point differential. The unsportsmanlike act, therefore, occurred after the match and one-team point would be deducted.

COMMENTS: When one wrestler has earned a fifteen-point advantage over his opponent the only way he could lose would be to be guilty of flagrant misconduct. Anytime flagrant misconduct occurs prior to leaving the mat it would have an effect of the outcome of the match. (5-2-7)

SITUATION #6: Wrestler A has a thirteen-point lead and in the offensive position. Wrestler A places Wrestler B in a guillotine and turns him so that near fall criteria is met. The points have not yet been awarded when Wrestler A places his own shoulders on the mat for a period of two seconds. The referee at this time indicates a fall and stops the match.

RULING: When this situation occurs you must go back and reconstruct the scoring as it actually occurred. Wrestler A is leading by thirteen points when he places Wrestler B into a near fall position. At this time, even though the points have not been awarded Wrestler A, he cannot lose the match except for flagrant misconduct. Wrestling shall continue until the situation is over and, in this case, the referee stops the match when he indicates a pin by Wrestler B. However, when you reconstruct the points, this pin has no bearing on the final outcome of the match. (5-2-7).

SITUATION #7: During a tournament, Wrestler A, out of frustration, (a) intentionally hits Wrestler B following an illegal hold by B; (b) following his fall over Wrestler B, intentionally kicks B in the side; or (c) during a state qualifying tournament intentionally bites Wrestler B because B repeatedly placed his hands in A's face during a pinning situation.

RULING: In (a), it is flagrant misconduct which results in Wrestler A's disqualification in the match, his removal from the tournament and two team points deducted. Wrestler B would be declared the winner of the contest. Wrestler A would be credited only with the advancement points and fall points earned prior to this match. In (b), Wrestler A will be disqualified for flagrant misconduct, have two team points deducted and shall be removed from the tournament. There would be no winner of this contest. In (c), it is flagrant misconduct by Wrestler A which results in the disqualification of A from the tournament plus a two-team point deduction. (7-4-3, 8-1-5)

SITUATION #8: A contestant appears on the mat wearing knee pads that are multicolored. Is this a violation of the special equipment rule?

RULING: This rule addresses itself to equipment which is not required to be worn by a contestant such as knee pads, face masks, knee braces, etc. The rule states that special equipment must be unadorned and multicolored knee pads would not be a violation of this rule. (4-3-1)

SITUATION #9: During the referee's visit to the dressing room he notices one of the contestants wearing a properly cut one-piece uniform with biking shorts underneath extending almost to the knees. What is the correct procedure for the referee to follow?

RULING: If a contestant decides to wear a properly cut one-piece uniform with at least a four-inch inseam at the legs this is permissible. If no tights are worn, however, a suitable undergarment shall be worn in addition to an athletic supporter. The biking shorts do not qualify as a suitable undergarment to be worn under a one-piece wrestling uniform. The referee needs to inform the contestant of this so that he can be in proper uniform when he reports to the mat. (4-1-1)

SITUATION #10: The coach and team from South High School report for first dual meet following the Christmas vacation and indicate to the host representative that they are ready for the weigh-ins. As the 103-pounders step on the scale the contestant from South High School weighs in at 104 and 1/2 pounds. The individual doing the weigh-in states to the coach of South High that his contestant is one and one-half pound overweight. The coach asks how this can be when they should be granted a two-pound growth allowance.

RULING: The rule change this year does not allow for a growth allowance. Throughout the entire season, with the exception of consecutive days of competition, scratch weight will be in effect. This particular individual would have the remainder of the weigh-in period to make 103 pounds.

SITUATION #11: The coach from School A calls the coach from School B indicating that for their dual meet scheduled for Thursday, everyone should be granted a one-pound allowance because of consecutive days of competition. The 140-pounder from School A will be wrestling in a Junior Varsity match on Wednesday night and will be wrestling with the Varsity or Thursday night. Should the one-pound allowance be granted for all wrestlers?

RULING: The rule states that when there are consecutive days of team competition there shall be a one-pound allowance granted for all wrestlers. In this situation we do not have consecutive days of team competition only individual, therefore no one-pound allowance shall be granted. (5-5-4)

SITUATION #12: Is the back bow a new illegal hold?

RULING: The back bow has always been an illegal hold because you are forcing the body beyond its normal limits of movement. It has now been specifically listed under "Illegal Holds" in order to draw more attention to it. There is also a photograph in the back of the Wrestling Rules Book where the hold is visually defined. The back bow is illegal when pressure is parallel to the long axis of the body. (7-1-5c)



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION WRESTLING RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II



PUBLICATIONS CORRECTIONS

CASE BOOK

Page 61, 8.1.2 Situation B: At the end of the ninth line change "team point" to "match point."

SITUATION #13: In reviewing the scoring for a dual meet the coach of Team A found that six points were given to Team B when his 140-pounders lost by a technical fall. He also noticed that in the 152-pound class that five points had been awarded for a superior decision. The match had been over for approximately two hours when the coach of Team A discovered this error. Does he have any recourse as far as the team score is concerned?

RULING: This would be a clerical error and, in dual meet competition, can be corrected when detected. Obviously the scorer of the match was using last year's rules book for the team point value on a technical fall and a superior decision. This rule has been changed and for dual meets a fall, forfeit, default or disqualification earns six team points, a technical fall five team points, a major decision (8-14) earns four points, a decision by fewer than eight points earns three team points and a draw earns two team points. (6-6-5, 9-2-2)

SITUATION #14: In a tournament match the first six minutes ends in a tie. Wrestler A, during the regular match, is warned for stalling, is penalized for stalling and is penalized for two different illegal holds. During the first period of the overtime Wrestler A is again called for stalling and the referee indicates a warning to Wrestler A. The coach of Wrestler B immediately goes to the scorer's table and asks to visit with the referee.

RULING: A match is now defined as from the start of the first period until the conclusion of wrestling. The overtime is now an extension of the regular match and all points, penalties, cautions, warnings and injury time are cumulative throughout the regular match and overtime period. Therefore the coach of Wrestler B states that Wrestler A should be disqualified according to the penalty chart. The referee agrees that a rule was misapplied and that Wrestler B would be the winner of the contest because Wrestler A is disqualified. (5-4-1, 10-4-3)

SITUATION #15: In the first round of an invitational wrestling tournament the 125-pounder from North High School reports to the mat wearing a knee brace that has excessive padding and wrapping around it. The coach of the contestant has a letter with him from a doctor indicating that this individual is allowed to wear a knee brace. What is the jurisdiction of the referee in this situation?

RULING: It is legal to wear a knee brace and compete in high school wrestling. The rule simply states that any equipment which is hard and/or abrasive must be covered and padded. The rule also states that it must permit normal movement of the joints and cannot prevent one opponent from applying normal holds. If, in the referee's opinion, a knee brace that is wrapped so that it is very large and bulky and would be a disadvantage to one opponent, he shall rule it to be illegal regardless of any doctor's statement that is presented. The referee is the one that makes the judgement call on any knee brace and his decision must fit the guidelines as presented in the rules. (4-3-1)

SITUATION #16: A wrestler weighs in for tournament competition but, prior to his competing, he is injured and unable to wrestle. Would his opponent receive a bye or would he receive a forfeit?

RULING: A contestant is considered to be on the bracket when he makes weight at the weigh-in, therefore in this situation, the wrestler whose opponent is injured would receive a forfeit. (5-3-5)

SITUATION #17: Both wrestlers start down on the mat with Wrestler A in control. Both wrestlers then come to their feet and Wrestler B turns and is able to pick up the leg of Wrestler A. With the following situations occurring what should be the call and when should it be called. (a) time expires, (b) the two wrestlers go out-of-bounds, (c) Wrestler B gains control down on the mat, (d) Wrestler A gains control on the mat, (e) the wrestlers totally separate.

RULING: In (a), you would have one point scored for Wrestler B, (b) one point would be scored for Wrestler B, (c) two points would be awarded to Wrestler B for a reversal, (d) no points would be earned by either contestant because there was no change, (e) one point would be awarded Wrestler B for an escape. (5-1-2)

SITUATION #18: When you arrive at the site to officiate a contest you find upon inspection of the mat area that the team benches are not adjacent to the officials' table. They are on opposite sides of the mat and ten feet from the edge of the mat. Is this a permissible configuration?

RULING: In dual meet competition the team bench should be at least ten feet from the wrestling area and at least ten feet from the officials' table. By placing the team bench area on opposite sides of the mat you are not in violation of this article. (2-2-1)

SITUATION #19: If you have an official show up for your wrestling contest and he indicates to you that he does not feel comfortable wearing the red and green armbands and therefore will not be using them what steps should you follow?

RULING: The red and green armbands are required equipment by the referee the same as all other required equipment. If an official shows up and does not wish to follow the rules this should be reported to your state association office. (3-1-1)

SITUATION #20: Is it permissible to have stick-ons placed on a wrestlers headgear? Would this be a violation of Rule 4-3-1 where it states all special equipment must be unadorned?

RULING: The headgear is considered as required equipment and therefore Rule 4-3-1 would have no application. Stickers can be placed on the headgear as long as they do not relate to something that was unsportsmanlike in nature. (4-3-1)

SITUATION #21: Wrestler A is ahead by a score of 10-0 when he lifts Wrestler B in the air and the buzzer sounds to end the match. At this time Wrestler A either intentionally or accidentally slams Wrestler B to the mat.

RULING: When you have your opponent off of the mat you are responsible for his safe return. If Wrestler A is in the middle of the action as the buzzer sounds it would simply be ruled as a slam and the individual slammed would have recovery time if necessary to determine his ability to continue wrestling. If there was no injury then you would simply have a penalty for the slam itself and the match would conclude with Wrestler A the winner by a score of 10-1. If, however, Wrestler B was injured and not able to continue after two minutes recovery time then he would become the winner of the match because of the slam. If, however, the referee interprets this situation to be intentional which would put it under the flagrant misconduct ruling, then obviously Wrestler A would be disqualified and Wrestler B would become the winner of the match. (7-1-1, 7-4-3, 8-1-5)

SITUATION #22: Two wrestlers in the 125-pound weight class have just started their second match of a tournament when the tournament director discovers that one of the contestants has not had a full 45-minute rest period.

RULING: In this circumstance there had been a misapplication of Rule 1-2-3, therefore this second match would be stopped and the proper rest period allowed. (6-6-6)

SITUATION #23: A semi-final match ends in a tie and the overtime match also ends in a tie with a final score of 5-5. After the referee evaluated the match results he awarded the match to Wrestler A based on Criterion #10. After the contestants had left the mat area but prior to either wrestler competing in the next round of competition the coach of Wrestler B brings to the attention of the head official that Wrestler A had been warned for stalling in the overtime period and the referee of the match had not considered this in his evaluation. Can the results of the match be altered so that Wrestler B would become the winner based on this finding?

RULING: Rule 6-6-3 states that an error on the part of the referee in tournament competition must be corrected prior to the offended contestant having left the mat area. In this situation we do have a correctable error but once the offended contestant leaves the mat area it cannot be corrected. The original decision by the referee must stand even though later is was found to be incorrect. (6-6-3)

SITUATION #24: Is the leg block illegal when the kick is behind the knee and not at the side.

RULING: The leg block or cut back is illegal regardless of where you strike your opponent's leg or knee (7-1-5m)

SITUATION #25: The score in the match is Wrestler A-13, Wrestler B-O. From the neutral position Wrestler A takes Wrestler B straight to his back, placing B in a near fall situation. When should the match be stopped?

RULING: With Wrestler A leading by a score of 13-0, as soon as Wrestler A takes Wrestler B to the mat and earns his two-point takedown the match is stopped. As soon as the two points for the takedown are awarded Wrestler A has earned a fifteen-point advantage, therefore the match could not continue. (5-2-7)



1988-89 NATIONAL FEDERATION BASKETBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II



PUBLICATIONS CORRECTIONS

CASE BOOK

Page 54 - Play 7.4, Last line. "... is from the spot of A1's throw-in."

SITUATION #17: A1 is dribbling in the backcourt and is having difficulty getting the ball across the division line before the 10-second count runs out. A2 is near the end line in A's frontcourt and can see A1 is having trouble. A2 requests a time-out from the lead official. The lead official sounds the whistle for a time-out and almost at the same instant, the trail official sounds the whistle for a 10-second backcourt violation.

RULING: The two acts cannot be administered as having occurred at the same time. Either the violation occurred first, or the time-out was first and no violation is called. The officials will confer to determine which happened first. (2-6 Ques. 2)

SITUATION #18: A1 is still at Team A's bench following a time-out and the official places the ball at the line for a free throw. A1 requests a time-out in order to prevent a violation. Following the time-out, A1 responds and enters the semicircle as the official prepares to administer the free throw. A2 and A3 have taken positions along the lane, but A4 and A5 remain off the court on Team A's bench.

RULING: A technical foul is charged to Team A as soon as it is recognized that all Team A players did not return to the court at approximately the same time. A4 and A5 are not required to assume any particular position, but they must return to the court with their teammates. (10-1-9)

SITUATION #19: The administering official has given all signals and instructions and is ready to put the ball at A1's disposal. A1 and teammates are having a brief conference just outside the 3-point line. The official places the ball at the line and begins the free throw count. The coach of Team A recognizes what has happened and signals for a time-out. A1 responds and requests a time-out.

RULING: The time-out is granted. (5-8-3a)

SITUATION #20: The official has given all the required signals and instructions and is ready to administer the first of 2 free throws by A1. A2 and A3 continue to confer just inside the 3-point line at the top of the semicircle. The official hands the ball to A1.

RULING: A2 and A3 have violated when the ball is placed at A1's disposal. The violation is called, thus cancelling A1's first free throw attempt. The proper signals will be given and the 2nd free throw will be administered. (9-1-8 Pen. 1)

SITUATION #21: A charged time-out is granted to Team A. The time-out is an excess time-out. The coach of Team A is charged with a technical foul as the official is at the table reporting the time-out information. The scorer fails to notify or signal the official that the time-out is excessive until: (a) after B1 has the ball but has not started the first try, or (b) after B1's first attempt is made.

RULING: In both (a) and (b), it is too late to charge Team A with a technical foul for the excessive time-out as the ball has become alive. In (a) since the scorer signalled, the official should sound the whistle and readminister the free throw after conferring with the scorer. In (b) the 2nd free throw is administered following the conference. In both cases Team B will have a throw-in at the division line. (10-1-7)

SITUATION #22: During the designated spot throw-in, A2 passes the ball into the court where it (a) bounces off A2 who is in A's frontcourt and is first touched by A3 in A's backcourt; or (b) is tapped by A2 in A's frontcourt and then touched by A3 in A's backcourt; or (c) touches the floor in A's frontcourt and is controlled by A2 in A's backcourt.

RULING: In (a), (b) and (c), no violation has occurred as Team A did not have control in A's frontcourt. There is no team control during a throw-in. (4-12-6; 9-9)

SITUATION #23: It is A's ball for an alternating possession throw-in to start the 2nd quarter. Team A is still at the sideline bench area when the referee places the ball on the floor and begins the throw-in count. B1 steps out-of-bounds and grabs the ball.

RULING: If the referee judges that there was confusion, he or she would sound the whistle, retrieve the ball from B1, caution B1 to stay inbounds, and readminister the throw-in. However, if the referee judges there was no confusion and B1 purposely grabbed the ball, a technical foul would be charged the same as if B1 interfered with the ball when A1 had it out-of-bounds. (2-3; 10-3-8)

SITUATION #24: The administering official has placed the ball on the floor and started the throw-in count using the procedure for resuming play. Team A is slow in returning to play following a time-out. A1 recognizes the throw-in has started and he or she races to the spot out-of-bounds and releases the ball on a throw-in pass before the count reaches 5 seconds.

RULING: Legal procedure. A1 is permitted to go out-of-bounds and make the throw-in even though the count started while A1 was still inbounds. (9-3-8)

SITUATION #25: A1 has the ball out-of-bounds for an end line throw-in following a 3-point field goal by the opponents. A1 throws the ball inbounds and B1 kicks it. **RULING:** The violation results in another throw-in by A from anywhere along the end line. Once Team A has the opportunity to run the end line, such privilege remains, unless the opponents foul and a free throw results, or the throw-in team fouls or violates. (7-5-6)

SITUATION #26: A1 has the ball out-of-bounds along the end line opposite A's basket. A1 attempts a long pass to A2 but the ball is overthrown and goes directly through the basket without touching any player of either team.

RULING: A throw-in violation by A1. The ball is put in play by B for a designated spot throw-in from the out-of-bounds spot where A1 threw the pass. (7-5-2; 9-3-6)

SITUATION #27: A1 is dribbling in A's front-court near the division line. B1 slaps the ball and it rebounds off A1's leg and hits in backcourt. The ball has spin on it and bounces back into A's frontcourt where A1 dribbles again.

RULING: Even though A1 never went to backcourt and did not touch the ball there, it is still a violation by A1 the instant the ball is touched. Team A was in control in A's frontcourt and A1 was last to touch the ball there and was first to touch it after it had been in backcourt. (9-9)

SITUATION #28: A1 uses profanity toward an official and is charged with a technical foul: (a) just as the 1st quarter ends; or (b) just as the 1st half ends; or (c) in the hallway outside the team's dressing room between halves.

RULING: In (a) and (b), the foul is not also charged to the head coach of Team A, but in (c) it is, as A1 is considered to be "bench personnel" in that situation. Once the half has ended and teams are on their way to, or in the dressing rooms, the coach is definitely responsible for their actions. In addition, it would be difficult to distinguish players from other squad members once they have left the court for the halftime intermission. (10-3-9b, 4d)

SITUATION #29: A1 is racing toward A's basket and jumps in the air while still outside the 3-point line. While airborne, A1: (a) catches a pass; or (b) rebounds a missed shot. In both situations, A1 releases the ball on a try while still airborne and then lands well inside the 3-point line. The ball goes through the basket in both cases.

RULING: A1's location is dictated by where he or she last touched the court prior to becoming airborne. In both (a) and (b), 3 points are scored. The fact that A1 returned to the court in the 2-point area is not a factor. (4-32-2; 5-2-1)

SITUATION #30: A1 and B1 jump at the center circle to start the game. A1 taps the ball and B1 catches the ball before it touches the floor or one of the nonjumpers.

RULING: B1 has violated, thus Team A will have a throw-in. This throw-in is not an alternating possession throw-in. Since B1 actually caught the ball, control was established for purposes of setting the alternating possession arrow. The arrow is set in the direction of A's basket and Team A will be given the first opportunity for a throw-in when an alternating possession situation occurs. (4-3a; 6-3-1; 6-4-7c)

SITUATION #31: A5 commits his or her 5th personal foul and is disqualified. A substitution is made within the allotted 30 seconds, but Team A players congregate near the bench to get instructions after A6 has been beckoned onto the court.

RULING: The official should resume play by putting the normal procedure into effect. Resuming play after replacement of a disqualified player is no different than any other situation. (7-5-1; 8-1-1)

SITUATION #32: A1 taps the ball toward A2 on the jump to start the game. Both A2 and B1 attempt to control the ball. The scorer's view of the play is partially blocked, but he or she judges B1 gained control momentarily and then had the ball taken away by A2. The scorer sets the arrow pointing toward A's basket. After some subsequent action, A2 passes to A3 who scores. The coach of Team B goes to the table and requests a time-out for a conference to possibly correct an alternating possession arrow mistake.

RULING: The officials will have to determine if B1 had momentary control or not. If B1 had control, the time-out remains charged. However, if B1 did not have control, the arrow is reversed and the time-out is not charged. In either case, play resumes immediately from the point of interruption. (5-8-5 Exp. 4)

SITUATION #33: A1 is making a designated spot throw-in from the sideline near the division line. A2 lobs the throw-in pass toward A2 who is near the opposite sideline. B1 leaps from his or her frontcourt and intercepts the pass. B1 returns to the court with: (a) the first foot down in B's frontcourt and the other foot in backcourt; or (b) both feet in B's frontcourt but momentum forces him or her to immediately step into backcourt.

RULING: In (a) no violation has occurred. Whether the first foot down touches in frontcourt or backcourt is not a factor. In (b) it is a violation. Once both feet have touched down in frontcourt any touching of the backcourt is a violation in this situation.

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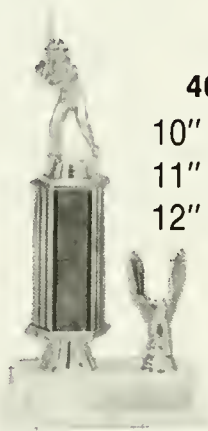


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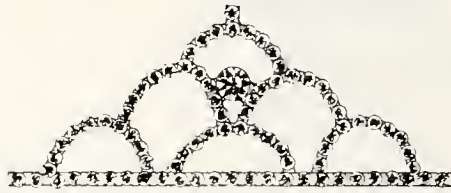
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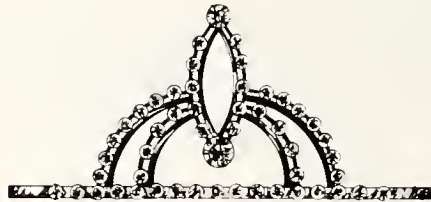
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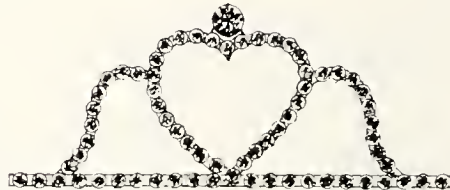
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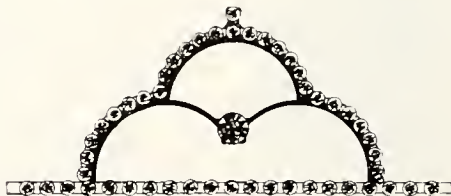
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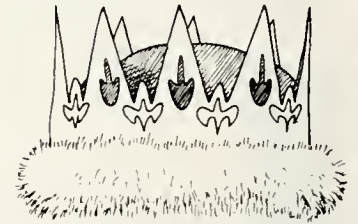
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