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The Athlete, October 1989

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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**THE
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October, 1989

Volume LI, No. 3

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

Member of National Federation of State High School Associations

National Federation Announces High School Activities Week OCTOBER 15-22



Sportsmanship is one of the new themes for the 10th annual observance of National High School Activities Week, which begins Sunday and runs through October 22.

Conceived by the National Federation of State High School Associations in 1980, Activities Week has been designated by the United States Congress and the President of the United States as a special time to promote the values inherent in high school athletics and other activities such as speech, music, drama, band and cheerleading.

During this special week, nationwide attention will be given to the more than 10 million high school activity participants. In addition, working through the National Federation and its 51 member state associations, local communities will be recognizing coaches, officials and other leaders, as well as building support for high school activity programs.

Several special days are set aside during the week to recognize specific groups or programs, and a new addition this year will be National Sportsmanship Day on October 19.

The National Federation Sportsmanship, Ethics and Integrity Committee was started earlier this year, and sportsmanship is the No. 1 priority of the National Federation for 1989-90. Schools and communities are urged to reinforce their commitment to sportsmanship or use October 19 to launch a year-long emphasis to promote good sportsmanship.

As a sign of its commitment to improving sportsmanship in high school settings across the United States, the National Federation Sportsmanship, Ethics and Integrity Committee earlier this year adopted the following statement of philosophy:

"The ideals of good sportsmanship, ethical behavior and integrity permeate our culture. The values of good citizenship and high behavioral standards apply equally to all activity disciplines. In perception and practice, good sportsmanship shall be defined as those qualities of behavior which are characterized by generosity and genuine concern for others. Further, an awareness is expected of the impact of an individual's influence on the behavior of others. Good sportsmanship is viewed by the National Federation as a concrete measure of the understanding and commitment to fair play, ethical behavior and integrity."

As a follow-up to the recent Walt Disney World National Dreamers and Doers ceremony in Orlando, Florida, the 45 state "Dreamers and Doers" will serve as official chairpersons of National High School Activities Week.

Co-sponsored by Walt Disney World and the National Federation, the "Dreamers and Doers" program recognizes those students who are the "backbone" of activity programs and who have had a positive impact of those around them.

The state "Dreamers and Doers" will be speaking in their schools and communities, striving to increase the public's awareness of the values and needs of activity programs.

"Studies have indicated that only one to three percent of the average high school's budget is devoted to interscholastic athletics, which truly is a bargain when matched against the valuable lessons kids learn," said Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation. "Considering the lifelong values that are obtained through participation in high school activities, we believe these programs are the best bargain around."

Participation in high school athletics has remained steady the past several years. The 1988-89 survey showed a total of 5,256,196 participants, down 18,311 from 1987-88. The 5,256,196 figure was composed of 3,416,844 boys and 1,839,352 girls.

Soccer gained the most participants among boys sports at the high school level, and volleyball showed the largest increase for girls sports. Soccer gained 10,038 participants last year and held its No. 6 spot among the 10 most popular boys sports. Volleyball gained 6,513 participants last year, tops among girls sports, and held its No. 3 ranking among girls sports.

Among boys sports, football is still the most popular activity in terms of participants with 951,669. Basketball remained the most popular boys sport among schools, with 16,711. Basketball is the most popular girls sport, with 16,173 schools and 379,337 participants.

Figures for participation in non-athletic activity programs were compiled for the first time in 1988-89. With reports from about one-half of the states, band was the most popular non-athletic activity program for boys and girls last year with 200,142 and 234,262 participants, respectively.

For girls, other popular programs, in order, were vocal, spirit, drama, orchestra and debate. Following band for boys were vocal, drama, debate, orchestra and spirit.

Building upon this interest in interscholastic sports and activity programs during the eight days of Activities Week, the National Federation and its member states associations, league and conferences, communities, individual schools, and millions of participants will join in a cooperative effort to promote student participation in activities.

Six of the eight days during Activities Week have been set aside to honor certain individuals or promote special events and activities:

Monday, October 16, is **National Officials Day**, which was established in cooperation with the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association (NFIOA) to recognize game and contest officials. Approximately 500,000 individuals add to the quality of interscholastic activity programs by serving as officials or judges of athletic and non-athletic contests.

Tuesday, October 17, is **National Speech and Music Day**, which was established to promote those non-athletic activities for which the National Federation provides national services -- speech, music, drama and debate.

Wednesday, October 18, is **National Chemical Health Awareness Day**, which is set aside to raise the public's awareness about the problems of alcohol and other drug use in the nation's schools. The National Federation TARGET program is working with its member state associations and high schools to help students cope with problems related to alcohol and other drugs.

Thursday, October 19, is **National Sportsmanship Day**, which was started this year to promote good sportsmanship, ethics and integrity in the nation's high schools.

Friday, October 20, is **National Coaches Day**, which has been set aside on the traditional night for high school football in cooperation with the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association (NFICA) to recognize and honor coaches of all sports teams.

Saturday, October 21, is **National Fund Raising Day**, which is designated to promote fund raising for activity programs that is desperately needed in many cases.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

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Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. LI, NO. 3

OCTOBER, 1989

\$10.00 PER YEAR

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988

MILLER, MAYER, SULLIVAN & STEVENS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Commissioner and Board of Control
Kentucky High School Athletic Association
Lexington, Kentucky

We have audited the balance sheets of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association (a nonprofit organization) and the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Retirement Trust Fund as of June 30, 1989 and 1988 and the related statements of revenues, expenditures, changes in fund balance and changes in financial position for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Retirement Trust Fund at June 30, 1989 and 1988 and the results of their operations for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental information is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

MILLER, MAYER, SULLIVAN & STEVENS
Lexington, Kentucky
July 28, 1989

BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	1989	1988
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 97,247	\$ 140,198
Certificates of deposit and savings accounts	553,903	463,278
Interest receivable	1,438	1,438
Prepaid insurance	6,892	6,892
Total current assets	659,480	611,806
Insurance deposit, restricted	73,214	-0-

Fixed assets (Note 1):		
Land	27,000	27,000
Building	209,289	209,289
Equipment	170,194	160,409
Total fixed assets	406,483	396,698
	\$ 1,139,177	\$ 1,008,504
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 15,226	\$ 8,704
Unearned federal grant	48,049	-0-
Total current liabilities	63,275	8,704
Fund equity:		
Insurance reserve (Note 4)	73,214	-0-
Reserve for fixed assets (Note 1)	406,483	396,698
Fund balance	596,205	603,102
Total fund equity	1,075,902	999,800
	\$ 1,139,177	\$ 1,008,504

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

REVENUES	1989	1988
Boys' State Basketball Tournament	\$ 808,623	\$ 827,674
Girls' State Basketball Tournament	157,846	146,555
Football playoffs	83,969	74,918
Member fees	88,186	79,509
Other tournaments	66,999	66,895
Interest earned	49,090	38,287
Hall of Fame game	33,650	40,900
Advertising and publications	34,559	23,684
Corporate sponsors	13,909	15,506
Video sales and other	10,698	8,111
Mid America Classic	-0-	8,157
TOTAL REVENUES	1,347,529	1,330,196
EXPENDITURES		
General and administrative	800,215	770,316
Boys' State Basketball Tournament	246,163	219,983
Girls' State Basketball Tournament	91,130	93,234
Track	55,689	56,519
Football playoffs	34,283	32,460
Hall of Fame game	24,430	18,649
Tennis	16,172	14,848
Cross Country	12,203	14,585
Golf	10,443	10,250
Baseball	10,479	11,138
Soccer	7,148	11,802
Softball	17,882	14,308
Swimming	12,095	8,677
Wrestling	10,589	12,789
Volleyball	5,505	4,217
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,354,426	1,293,775

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REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(6,897)	36,421
Fund balance, beginning of year	603,102	566,681
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 596,205	\$ 603,102

RETIREMENT TRUST FUND

ASSETS	1989	1988
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 4,482	\$ 3,256
Certificates of deposit and savings accounts	130,000	125,000
Accrued interest receivable	450	450
	\$134,932	\$128,706
FUND BALANCE		
Fund balance	\$134,932	\$128,706

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

REVENUES	1989	1988
Interest	\$ 9,678	\$ 8,595
EXPENDITURES:		
Retirement payments	3,452	3,385

EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	6,226	5,210
Fund balance, beginning of year	128,706	123,496
Fund balance, end of year	\$134,932	\$128,706

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

for the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988

	Operating Fund	Retirement Trust Fund
Working capital, July 1, 1987	\$566,681	\$123,496
Source:		
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	36,421	5,210
Working capital, June 30, 1988	603,102	128,706
Source:		
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	(6,897)	6,226
Working capital, June 30, 1989	\$596,205	\$134,932
Analysis of changes in working capital for the year ended June 30, 1988		
Increase (decrease) in current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 42,063	\$ 5,210
Interest receivable	(1,732)	-0-
Prepaid insurance	449	-0-
Increase in accounts payable	(4,359)	-0-
Increase (decrease) in working capital, June 30, 1988	\$ 36,421	\$ 5,210
For year ended June 30, 1989		
Increase (decrease) in current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	47,674	6,226
Interest receivable	-0-	-0-
Prepaid insurance	-0-	-0-
Increase in unearned federal grant	(48,049)	-0-
Increase in accounts payable	(6,522)	-0-
Increase (decrease) in working capital, June 30, 1989	\$ (6,897)	\$ 6,226

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association is a nonprofit Association organized for the purpose of development, regulation and purification of athletic activities in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

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To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Association, the accounts of the Association are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, all transactions of the Association have been combined into the operating fund, except for transactions of the Retirement Trust Fund as described in Note 2 (C). The assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Association are reported in two self balancing fund groups as follows:

The Operating Fund includes resources used for purposes of the Association that are available for support of authorized events and operations.

The Retirement Trust Fund is utilized to account for the Trust assets and retirement benefits as described in Note 2 (C).

Fixed assets are stated at cost and are fully reserved. Fixed assets are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase and are not depreciated.

The investments consist of certificates of deposit, savings accounts and similar accounts that are stated at cost.

2. Pensions

A. All Commissioners of the Association participate in the Statewide Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, a multi-employer public employee retirement system established and administered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to provide benefit pension plan coverage for local school districts and other public educational agencies within the State.

Chapter 161 Section 220 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes stipulates who may become a member of the Teachers' Retirement System. Generally, eligible persons are employed by local boards of education, the State Department of Education, some state universities, and some non-state supported organizations. Information regarding total payroll for employees covered by the System for the year ended June 30, 1989 was not available at this time.

Employees are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, if they either attain the age of fifty-five (55) and complete five (5) years of Kentucky service or complete twenty-seven (27) years of Kentucky service. Non-university employees receive monthly payments equal to either two (2) percent (service prior to January 1, 1984) or two and one half (2½) percent (service after January 1, 1984) of their final average salaries for each year of credited service. The final average salary is the average of the employee's five (5) highest annual salaries. Members' retirement benefits become vested when they complete five (5) years of credited service.

Members are required by statute to contribute 9.855% of their salaries to the System. The state of Kentucky contributes the remaining amounts necessary to finance the participation of employees in the System. Employer contributions are determined as a level percentage of payroll. If an employee leaves covered employment before accumulating five (5) years of credited service, accumulated employee contributions plus interest earned are refunded to the employee upon his or her request. The contribution requirement for the year ended June 30, 1989 and 1988 was \$45,484 and \$43,600. The contributions for 1989 and 1988 consisted of \$25,962 and \$24,956 from the Association and \$19,523 and \$18,644 from the Commissioners. The Association's contributions for 1989 and 1988 represented 13.105% and 12.85% covered payroll, respectively.

The amount shown below as "pension benefit obligation" is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is intended to help users assess KTRS funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons among public employee retirement systems.

The System does not make separate measurements of assets and pension benefit obligations for individual employers.

Information regarding the pension benefit obligation as of June 30, 1989 and the System's net assets available for benefits on that date is not available at this time. The pension benefit obligation at June 30, 1987 for the System as a whole, determined through an actuarial valuation performed as of that date, was \$3,799,300,000. The System's net assets available for benefits on that date (valued at market) were \$2,562,300,000, leaving an unfunded pension benefit obligation of \$1,237,000,000.

Historical trend information showing the System's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the System's June 30, 1988 comprehensive annual report.

B. Kentucky Employees' Retirement System

All other eligible employees participate in the Statewide Kentucky Employees' Retirement System, a multi-employer public employee retirement system, established and administered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The System is a defined benefit plan which covers substantially all regular full-time employees of any state department, board, or agency directed by Executive Order to participate in the System. Information regarding total payroll for employees covered by the System for the year ended June 30, 1989 was not available at this time.

Eligible members of the Kentucky Retirement Systems are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, if they either attain the age of 65 and have 48 or more months of service or accumulate 30 years of service credit, 15 of which must be current service. The monthly retirement allowance is equal to 1.91% of the average annual salary of the members five highest earnings years multiplied by the number of years of service credit. Members retiring at less than 55 years of age with 25 or more years of service credit are entitled to reduced benefits. Members' retirement benefits become fully vested when they complete sixty months of service, twelve of which are current service.

For the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988, participating employees contributed 5% of creditable compensation to the System. Employer contribution rates are intended to fund the System's normal cost on a current basis plus one percent (1%) of unfunded past service costs per annum plus interest at the actuarial assumed rate. Such contribution rates are determined by the Board of Trustees of Kentucky Retirement Systems each biennium. Participating employers contributed at 7.45% of members' non-hazardous compensation for the year ended June 30, 1988 and 1987.

The contribution requirement for the year ended June 30, 1989 and 1988 was \$8,825 and \$7,772. The contributions for 1989 and 1988 consisted of \$5,281 and \$4,651 from the Association and \$3,544 and \$3,121 from the employees.

The amount shown below as "pension benefit obligation" is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is intended to help users assess the System's funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons among public employee retirement systems (PERS). The measure is independent of the actuarial funding method used to determine contributions to the System.

The pension benefit obligation for 1989 was not available at this time. The pension benefit obligation for the year ended June 30, 1988 for the System as a whole, determined through an actuarial valuation performed as of that date, was \$1,400,013,802. The System's net assets available for benefits on that date (valued at market) were \$1,426,056,402. Historical trend information showing assets available to pay benefits when due is presented in the System's June 30, 1988 comprehensive annual report.

C. Retirement Trust Fund

The Retirement Trust Fund was created by a Pension Plan Agreement dated July 1, 1970 for the purpose of providing retirement benefits to certain full-time employees of the Association. Entry to this Plan was closed in October, 1984. The Plan covers one individual. Contributions to the Plan are made by the Association at the discretion of the Administrative Committee. The Association paid benefits under this Plan for

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the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988 totaling \$3,452 and \$3,385, respectively.

3. Contingent Liabilities

At June 30, 1989, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was a defendant in a pending lawsuit, in which the Association may have potential liability. Although damage claims are not known at this time, management has determined that available insurance coverage will be sufficient to provide for these contingent liabilities. Therefore, the accompanying financial statements do not contain a provision for the liability, if any, that may result from this suit.

4. Insurance Deposit

As of June 30, 1989, the Association has \$73,214 on deposit with Doug Ruedlinger, Inc. Fund Administrators Association. This money is restricted to future insurance claims and premiums.



1989-90 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.

Change to Certified

Alford, Robert M
Cabbage, Bruce
Calk, Mark T
Carter, Michael T
Chaffin, John B
Downing, Brooks D
Fauts, Phil
Fox, Randy
Gupton, George E
Hankins, III, William R
House, Joe
Joyce, Andrew K
Kain, Michael E
Martino, Michael P
McMillan, George
Medeiros, Frank
Mefford, Bobby
Moore, Franklin "Bud"
Park, William C
Patterson, Bill
Peters, Billy R
Reber, Robert A
Renn, Robert D.
Revs, David
Riche, Wyatt
Rigon, Dennis
Schmitt, James P
Schmitt, Roger J.
Searcy, II, Jerry
Silk, Dennis B
Thomas, Michael A
Vanderhoof, Ronald D.
Walsh, Tommy
Wroblecki, Jim

Change to Approved

Abner, Kenneth W.
Adkins, Joseph E.
Brown, III, Hiram T.
Burkeen, Tony
Canady, Jeff
Clark, Steve
Collier, Robert J.

Combs, Sherman
Cornelison, Michael R.
Crawford, Steven B
Davidson, Jr., Harlan
Decker, Chris
Dorsey, Johnny L.
Elowitz, Jr., Carl J
Farris, Kelley
Ford, Kenneth
Gardner, III, Alexander
Gunter, Steve
Hardy, Michael
Harris, Steven L.
Helwig, Glenn Marion
Herron, Jr, Dennis M
Horn, Michael A
Kob, Jr., Herbert P.
Kordenbrock, Kenneth J
Laughed, Charles
Lott, Gary W
Lusk, Michael
Lynch, Lester F
Lyons, Jr., Irvin
Maynard, David
McDaniel, Anthony W
McGrath, Kevin D
Miller, Joseph A
Newsom, Barry W
Payne, Carroll E.
PHELPS, Joseph "Bucky"
Phillip, Michael D.
Porter, Kenneth E.
Rainey, Michael S.
Ryan, Patrick E.
Sallee, Jr., Logan R
Sallee, Robert A
Scott, Erwin K.
Sipple, Thomas J.
Sleete, Randy
Thompson, Duane
Todd, Ryan Len
Wade, Greg
Walls, Jeff D.
Wyatt, John G.



1989-90 Certified and Approved Soccer Officials

Change to Certified

Barber, Jr., Oliver H
Brown, Stephen J
Butler, Frank A.
Cushman, Aubrey E
Edgerton, Lee A.
Manahan, Warren E.
Stepler, Richard
Unland, Bruce
Wardell, Howard L.
Wetherholt, Gary
Whyland, John
Wolf, Michael W

Change to Approved

Araque, Jose Orlando
Beckman, John G
Bethge, Kathleen B
Boyd, James T.
Canuel, Peter J.R.
Fishery, Dan
Frey, Gerald
Garvey, Brett S
Gottbrath, David G
Harmon, David C.
Hayward, Samuel G

Hill, David
Hivers, Jim
Howlett, Coleman W.
Jacob, John H.
Jacobs, Ron
Johnson, William David
Korzeniowski, Ron
Kravitz, Steven N.
Lamb, James
McAnnar, Robert Jesse
Moore, Kenneth
Morris, Sam W.
Raney, Edward
Schickel, Jim
Seidler, Carl
Shannon, Crats M.
Smith, James R.
Stauffer, Charles H.
Tellesault, Glenn T.
Thomas, John M.
Tomazic, Toby F.
Tucker, Alan G.
Weis, Jim
Whitaker, Larry
Wolkensperg, Kszmar A.
Yates, James E.
Yonts, William T.



1989-90 Certified and Approved Volleyball Officials

Change to Certified

Ketzer, Beth Dalton
Rice, Debra M
Wheeler, Lou S

Change to Approved

Bradley, Charles Jerome
Castell, Lisa
Funk, Nancy
Kruger, Daniel R

Lopez, Gilda D.
Miller, John W.
Mullins, Mary W.
O'Brien, Terry Marie
Ponchoff, James
Rich, Bert Anthony
Silbernagel, Tom
Stevens, James A
Stout, William E.
Weish, Kathy

SPECIAL NOTICES

K.H.S.A.A. Handbook

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association has printed a handbook for 1989-90. 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.





**SWIMMING COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
September 19, 1989**

The Swimming Committee met on Thursday, September 19, 1989, at the K.H.S.A.A. Office in Lexington. Assistant Commissioner Bridg L. DeVries called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Committee members present included Steve Bush, Tim Cahill, Marty O'Toole, Paul Short, Jack Thompson, Karen Vanover and David Webb.

The first item of 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 - Ron Prieskorn, Bowling Green High School, Bowling Green. The committee discussed the regional information sheets and made some minor changes. The Regional entry deadline date is February 6, 1990.

The next item for discussion was the State Swim Meet and Site. The 1989-90 meet is scheduled on March 2 & 3, 1990 in the Lancaster Aquatic Center at the University of Kentucky.

Bridg DeVries gave a report on the layout and equipment for the Lancaster Center, and answered questions by committee members about the new facility. The committee approved a two-day meet format with 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. Karen Vanover proposed that coaches look into the possibility of future scheduling of the State Meet earlier with Regionals the first week in February and the State Meet the third weekend in February. Marty O'Toole suggested a new computer plan for seeding the State Meet. A committee was formed to study the plan for the upcoming school year.

The committee then discussed the National Federation Rule Changes for the 1989-90 school year as well as the differences with regard to the United States Swimming Rules. The new National Federation Swimming and Diving Film is available for schools to use through the K.H.S.A.A. Office. Coaches may call and reserve the film for their use on a first come first served basis.

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

MEET	SITE	DATE	MANAGER
Model H.S. Relay Meet	E.K.U.	12/2/89	Tim Cahill
Eagle Classic Swim Meet	Scott H.S.	1/6/90	Jerry Mohr
Hill Topper Invitational	W.K.U.	12/9/90	Ron Prieskorn Bill Powell
Lafayette Invitational	U.K.	T.B.A.	Karen Vanover
Scott Diving	Scott H.S.	1/20/90	Dave Webb

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

Miscellaneous items included an invitation by Karen Vanover for more involvement in the Kentucky Coaches Association by the swimming coaches.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

CHEMICAL HEALTH



SCHOOLS IN ACTION

WRESTLER SAYS 'NO' TO DRUGS

In a world of pre-game steroids and post-game parties, there are still some athletes who don't drink, smoke or use drugs.

Put David Walton in that category.

A two-time district champion on the wrestling mats, Walton is a bona fide star at Northern Highlands Regional High School in Allendale, New Jersey. He has heard the horror stories of how drugs and alcohol have ruined some athletes' lives.

Walton does not want to be one of them. As the Northern Highlands senior stood in front of 20 eighth-grade athletes, he tried to hammer that message home.

"The fact that you're here shows that your teachers think highly of you. You should have confidence in yourselves. You don't need drugs," he said.

Northern Highlands teacher Frank DeLuise, the school's substance abuse coordinator, calls Walton one of his dinosaurs - an endearing comment that speaks volumes about how pervasive drugs and alcohol are reaching deep into high school.

Nowhere is that more evident than outside the gymnasium, when a sporting event's post-game euphoria often carries over to late-night parties, where an athlete is expected to be the star of the party after being a star on the playing field.

Walton knows about such expectations; he has had them foisted upon him by so-called friends, and he has rejected them.

"I had friends in my sophomore and junior years, but they began drinking every weekend, and one tried pot," said Walton, a tall teenager with brown hair. "If they can't be happy with the way they are without drugs, I don't need them. If they care more about getting a six-pack than other things, hey, see you later."

Walton and 12 other Northern Highlands athletes led an anti-drug workshop for incoming eighth-grade athletes from Allendale and Upper Saddle River, the high school's two sending districts. The program is called Growing Up, Taking a Stand (GUTS), said DeLuise, the Northern Highlands field hockey coach.

The high school athletes served as positive role models, a switch from the usual "This Can Happen To You" theme that focuses on drug-ridden athletes.

"We want to show these kids that we don't do drugs or drink, and we still enjoy high school," said David Georgas, a senior who letters in three sports. "People still look up to us, and alcohol doesn't have to be a part of that."

The eighth-graders watched a segment from the television show "Growing Pains" that dealt with peer pressure to do something against one's wishes.

The discussion touched on Drew Barymore, an alcoholic and drug user before she turned 13, and Bruce Kimball, an American diver whose life was ruined after killing two teenagers while driving drunk on a hot Florida night.

"When you make a commitment to a team, there are some things you don't do," said Andrea Boss, a junior who letters in two sports. "You have to make a full commitment, and if you do drugs and alcohol, you're not a full person."

The eighth-graders listened attentively, and responded with quiet nods of the head or reluctant hand-raising. But the message seemed to sink in.

Continued from page 5.

"The message was very clear. It takes ability and desire to succeed in sports. Alcohol and drugs don't have to be a part of that," said Joey Oliver, who attends Brookside School in Allendale.

About 40 eighth-graders participated in the four-hour session.

DeLuise began his class with a simple demonstration, placing four items on a table: an empty liquor bottle, a beer can, a pack of cigarettes, and a Northern Highlands athletic insignia.

"You ever watch 'Sesame Street'? You know, which one thing doesn't fit with the other? It's not a hard question," he said.



**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
K.H.S.A.A. BASKETBALL
ASSIGNING SECRETARIES
May 1, 1989**

The annual meeting of the Basketball Assigning Secretaries was called to order by Bill Wise, Executive Assistant, at 9:00 A.M., May 1, 1989, at the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Office. Mr. Wise asked Larry Boucher to open the meeting with a prayer and to remember, in particular, Howard Gardner who had suffered the loss of his home in a fire. Assigning secretaries attending were: Jim Henley, Region 1; Bill Burton, Region 2; Jerry Kimmel, Region 3; Mike Cobb, Region 4; Carol Funk, Regions 6 & 7; Roy Winchester, Region 8; Bob Miller, Region 9; Larry Boucher, Regions 10 & 11; Noel Hargis, Region 12; Ray Canady, Region 13; Don Stacy, Region 14; Paul Dotson, Region 15; Bob Crager, Region 16. Also attending was Buddy Banks, Flatwoods and Julian Tackett, SID, KHSAA.

The first item on the agenda was a discussion on the training and recruitment of new officials. Mr. Wise asked each assigning secretary to tell the group about their methods of recruitment and training of their new officials. During the discussion it was brought out that the secretaries felt low game-pay was the biggest detriment in their recruiting efforts. Several secretaries said their rosters were low and really needed some new officials.

The next item of discussion was the assignment of officials to contests (regular season, regular season tournaments, and post season). The two major problems in this area were coaches objecting to some officials assigned and the use of split crews (any time officials from two or more differing regions working the same game). After some discussion concerning the use of split crews, Noel Hargis made a motion, seconded by Carol Funk, that split crews not be used during the regular season and recommended that if satisfactory contractual agreement cannot be reached on officials' assignment, assignment, that a neutral crew of officials be assigned. The motion passed by a unanimous vote. This proposal will be presented to the Board of Control for approval. (This was approved by the Board of Control at its July meeting)

The majority of the regions felt that it was better for the officials to stay in for district and out for the regions during post season play. Since the new rating system has been implemented there have been fewer complaints concerning the assigning of state tournament officials.

There was a lengthy discussion concerning present rating system and methods of evaluation of officials. The assigning secretaries felt that there were some loopholes in the present rating system. A motion was made by Bob Crager, seconded by Paul Dotson, that the ratings by coaches be done on a

game to game basis and that the rating be based on: 50% assigning secretary, 40% coaches, 5% clinic attendance and 5% Part II Exam. The motion passed by a unanimous vote 13-0. The minimum number of rating required by an official will remain the same and the cut-off date for having ratings to the KHSAA office will also remain the same.

In conjunction with the above motion, Roy Winchester made a motion, seconded by Bill Burton, that the ratings for this past February be requested at this time. The motion passed 13-0.

Mr. Wise then reinforced Association rules regarding post season basketball officiating, particularly where it concerns district and regional officials. It is the Association policy that for an official to be eligible to officiate in a state championship-level meet or tournament, he or she must officiate at the other tournament levels, unless provisionally prevented from fulfilling said assignments. All regional tournament officials shall officiate in a district tournament and all state tournament officials shall officiate in a regional tournament. In addition, a boys' state tournament official shall officiate in a boys' regional tournament and a girls' state tournament official shall officiate in a girls' regional tournament.

The next item for discussion was a list of miscellaneous topics: (a) Mr. Wise stressed that the Assigning Secretary could serve as treasurer of the Local Policy Board of officials' association, but could not be a voting member of a Policy Board or Local Association;

(b) Mr. Wise explained that the Board of control has adopted the procedure of having four sectional directors, each having 4 regions under their jurisdiction. This will be for a trial period of three years. This will be discussed further at the June Board of Control meeting. These four directors will be selected at a later date.

(c) Discussion of methods for dealing with an official when he/she refuses to work an assigned game for any reason.

(d) Continue to send in list of scratches for record purposes.

(e) By-Law 17, Practice of Sportsmanship, was discussed. It was brought out that the Board of Control has asked an attorney to re-write this By-Law to invoke stronger restrictions on coaches and their treatment of officials. This would include public comments concerning officials. It was also reiterated that the official has a right to scratch a school.

(f) It was suggested that each specific step in filling out disqualification cards be added to the Officials Section of the KHSAA Handbook.

(g) The assigning secretaries were asked to remind their officials that clinic attendance is mandatory for both officials and coaches.

(h) Registration fees have been revised for 1989-90. The fee schedule deadlines are as follows:

Re-Registration - May 1-June 30: \$20 first sport, \$10 each additional sport; July 1-October 16: \$25 late fine, \$20 first sport, \$10 each additional sport (football, soccer, volleyball); July 1-December 15: \$25 late fine, \$20 first sport, \$10 each additional sport (basketball & wrestling); July 1-April 17: \$25 late fine, \$20 first sport, \$10 each additional sport. (baseball, softball, track)

New sport registration will be \$20 for the first sport and \$10 for each additional sport. Deadline for registration in these sports are: October 16 for football, soccer and volleyball; December 15 for basketball and wrestling; April 17 for baseball, softball and track.

(i) A list of rule changes for the coming basketball season was given to each assigning secretary. Further discussion on these changes will be done during the clinics this fall.

(j) A schedule of the 1989 clinics was presented to the assigning secretaries.

There being no further business, Paul Dotson made a motion, seconded by Noel Hargis, that the meeting adjourn. The vote was unanimous.

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.*

ATHERTON HIGH SCHOOL HAS SCOREBOARD FOR SALE

Atherton High School of Louisville is replacing their large four-sided scoreboard. Principal Janice Fish is interested in selling this 25 year old scoreboard, which is still operational. It is a Fairplay model, and interested schools should contact Ms. Fish.

EMINENCE HIGH SCHOOL HAS SCOREBOARD FOR SALE

Eminence High School Athletic Director Steve Frommeyer is interested in selling the school's 5 year old scoreboard, which is in excellent condition. Interested schools or individuals should contact Mr. Frommeyer at (502)846-5427.

BRIGHAM YOUNG TO AGAIN OFFER SPORTS CAMPS

BYU Sports Camps offer a wide variety of summertime athletic instruction. Please contact Chris Doty, BYU Sports Camps, 155 Harman Building, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 84602.

OPEN DATES FOR BASKETBALL SCHOOLS

Assumption needs one more girls team to play in the Holiday Jamboree to be held December 28 and 29. Interested schools should contact Coach Carolyn Medley, Assumption High School, 2170 Tyler Lane, Louisville, 40205, or call (502)458-9551.

Bardstown has three open dates for boys basketball, 11/28, 12/12, and 1/23. Contact Garnis Martin, A.D., (502)348-1674.

Laurel County has several openings on its boys basketball schedule, including 11/28, 12/8 and 1/30. Contact Coach Charles Broughton (606)864-7371, or (606)843-7208.

Madisonville-North Hopkins has several open dates for boys varsity and junior varsity basketball. The open dates are as follows -- 11/30, 12/7, 12/8, 12/18 and 12/19, 1/18, 1/19 and 2/12. Contact J.E. Barlow, A.D., (502)825-6017.

McDowell needs girls' basketball games on any of the following dates - 11/30, 12/11,13,20,22,28, 1/4,5,11,12,19,29,31, and 2/5,23. Interested schools should contact Coach Cassandra Keathley at (606)377-6202.

Oldham County needs boys games on 12/15/89, 12/27-30/89, 1/12/90, 1/30/90, 2/9/90 and 2/10/90. Interested schools should contact Coach Gary Forrest, or Tom Peterson, A.D., (502)222-9461.

Russell has open dates for boys basketball, 11/28, 1/23; and needs a girls' game on 2/12. Contact Jerry Klaiber, A.D.

BASKETBALL/FOOTBALL ORDER FORMS NOW BEING ACCEPTED

Ticket order forms for the State High School Football Championships and the Boys and Girls Basketball Tournaments have been mailed to the member schools and school systems. If you did not receive an order form, please request one today, do not wait until just prior to the event when your request may not be able to be filled.

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.

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. Contest officials also 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.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COACH REBA WOODALL, BRYAN STATION

Reba Woodall, long time girls track and field coach at Bryan Station High School in Lexington, was named National High School Girls Track and Field Coach of the Year for 1989 by the Wilson Sporting Goods Company. Congratulations, Reba.

CERTIFICATION EXAM TO BE GIVEN BY N.I.A.A.A.

The National Federation Athletic Administrators Association Certification Committee has recently mailed to all N.I.A.A.A. members a brochure which describes the National Certification Test. The test, which is to be given on December 10, 1989 in Dallas, can lead to the receipt of the ranking, "Certified Athletic Administrator".

CORRECTION ON WRESTLING CLINIC

In the pamphlet describing the re-registration procedure, the wrestling clinic schedule contained a minor error. The site of the November 21 clinic in Louisville will be the Kentucky School f/t Blind, not Seneca High School as was stated on the listing. Please make this correction. The complete clinic schedule is October 28 at Hopkinsville (3:00), November 4 at Conner (1:00), November 11 at Frankfort (1:00), and November 21 at Kentucky School f/t Blind (7:00).

CONGRATULATIONS TO ATHLETIC TRAINING SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Ms. Cathy Burns, a senior at Boyd County High School in 1989, is the 1989 recipient of the Tom Simmons Athletic Training Scholarship. The scholarship is awarded by the Kentucky Athletic Trainer Society in honor of Tom Simmons, Athletic Trainer Emeritus at Murray State University. Ms. Burns was selected based on her academic records, her work as a student trainer, her interest in the profession of athletic training, and other related activities. She is attending the University of Louisville beginning this fall, and will be working in their athletic training program. Congratulations to Cathy Burns, the 1989 Tom Simmons Athletic Training Scholarship winner.

A.C.T. TEST DATES FOR 1989-90, and 1990-91

The 1989-90 and 1990-91 A.C.T. test schedule is as follows:

TEST DATE	REG. DEADLINE	LATE DEADLINE
10/28/89	09/29/89	10/16/89
12/ 9/89	11/10/89	11/27/89
02/10/90	01/12/90	01/29/90
04/ 7/90	03/ 9/90	03/26/90
06/ 9/90	05/11/90	05/25/90
10/27/90	09/28/90	10/15/90
12/ 8/90	11/ 9/90	11/26/90
02/ 9/91	01/11/91	01/28/91
04/13/91	03/15/91	04/ 1/91
06/ 8/91	05/10/91	05/24/91

COACHES ACTIVELY SOUGHT AS MEMBERS OF N.F.I.C.A.

The National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association is actively seeking members from Kentucky. For the \$9.00 membership fee, coaches receive liability insurance coverage for \$1 million dollars, as well as benefits include seminar announcements, discounts on hotel and rental car rates. For more information, contact the N.F.I.C.A., P.O. Box 20626, Kansas City, MO 64195.

NEW NCAA GUIDE TO COLLEGE FRESHMAN ELIGIBILITY MAILED TO ALL SCHOOLS

A copy of the Guide to College Freshman Eligibility Requirements for NCAA Division I and II schools has been mailed to all principals and guidance counselors at public, private and parochial schools in the United States. This brochure is helpful in summarizing the Association's initial eligibility requirements, and additional copies may be purchased from the NCAA at P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas, 66201.

OPEN DATES SOLICITED FOR FOOTBALL SCHOOLS

Many schools are working on 1990 football schedules, which is the final year of the current four year alignment plan. 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, and 2) a contact name and daytime phone number. The following is the list of schools with open dates, listing only those schools who have an open date listed, but have not filled their eleven game limit. The November 3 open date listing may include teams who have already scheduled the 11 game limit.

** Date 10/27 -- Bullitt East, Campbell County, Fulton County, Leslie County

** Date 11/03 -- Adair County, Allen Central, Bath County, Bowling Green, Bryan Station, Caldwell County, Campbellsville, Carroll County, Casey County, Caverna, Cawood, Clay County, Corbin, Cumberland, Dayton, East Carter, Edmonson County, Eminence, Fairview, Fleming County, Fort Campbell, Fulton County, George Rogers Clark, Glasgow, Graves County, Greenup County, Greenville, Harlan, Harrodsburg, Hart County, Hazard, Heath, Henry Clay, Henry County, Highlands, Jenkins, Johns Creek, Kentucky Country Day, Knott County Central, Laurel County, Lawrence County, Leslie County, Lone Oak, Ludlow, Magoffin County, Marion County, Marshall County, Mason County, Metcalfe County, Middlesboro, Millersburg Military Institute, Monroe County, Montgomery County, Owen County, Owensboro Catholic, Paintsville, Paris, Phelps, Raceland, Russellville, Scott, Shelby County, Somerset, Tates Creek, Taylor County, Union County, Warren Central, Wayne County, West Carter, Wheelwright

September 20 or 21, 1990 - Notre Dame (Portsmouth, OH), a small Class A school seeks a football game. Contact Bob Schaeffer, A.D., (614)353-4255.

IMPORTANT DATES FOR 1989-90 SPORTS

The following are the starting dates for the K.H.S.A.A. sponsored events, along with the first day of practice, number of contests and the tentative date for the state finals.

Sport	First Practice	First Contest Allowed	Num. Games	State Finals
Volleyball	July 15	Sept. 1	20	Oct. 27/28
Soccer	July 15	Aug. 22	6-20	Nov. 8/11
Cross Country	July 15	Sept. 1	4-15	Nov. 4
Football	July 19	Aug. 18	11	Dec. 1/2
Wrestling	Oct. 15	Dec. 1	4-23	Feb. 17
Swimming	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	15	Mar. 2/3
Basketball				
non football	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	24	Mar. 14/17 (Girls)
football	Oct. 15	Nov. 27	24	Mar. 21/24 (Boys)
Track	Dec. 1	Mar. 26	4-15	May 26
Softball	Feb. 15	Mar. 26	35	May 24/26
Golf	Feb. 15	Mar. 26	20	May 30/31
Tennis	Feb. 15	Mar. 26	4-20	May 31/June 1/2
Baseball	Feb. 15	Mar. 26	35	June 7/8

These dates are as printed on the 1989-90 Memorandum Calendar. It is important to remember that these dates, particularly for the state finals, are tentative as site availability may force a change in location and/or date.



**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
K. H. S. A. A. FOOTBALL
ASSIGNING SECRETARIES
February 20, 1989**

The annual meeting of the Football Assigning Secretaries was held February 20, 1989 at the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A.M. with Bill Wise, Executive Assistant presiding. The following persons were present: Joe Russell, Western Kentucky Conference; Jack Hicks, Big Eight; Jack Goodman, Mid Kentucky; Don Metzger, Kentuckians; Shirley Watts, Central Kentucky; Stan Steidel, Northern Kentucky; Ray Canady, 13th Region, Don Stacy, 14th Region; Andrew Joyce, 15th Region and Bob Cragger, 16th Region. The following persons were also present: Andy Vervilles, President, Western Kentucky Association; Tony Backert, President, Kentuckiana Association; Bruce McCorkle, Steve Ishmael, Dale Gentry and George Mercker, Kentuckiana Association; Bill DeLaney, Northern Kentucky Association; Buddy Banks 16th Region and Julian Tackett, Sports Information Director.

The meeting began with a welcome by Tom Mills, Commissioner. Following Mr. Mills was a short discussion of assignment of game officials. The primary significant complaint was the split-crew question when games were played between teams from different regions. After some discussion concerning the use of split crews, Mr. Wise recommended that split crews not be used during the regular season and recommended that if satisfactory contractual agreement cannot be reached on officials assignment, that a neutral crew of officials be assigned. The motion, made by Jack Hicks and seconded by Don Stacy, passed by a unanimous vote 10-0.

The business meeting then continued with a discussion of complaints received in the state office concerning officials, particularly with play-off officials. Some of the complaints were: chewing tobacco, use of snuff, non-uniformity of signals, etc. Mr. Wise addressed these complaints as did the assigning secretaries. Mr. Wise also reiterated that for the safety of officials and players, it is a problem when officials wear jewelry unnecessary to the game administration, and that exposed chains, bracelets, etc. must not be a part of an officials' uniform. The assigning secretaries agreed unanimously that the use of tobacco in any form would be a violation of the uniform and dress code and would be reported. Further violations could result in the assigning secretary removing the official from games. Following a lengthy discussion Don Metzger made a motion, seconded by Stan Steidel that deviations from proper mechanics or dress code by an official would be reported to the appropriate assigning secretary and a carbon copy be sent to Bill Wise. The official would then be notified of the violation. There will be a standard evaluation form drawn up for the purpose of reporting the above items in playoff contests. The motion passed 10-0.

In conjunction with the discussion in the above paragraph, Don Metzger suggested that the mechanics on kick-offs and extra points be changed to the old National Federation rules. After a discussion Shirley Watts made a motion that the mechanics remain as they were adopted by the 1988 meeting. The kickoff coverage is as follows: 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 is also understood that the Line Judge and the Linesman remain at

the hash marks until all players are in the proper position, then depart to the side of the field. The motion was seconded by Stan Steidel. The motion carried 9-1. It was also emphasized that straight National Federations mechanics are in effect for a four man crew.

The next topic of discussion was the rating of officials, the scratch system, etc. After a short discussion a motion was made by Shirley Watts, seconded by Joe Russell that the rating sheet and scratch system remain as it is at the present time. Motion carried 10-0.

A long and heated discussion of the present method of assigning officials to post season games, in particular, the four state championship games, was the next item of business. The present method of assigning officials involves Mr. Wise assigning the officials at his discretion. For the last several years, he has one crew from the Northern Kentucky Association, one crew from the Central Kentucky Association, one crew from the Kentuckiana Association and one crew at-large, chosen from the other seven associations. There were several suggestions from the assigning secretaries that they felt might be an improvement. After much discussion a motion was made by Shirley Watts, seconded by Stan Steidel that the present method continue to be used. The motion failed to pass by a margin of 4-6.

A motion was then made by Ray Canady, seconded by Joe Russell that a new method be used to assign play-off officials. The new plan would be in effect for three years on a trial basis and if after those three years the method proved unsatisfactory to the group, a new plan would then be discussed. The proposed method is as follows: Year 1 (1989)-one crew from the Western Kentucky, Big Eight, Mid-Kentucky and Kentuckiana Association; Year 2 (1990)- one crew from the Northern Kentucky, Central Kentucky, 13th and 14th Regions; Year 3 (1991)- one crew from the 15th and 16th Regions and the other two crews would be decided on at the 1991 Assigning Secretaries meeting. After a short discussion the motion passed by a margin of 9-1.

Mr. George Mercker, an attorney, gave a short presentation concerning legal protection for officials and the local associations. He also gave a short status report of recent lawsuits and problems with officials from this state and other states.

After a short question and answer session Joe Russell made a motion, seconded by Jack Goodman that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

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Coming in November . . .

- State Volleyball Results
- State Cross Country Results
- State Soccer Results
- Minutes of October Board Meeting

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**BE INFORMED!!
Read Your Athlete!!**

NEWS
RELEASEDALLAS TO HOST DECEMBER 10-13, 1989
NATIONAL ATHLETIC DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

The National Federation's 20th Annual National Conference of High School Directors of Athletics, will be held December 10-13, 1989, at the Hyatt Regency Dallas Hotel in Dallas, Texas. An attendance in excess of 2,000 athletic administrators, spouses and exhibitors is anticipated at the conference, which will also be the site for the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association.

Program Highlights

The featured speakers include **Zig Ziglar**, a nationally renowned motivational speaker and trainer, who will deliver the keynote address, "Winning is a Choice." He is rated by his peer group, as well as audiences everywhere, as one of the best speakers in the world. He has authored many best selling books including "See You At The Top", which has sold two million copies and is listed among the top best selling hard cover books of the last decade.

Gerald A. Purdy, President of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, will be the feature speaker at the Second General Session on Monday morning. He is the first assistant principal in the 74-year history of the NASSP to be elected president. His presentation, "There is no Bottom Line" underlines the important role that athletic directors play in the lives of young people and will address his personal concern that the need for extracurricular activities in a successful education program sometimes are overlooked by the major role players in the so-called "reform of education" movement.

Dr. Thomas Tulko, nationally known sports psychologist from San Jose State University, is the first speaker in the 20-year history of the conference, to be invited back for a third presentation. His address, "Building Character through Sports" at the Third General Session, is guaranteed to be provocative, flavored with humor and provide some guidelines for assessing the important role coaches play in molding kids into productive and confident achievers.

Other program speakers include **Dr. W. C. Newberry**, professor of educational philosophy and adolescent psychology at Southwest Texas State University, who will deliver the luncheon address, "Experience at Rockbottom." **Mark Mignella**, Legal Counsel for the Arizona Interscholastic Association, will conduct the Legal Seminar on "Litigation and Interscholastic Athletics." **Dr. Susan Dalerio**, research associate professor in the department of pharmacology at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, as well as an associate scientist at Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, will present a concurrent Steroid Seminar on "Health Effects of Anabolic Steroids for the Athlete".

Other Program Highlights

In addition to the general sessions, seminars and outstanding luncheon and banquet programs, the always popular Fellowship of Christian Athletes breakfast on Wednesday morning, will again feature a nationally known sports personality, **Norm Sonju**, general manager of the Dallas Mavericks NBA team, as the speaker.

Workshop Program Expanded to Four Sessions

In addition to the outstanding general sessions and seminars, a record total of 30 workshops and mini-session topics will be addressed during four workshop periods, with the first workshop period beginning on Sunday afternoon, December 10 at 3:30 p.m., prior to the traditional Opening General Session on Sunday evening at 7:30 p.m.

Conference Tours and Optional Activities

A variety of optional tours and special activities are planned for conference attendees and their spouses. In addition to several optional tours, spread out over four days, coordinated by Kaleidoscope Tours, there will be a special tour to Billy Bob's in Fort Worth on Saturday night, and shuttle buses to the historic West End Market Place on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

An optional Monday night "Texas Hoe-Down" is being planned for conference attendees that will feature a full Texas barbeque dinner, unlimited beverages, entertainment by the Texas Rhythm Band and "Gotta Dance" troupe, plus a special party favor.

Conference Fees

The conference activity fee, which includes all conference meal functions, is \$105 for current NIAAA members who register prior to November 15, and \$115 for all others. All conference registrations received from November 15-22 will be accepted only on a "space-available" basis and at a fee of \$135. No conference registrations will be accepted after November 22.

Room reservations at the Hyatt Regency Hotel are \$60 single and \$67 double, and must be processed through the National Federation, along with a conference registration form. Once the 900 rooms blocked at the Hyatt Regency have been filled, overflow reservations will be sent to the Sheraton Hotel and Towers.

Distribution of Conference Registration Material

Conference registration forms and hotel room reservation cards, as well as the optional tour order form, will be sent to all NIAAA members, and all athletic administrators who have attended one or more of the National Conferences during the past five years. All conference registration information, as well as exhibit material, can be obtained by contacting the National Federation, P.O. Box 20626, Kansas City, Missouri 64195; phone 816/464-5400.

SUPPORT 1989 KENTUCKY RED RIBBON CAMPAIGN OCTOBER 22-29



1989-90 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I



Publication Corrections

Rules Book - Page 84 - Play 8, 2nd line of Ruling - The score counts and the penalty in both (a) and (b) is enforced on the try as it is the succeeding spot.

Case Book - Page 5 - Play 8, 4th line change "illegal block" to "illegal use of hands."

SITUATION #1: A scrimmage kick by K1 is beyond the neutral zone when it contacts the Team K coach who is on the play field.

RULING: The ball becomes dead immediately and handled under provisions of the inadvertent whistle coverage. The unsportsmanlike foul on the coach does not have influence as to whether or not the procedure will be used. Since a kick became dead, the ball will be returned to the previous spot for a replay. The 15-yard penalty will be enforced from that spot. (4-2-23, 3a)

QUESTION: Is there any way it is R's ball at the dead ball spot?

SITUATION #2: R1 returns the kickoff to K's 5-yard line where his hit and fumbles. K2 attempts to recover the loose ball but instead he forces it into his own end zone. Players of both teams surround the ball but no one attempts to recover it. The covering official waits a few seconds and then sounds his whistle.

RULING: It is a safety. However, is K2 had not forced the ball into his own end zone it would have been touchdown when the ball became dead there. (8-2-2, 8-5-2b)

SITUATION #3: A1 runs off the field on the wrong side thinking he is the 12th player. Actually Team A has only 10 other players on the field. A1 remains out-of-bounds during the entire play.

RULING: No infraction has occurred. If A1 had returned during the play and touched the ball or hindered an opponent, it would have been illegal participation. (3-7-3, 9-6-1)

SITUATION #4: (a) At the end of 2nd down, Team A, who has been using a rubber football requests a leather ball, or (b) on 2nd play on 4th down, Team A requests a change from one leather ball to another leather ball.

RULING: The request by Team A is denied in both cases. If a team uses a rubber ball or a leather ball to start a series, it cannot change during the series. In addition, if the condition of the ball is satisfactory, a change of similar composition balls is not allowed during a series of downs. If the ball is wet or muddy etc. a change from leather to leather or from rubber to rubber could be made at any time. (1-3-2)

SITUATION #5: In the referee's inspection of the field he observes that all goal posts are padded. However, the padding is in the school colors of the home team. Is there any requirement regarding the color of the padding or of the crossbar or uprights?

RULING: The goal post padding may be of any color. The color of the crossbar and upright is not mandated; however, the crossbar and the upright above the crossbar shall be free of any decorative material except paint. It is permissible to have a wind directional streamer attached to the top of each upright. (1-2-7, 8)

SITUATION #6: Passer A1 is roughed by B1 but A1's throw to A2 is complete in B's end zone. During the down the coach of A is on the field protesting the roughing action by B1.

RULING: The two fouls do not result in a double foul since the foul by the coach is unsportsmanlike. If Team A declines the penalty for the roughing foul by B1, it is a touchdown. In that case, the penalty for the coach's foul will put the ball on B's 18-yard line for the try. (10-2-1, 10-4-1)

SITUATION #7: A1 taunts B1 immediately after catching a touchdown pass. The ball is spotted on B's 18 and K1's subsequent kick is good. During the try (a) R1 roughs holder K2, or (b) R1 kicks at K1 but misses.

RULING: In (a) K may accept the penalty and go for 2 points from R's 9-yard line. However, in (b) the score stands as the unsportsmanlike foul is enforced like a dead ball foul. The succeeding spot is the kickoff. (9-5-1, 10-4-1)

SITUATION #8: During the last timed down of the first half, A1 retreats to pass out of his own end zone and he is downed there. During the down there is holding in the end zone by (a) A2, or (b) by B1.

RULING: In (a) Team B would score 2 points whether the penalty is accepted or declined since the run ended in the end zone and the foul was in the end zone. If B accepts the penalty the period is extended with an untimed down and Team A must free kick to Team B. If B declines the penalty the half is ended. In (b) if the penalty is accepted it will be enforced from the goal line and the period is extended. If the penalty is declined the safety is scored and the first half is over. (3-3-1, 5-3)

SITUATION #9: Runner A1 advances from A's 20 to B's 40 when he is hit and fumbles. The loose ball bounces off several players and then contacts the Team B coach who came on the field during A1's run.

RULING: The ball becomes dead when it touches the coach. Team A may take the results of the play where A1 fumbled or ask to replay the down. In either case, the

penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul by the coach will be enforced from the succeeding spot (4-2-2a, 3b, 10-4-1)

SITUATION #10: Team A has only a head coach and one assistant coach. Prior to the game, the coach asks the referee whether one substitute could be in the 3-yard belt along with the two coaches. The coach would like to have either the offensive or defensive captain with him in this special area.

RULING: The request is denied. The 2-yard belt is specifically for coaches - no one else. If a substitute is in this area, unless entering or leaving the field, it is a foul. (9-8-3)

SITUATION #11: Immediately following Team A's successful (a) 1-point try, or (b) 2-point try, B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul.

RULING: An unsportsmanlike foul has no influence on whether a down will be replayed if the penalty is accepted. In both (a) and (b) the score stands and the penalty will be enforced on the free kick. (10-4-1)

SITUATION #12: In 4th and 10 at midfield, K1's scrimmage kick is muffed by R1 at R's 35 and it rebounds to K's 5 where K2 recovers and begins to advance but he is downed at his own 48-yard line.

RULING: First and 10 for K from K's 48-yard line. The touching by R1 beyond the line dictates it will be a new series for the team in possession when the down ends. (5-1-2e,f)

SITUATION #13: On an intended pass play, end A2 is confused and stays on the line and does not run his pass route. Interior lineman A2 goes downfield and the pass is touching in or behind the neutral zone. A2 was clearly downfield. A2 has the opponent's goal line. Since there wasn't an eligible offensive receiver in the area, is this simply an illegal pass and as such no pass interference restrictions would be in effect?

RULING: This play does not come under the illegal pass coverage regarding the purposeful incompleteness of a pass. The pass was obviously thrown to A2 even though he wasn't an eligible receiver. In addition, the illegal pass coverage is limited to touching in or behind the neutral zone. A2 was clearly downfield. A2 has committed one foul for being an ineligible illegally downfield and another for touching the pass. Touching the pass is interference. Team B has a choice of which penalty to accept. (7-5-2b, 10-2-3)

SITUATION #14: K1's punt is in flight over R's 10-yard line when R1 gives a fair catch while he is in his own end zone. In covering the kick, K1 inadvertently contact R1 while the kick is still in flight over R's end zone.

RULING: R1 cannot make a fair catch in the end zone and the signal has no influence in this situation. The contact by K1 is ignored unless it is unnecessary roughness, since no fair catch can be made in the end zone. (2-3-2, 6-5-5)

SITUATION #15: With 4th and goal from B's 6-yard line, A1 carries to the 3 where he is hit and fumbles. A2 intentionally kicks the loose ball into the end zone where A3 falls on it. A2 kicked the ball at the: (a) 2-yard line, or (b) 5-yard line.

RULING: If the penalty is declined in (a) or (b) the result is a touchdown. The illegal kick is part of a running play. In (a) the penalty is enforced from the 3-yard line which is the end of the run. In (b) the enforcement is from the spot of the kick as it is behind the end of the run. (9-7-1, 10-3)

SITUATION #16: A1 drops back to pass. A1's passing arm is moving forward when he is contacted by B1. The contact on A1's arm and shoulder cause the ball to come out of A1's hand. The ball (a) falls toward the ground where B2 falls on it, or (b) flies backward and is caught by B3, or (c) flies backward and is caught by moving A2.

RULING: The determination it is a forward pass was made when the arm was moving forward. In (a) it is an incomplete pass. In (b) it is an interception. In (c) it is an illegal pass. (2-22-4, 7-5-2c)

SITUATION #17: A1 is called for clipping B1 on the A's 1-yard line, however A1's feet are actually in his end zone when the contact is made. Is the penalty to be enforced with the end zone or the 1-yard line as the spot of the foul?

RULING: The foul occurred on the 1-yard line for purposes of penalty administration. (2-30-6)

SITUATION #18: A1 is guilty of a false start, however the covering official does not sound his whistle but he does drop his penalty marker. The down is allowed to begin and other fouls such as (a) holding, or (b) clipping, or (c) an unsportsmanlike act are committed. How is this situation administered?

RULING: Since the ball never became alive, the only fouls which would be penalized would be the false start and the unsportsmanlike act. (2-9-1e)

SITUATION #19: Team A is behind in the score as the 4th period is nearly over. On 3rd down A2 drops back to pass. A1 is under a heavy rush and intentionally grounds the ball with 2 seconds on the clock.

RULING: If B accepts the penalty the clock will start on the ready-to-play and the period will be extended with an untimed down in time expires before the snap. However, if B declines the penalty, the clock will be started on the ready-to-play and the game is over if time expires before the snap. (3-3a, 3-4-3h, 3-6-3)



1989 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II



SITUATION #20: Team A is trailing Team B 18 to 16. Team A is out of time-outs in the 4th period and the clock is running with 15 seconds remaining when the ball is snapped. A1 drops back and: (a) throws a backward pass out-of-bounds, or (b) throws a forward pass out-of-bounds; or (c) throws a forward pass incomplete rebounds.

RULING: In (a) the pass is legal and the clock will start when the ball is next snapped. In (b) and (c) the referee must judge whether the pass is illegal and if the pass was thrown incomplete purposely to conserve time. If illegal, then the clock will start on the ready-for-play. If the pass is not illegal, there is no foul and the clock will start when the ball is next snapped. (3-4-3n3-6-3)

SITUATION #21: K positions for a field-goal attempt from R's 25-yard line. K1's kick is low and in flight, strikes (a) R1, or (b) K2, at the 3 and the ball crosses above the crossbar and between the uprights.

RULING: It is a field goal in (a). However, in (b) it is a fair catch interference on K2 and no field goal can be scored even if the penalty is declined. In that case, the result of the play is a touchback. (6-5-5, 8-4-1b)

SITUATION #22: K1 punts from his own end zone on 4th and 25 from K's 10-yard line. The kick is short and R1 signals for a fair catch at the 25 but is interfered with by K2 at the 18. The kick goes out-of-bounds. R elected to take an awarded catch and have the penalty enforced from the spot of the foul. R1 advises the referee that they wish to free kick for a field-goal attempt.

RULING: The half-the-distance enforcement puts the ball on the 9-yard line for the free kick. R's free kick line will be 1-yard inside its end zone. (2-16-2.6-1-1.8-4-1a)

SITUATION #23: K1 punts from his 10 but the kick is short and R1 makes a fair catch at K's 30. R elects to snap the ball. Defensive pass interference is called on first down. Since enforcement takes the ball to the 15, may A now elect to free kick?

RULING: Yes, this is an option which R may elect since the foul occurred during the down following a fair catch or awarded fair catch. (6-5-3)

SITUATION #24: Following a fair catch on K's 30-yard line R elects to attempt a field goal by free kick. K1's attempt is successful but R1 roughs him. Enforcement of the penalty would put the ball at the 15. Could R refuse the score and snap from K's 15-yard line.

RULING: Yes, this is an option which R may wish to use. (6-5-3)

SITUATION #25: With 4th and 10 from B's 20, A1 drops deep and finally throws a forward pass from B's 40 which is caught by ineligible A2 at B's 22-yard line. A2 advances after the catch and is downed at the 15.

RULING: If B declines the penalty it will be B's ball at its own 15. If B accepts the penalty it will also be its ball, but they will have it at their own 45-yard line. Since the illegal pass penalty includes loss of down, Team B gets the ball as A is short of a first down. The penalty for A1's illegal pass is enforced from the end of his run - where he passed the ball. (7-5-2 Pen; 10-3-1b)

SITUATION #26: Team A's two-point try is successful following a touchdown as time expires in the 4th period. During the try which ties the score, B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul. An overtime period: (a) will, or (b) will not be played.

RULING: In (a) the penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul will be enforced from the succeeding spot to begin the overtime. However, in (b) the foul cannot be penalized as the game is over. (2-30-5, 10-4-1)

SITUATION #27: On 4th and 25 from R's 10, K1 is deep in the end zone waiting the snap and intends to punt. The snap is high but K1 is able to catch it. However after catching the ball K1 contacts the goal post padding.

RULING: The ball becomes dead immediately and a safety results. The padding is out-of-bounds. (4-2-2b; 8-5-2)

SITUATION #28: On a 4th down play inside B's 10, A lines up for an apparent field-goal attempt. The holder muffs the high snap and the ball sails over the head of the potential kicker. A2 does not try to recover the ball but instead he kicks the ball while it is in the air. The ground. The kicked ball travels over the cross bar and between the uprights.

RULING: Team A cannot score a field goal even if the penalty for the illegal kick is declined. If the penalty is accepted it is enforced from the spot the ball was kicked. If the penalty is declined, it is an automatic touchback and B's ball on the 20-yard line. (2-15-3, 17-1.8-4-1a)

SITUATION #29: A1 throws a forward pass into an area downhill about midway between the two wing officials. A2 dives in an attempt to catch the ball just above the ground. No official is able to get a clear view of the attempted catch. A2 jumps up holding the ball and acting as if he made a catch.

RULING: No catch. An incomplete pass must be ruled if no official saw the ball caught.

SITUATION #30: A1 is hit on B's 2-yard line and the ball rolls into the end zone. For some reason, no players of either team make any move to recover the loose ball. In error, the referee rules it a touchback and Team B completes a long on first down from its own 20. Following this play the coach of Team A requests a conference with the referee to discuss the touchback play.

RULING: The error cannot be corrected as it is too late to do anything about it after another down or play has been run. The time-out taken to discuss the error remains charged to Team A. (3-5-8)

SITUATION #31: Placekick holder K1 muffs the snap but is able to rise and catch the ball. K1 immediately drops to his knees and places the ball for K2's successful field goal.

RULING: The ball remains alive in this situation since K1 immediately returned to the ground with his knees. The exception for the placekick holder allows the ball to remain alive. (4-2-2aEx)

SITUATION #32: Following a touchdown, the ball is placed on the 3-yard line approximately midway between the sidelines. The referee declares the ball ready-for-play and a false start occurs when snapper A1 moves the ball after assuming a set position. The captain of Team A requests the referee to place the ball on the right inbounds mark following the penalty enforcement.

RULING: The referee shall honor the request of the captain. (4-3-5, 8-3-1)

SITUATION #33: It is 3rd and 6 from B's 40-yard line. A1 advances to B's 30 where B1 grabs A1's face protector in attempting to make the tackle. (a) A1 fumbles and A2 recovers and advances to B's 20, or (c) A1 pitches back to A2 who runs to the 5 where he is tackled. Where is the basic spot of enforcement if the penalty is accepted?

RULING: In (a) and (c) the basic spot is B's 30 as that is where the run ended when possession was lost either by fumbling or passing. In (b) the hand-off to A2 did not end the run. The run ended at B's 20 where A2 was tackled. (10-3-3)

SITUATION #34: Team A scores near the end of the 4th period and following an unsuccessful try trails by a single point. Team A attempts a short free kick with only 5 seconds left in the game. The free kick does not go the required 10 yards and is blown dead by the covering official when no player attempts to recover the ball. The ball is correctly awarded to R. When does the clock start?

RULING: The clock will be started on the snap. The clock never started during the look for the ball. (3-4-3a)

SITUATION #35: K1 punts on 4th down from K's 40-yard line. The kick is high and the wind holds it up. R1 attempts to catch the punt at midfield but the ball bounces off his hands and goes back behind the original line of scrimmage. K1 recovers the ball and throws a forward pass downhill toward K2. R1 interferes with K3 and the pass is incomplete.

RULING: The ball still belongs to K and it will be first down following the penalty enforced for the pass interference foul on R1. When a scrimmage kick is touched behind the line by R, the team in possession at the end of the down is awarded a new series. (5-1-2f)

SITUATION #36: The referee properly stops the clock when he notices A2 limping badly after being tackled. A1 tests the leg by bending it and running back and forth a few steps. A2 sits for a moment and is ready to continue play. The referee informs A1 that he must leave the field for one down. (a) A2 insists he can play and he argues with the referee, or (b) A1 uses vulgar language and profanity in repeating this intent to stay in the game.

RULING: In (a) delay of game penalty is assessed. In (b) an unsportsmanlike foul is charged. In either case, the fact A1 was penalized does not alter the fact he must be replaced for one down. Neither a foul or a time-out can "buy" the opportunity to remain in the game once the referee stops the clock for an apparent injury. (3-5-6e, 8-3-6-2f, 9-5-1a)

SITUATION #37: K's field-goal attempt from R's 35 is short and the ball bounces across the end line. During the unsuccessful kick, the coach of R is on the field loudly berating the official.

RULING: The penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul will be enforced from the 20-yard zone as it is the succeeding spot following the touchback. The penalty is enforced like a dead ball foul. The rods and chain are set and then the penalty is enforced to R's 10-yard line. It will be 1st and 20. (2-30-6, 10-4-1)

SITUATION #38: After the ball is marked ready for a free kick, the coach of Team A sends in a substitute. The substitute crosses through the neutral zone to get to his team's side of the 40-yard line. Is this an encroachment?

RULING: No. A substitute is allowed to pass through the neutral zone to become a player. The replaced player may also go to the sideline through the neutral zone without penalty. The encroachment restriction applies to players but not to a substitute or replaced player. (6-1-3, 4)

SITUATION #39: The Team A head coach has been charged with an unsportsmanlike foul in the first period for disrespectfully addressing an official. Thereafter, Team A has four coaches in the 2-yard coaches area between the team box and the sideline. Does the second foul result in the ejection of the head coach?

RULING: No. The first penalty for having more than three coaches in the restricted area is 5 yards. A second foul for the same infraction results in a 15-yard penalty, which coupled with the original foul, would result in ejection of the head coach. (9-8-3 Pen)



1989-90 NATIONAL FEDERATION SOCCER RULE INTERPRETATIONS



SITUATION #1: S1 reports to the scorer to replace A1. The referee beckons S1 onto the field and he/she enters A1 using abusive language when leaving the field and is disqualified. Does Team A play short?

RULING: No. A1 ceased to be a field player when S1 legally entered the field, even though A1 was not yet off the playing field. (3-3-1)

SITUATION #2: 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 he 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 #3: The ball crosses the touch line and Team A is awarded the throw-in. S1 quickly reports to the scorer and requests 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 #4: An official awards a penalty kick to Team A after a player on Team B commits 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 to 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 #5: 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 #6: 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 allowed 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 #7: Team A is awarded a penalty kick. A1 is injured on the play, and must leave the game. (a) S2 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 #8: Player A1 is disqualified for committing a serious foul play. Depending on where the foul occurs, the game is restarted with (a) a direct free kick, or (b) a penalty kick. The coach for Team A requests that he/she be able to substitute.

RULING: In (a), legal. Team A must play on eplayer short because of the disqualification of A1, but substitution is allowed for any of the remaining players on either team. In (b), illegal. The only substitutions permitted when the game is stopped for a penalty kick are for injured or cautioned players. (3-3-3)

SITUATION #9: As the officials enter the field of play, the head referee observe 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 officials' 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: Team B has a shirt which is light blue in color. Team B's goalkeeper has a darker shade blue shirt on. The coach of Team A demands that the goalkeeper B change his shirt. The referee declines to require the change.

RULING: Legal. It is the responsibility of the officials to check the shirt color of the goalkeepers.

If the officials tell the shirts of the team members and the goalkeeper are contrasting colors, there needs to be no change of the goalkeeper's shirt. (4-1-1)

SITUATION #12: The ball, last controlled by Team A, goes out of bounds. The referee wrongly indicates a throw-in in Team A's direction. Player A throws the ball and the referee realizes the mistake and immediately stops play and awards a throw-in to Team B.

RULING: Legal. The correctable error provision does not prevent immediate common sense correction of obvious mistakes. (5-1-2)

SITUATION #13: 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. (7-3-1-1)

SITUATION #14: 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 #15: 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 and off the field of play 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 #16: 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 #17: An assistant coach for Team A is seated in the bleachers communicating with the head coach via a walkie-talkie. The head referee informs them they must discontinue this practice.

RULING: The official is correct. Excessive coaching aids are not permitted. (12-8-1)

SITUATION #18: 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 the game is remaining to supervise the team. The head referee then terminates the game.

RULING: Legal. (12-8-3)

SITUATION #19: 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. (12-8-3 Penalty)

SITUATION #20: 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 #21: Player A1 takes a goal kick (or any free kick from within his/her own penalty area) and passes the ball toward A2 who is positioned just outside the penalty area. As soon as the ball is played, opponent B1 cuts through the penalty area to challenge A2 for the ball.

RULING: Illegal. B1 must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is played and until the ball leaves the penalty area. The official shall order the kick to be retaken. (13-3-1, 16-1-2)

SITUATION #22: While making a throw-in, player A2 steps on the touchline as the ball is properly placed.

RULING: Legal. (15-3-1)

SITUATION #23: Defender A2 takes a position on the touchline at the point indicated by the official for Team B to take the throw-in. When the thrower takes a position directly in front of A2, A2 stands still and remains facing the thrower. The official does not caution A2.

RULING: Legal. (15-1-4)

SITUATION #24: 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 #25: 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 and 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)



1989-90 NATIONAL FEDERATION CHEERLEADING RULE INTERPRETATIONS

SITUATION #1: When performing a split drop, a cheerleader (a) jumps into the air and immediately drops to the floor in a split position; (b) is lowered from a suspended split to a split position on the floor by the bases

RULING: (a) Illegal. (b) Legal

SITUATION #2: A cheerleading squad performs a thigh pitch in which three people are used as follows: Two catchers facing each other, and a spotter positioned at the head and shoulders of the top person.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: A thigh pitch is always illegal regardless of how many spotters or catchers are used

SITUATION #3: A pyramid is performed with the top person sitting on the shoulders of a base who is sitting on the knee of a third person.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: The top person must be supported by a base or bases who are in direct, weight-bearing contact with the cheering surface.

SITUATION #4: A stunt is performed in which each of the top people, who are cradled by bases standing in single file formation, is tossed to the base behind her original base.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: All tosses must be cradles by at least two of the original bases.

SITUATION #5: A top who is in a suspended split position between two bases raises her arms above her head

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: Suspended splits require constant hand-to-hand contact between the top and the bases.

SITUATION #6: A base who is grasping a top's waist, then tosses her upward. The top performs a straddle toe touch, then the base assists her landing by grasping her at the waist.

RULING: Legal.

SITUATION #7: A double-base extension to a cradle is not considered a toe toss or pitch.

RULING: Correct.

SITUATION #8: A shoulder stand to a single-base cradle must have an additional spotter at the head and shoulders area when the top person is cradled.

RULING: Correct.

SITUATION #9: A cheerleader squad performs the following (a) sailor with no spotter in addition to the base, (b) shoulder stand to cartwheel dismount with constant contact with a spotter; (c) pull up from the cheering surface to a cradle with no additional spotter.

RULING: (a) Illegal because a sailor begins as an extension, thus requiring a spotter; (b) legal because there is constant contact making it a type of suspended roll; (c) legal, the stunt is performed below shoulder level so it does not require an additional spotter.

SITUATION #10: A cheerleader leans forward directly into a (a) Swedish fall, (b) forward roll.

RULING: (a) legal. (b) Illegal. A forward roll cannot be performed directly from an upright stand or jump without first bearing most of the weight on the hands/feet.

SITUATION #11: A cheerleader performs the following of the inside thighs of two bases: (a) horizontal rotation without constant hand-to-hand contact; (b) horizontal rotation with constant hand-to-hand contact; (c) vertical rotation without constant hand-to-hand contact.

RULING: (a) Illegal, (b) and (c) are legal.

COMMENT: (a) is a free-falling flip, (b) is a suspended roll and (c) involves vertical rotation (twist).

SITUATION #12: The following stunts require an additional spotter: (a) torch, (b) liberty, (c) chair, (d) needle.

RULING: (a) and (d) incorrect, these are not extensions; (b) and (c) correct.

SITUATION #13: A player on Team B is injured on the tackle in a football game and is unable to return to his feet after the play. The game officials call a time-out for the injury which delays play. To keep the crowd interested, the cheerleaders for Team A begin a cheer before the status of the injured player is known.

RULING: Cheerleaders should not cheer when an opposing player is injured.

COMMENT: Cheering from either squad should not be resumed until the game officials have signaled to continue play. (Guidelines for Cheerleaders, When Not To Cheer — 3)

SITUATION #14: During a volleyball match a group of students from the host school attempt to disconcert the opposing team players by yelling directly at the players and participating in questionable cheers. The cheerleaders talk to their fellow students. Upon continued disruptive behavior the cheerleaders immediately contact their school administrator to assist in resolving the situation of poor sportsmanship.

RULING: Proper course of action.

COMMENT: In some cases, it may be more advisable for the cheerleaders to go directly to the administrator. Proper procedures should be developed at the local school and both cheerleaders and school administrators should be clear on the procedure. (Guidelines for Cheerleaders, Sportsmanship — 7)

SITUATION #15: The varsity cheerleading squad, when practicing motions and stunts, regularly practice in front of the glass trophy case in a hallway to view their reflections to perfect their skills.

RULING: All practice sessions should be held in a suitable location which does not present risk of injury. Building stunts should not be executed in an area where a loss of balance may result in collision with glass, walls, etc.

COMMENT: The practicing of motions in front of a mirror from the floor level may be appropriate if adequate space is available.

SITUATION #16: The squad executes two should-sit stunts with the cheerleaders involved being adjacent to one another. Centered directly behind these stunts, a shoulder stand is executed. Upon cue, the top of the shoulder stand places one hand on the shoulder of each top of the two shoulder-sit stunts and vaults over these girls to be caught by two bases.

RULING: Illegal stunt. The top from the shoulder stand becomes the third level as she utilizes the second level of the should sit stunts as her base of support during the vault. (Recommended Cheerleader Safety Guidelines 0 6)

SITUATION #17: A cheerleader who performs a Swedish fall, is told this is illegal because it is a drop.

RULING: Incorrect. Note: The Swedish fall is legal primarily because the fall is effectively absorbed with the flexion of the arms.

SITUATION #18: From a thigh stand, the base pops the top person into a single cradle catch without a spotter for the head and shoulders.

RULING: Legal. Single cradle catches in which the top person is coming from below the shoulder level of the base do not require a spotter.

SITUATION #19: A cheer squad performs knee drops in unison. Their fingers touch just prior to their knees coming in contact with the cheering surface.

RULING: Illegal. Note: Even though the hands/feet touched first, the rule states that the hands are to bear most of the weight to break the impact of the drop.

SITUATION #20: During a football game, the home cheerleading squad uses tables at the sidelines to perform stunts so they are more visible to the crowd.

RULING: Illegal. Apparatus that increases the height of a stunt is not allowed.

SITUATION #21: During a fast break action in a basketball game, several cheerleaders perform back handspring down the sidelines.

RULING: Illegal. Gymnastics skills cannot be performed during a live ball situation at a basketball or volleyball game.

SITUATION #22: A pyramid is formed using a double base and one top person standing in each base's cupped hands. The top person is then popped to an extension and immediately dropped into a cradle catch.

RULING: Illegal unless there is an active spotter in addition to the two bases.

SITUATION #23: A squad performs the same double-base extension with the addition of a spotter who assists in the pop then steps back to become a spotter.

RULING: Legal. A spotter may assist in the building of a pyramid/partner stunt, but then shall not be involved in anything but spotting.

SITUATION #24: A cheer squad is wearing hair clips with a hard plastic figure of their team mascot attached to the clip.

RULING: Although it is possible for this type of hair device to be safe, it is more likely that this type of hair clip would be hazardous to the other cheerleaders so would be illegal.

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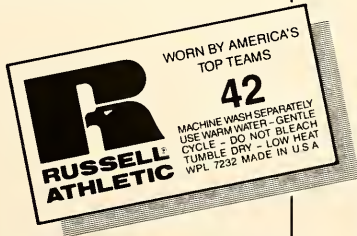
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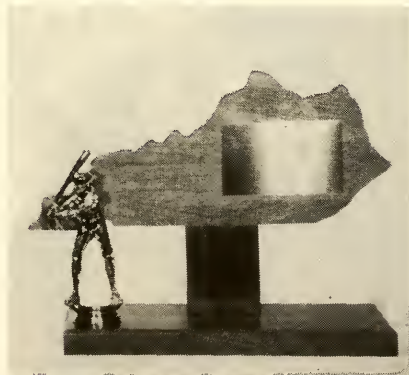


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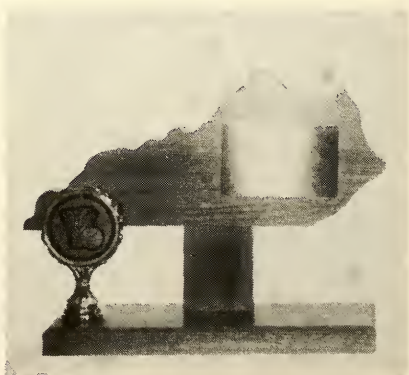
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