



2006-2007 KHSAA WRESTLING RULES CLINIC

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SECTION I ADMINISTRATIVE RULES / BYLAWS AND TOURNAMENT RULES REVIEW

1) **Bylaw Review**

Bylaw 6 - Transfer Rule

Beginning in 2007-2008, students who have represented a high school at any level while not yet enrolled in grade 9 who then do not enroll at that particular high school are ineligible for one year.

Bylaw 9 - Eligibility

Make certain you know that students who are not eligible to play in next game cannot practice [exception: sportsmanship]

Bylaw 10 - Recruitment

Refer ALL students and/or parents to school administration. Coaches, do not give tours, walk thoughts, information, etc. to unenrolled students.

Restrictions also apply to current parents of players and other boosters.

2) **Tournament Rules Clarifications and Other Reminders**

Once entries have been made, and injury / illness substitutions are made, there can be no change in the bracketing at the Regional Meet.

DISQUALIFICATION

Officials must report using www.khsaa.org within 24 hours
Schools respond to officials report
No player eligible until reinstated.

POSTSEASON

Part II test will be mailed to all officials.
NF Part II Exam to be administered between December 1 and December 15 (inclusive)
Officials must score 80 for postseason
Only officials who were not required to pay a late fee will be eligible for postseason unless there simply are not enough officials.

KHSAA POSTSEASON ASSIGNMENTS

1. The KHSAA will assign ALL postseason officials to region and state tournaments.
2. The role of any employed Assigning Secretary working for a single policy board ends with the last regular season match.

BOARD OF CONTROL PAY SCALE FOR WRESTLING OFFICIALS

REGULAR SEASON

The fee shall \$40 per standard dual match.
For a double dual, the fee shall be \$70 per official.
For a tri-meet, the fee shall be \$90 per official.
For a quad, which must use a minimum of two officials, the fee shall be \$90 per official.
For a one-day 16-person bracket tournament, the fee shall be \$160 per official.
For a two-day, 24-person bracket tournament, the fee shall be \$220 per official and for a two-day, 32-person bracket, the fee shall be \$245 per official.

3) **Weight Management Clarifications, Changes and Reminders**

Must use NWCA online program (www.nwcaonline.com).
Program is free for all Kentucky Wrestling Schools through grant and sponsorship secured by NWCA.
All assessors must be updated
Hydration Requirement now 1.025

Bylaw 25 - Limitation of Seasons

Know the scrimmage restrictions. Two three-hour periods after first day of practice [July 15]
See complete Bylaw attached/

Bylaw 26

June 25 to July 9, stay away from your players.
No school funds or equipment used.

Bylaw 27

All coaches must have 64 hours college credit unless employed in a district which has an emergency exception to the substitution requirements through EPSB.
Not a new rule, actually came into place in early 1990s.
Often ignored or not applied. Extreme Liability for schools.

Fees for other meet formats not mentioned shall be negotiated with the local official(s) by the school. The host school is responsible for the full complement of officials but shall work with the local assigning secretary if one is retained by the local policy board. The local regional policy board may approve a supplement for incidental expenses such as travel and mileage.

POST SEASON

Only officials licensed with the Kentucky High School Athletic Association may officiate in the regional or state meet. The Commission shall assign all officials to region and state competitions. Only a Level 2 or 3 official may officiate the regional or state tournament. Exceptions must be approved by the Commission.
Regional tournament officials shall be paid a fee of \$150.00. In the case where an official is required to travel outside of the local assigning area by virtue of the assignments, the fee shall be increased by \$5 per person. The crew of officials may paid a mileage allowance for one car based on the mileage submitted to and approved by the manager.

State tournament officials shall be paid a predetermined rate per session based on the format of the tournament. Additional postseason allowances for lodging, etc. shall be at the discretion of the tournament manager and must be approved by the Commissioner.

OTHER

Revised Medical Form Wvr111.doc or Wvr111.pdf
KHSAA web site, <http://www.khsaa.org/>
Clinician Email - jtackett@khsaa.org
Wrestling Coaches Listserve - to sign up
<http://www.uky.edu/Education/khsaalists.html>

Old Excel spreadsheets WILL NOT be accepted.
Testing Must be Completed after October 15 and prior to first competition

4) Corresponding Dates

State Tournament, Tentatively set for Frankfort, 2006 and 2007

Clarification on Substitutions/Roll-ups at State Tournament

KHSAA STANDARDIZED SCHEDULING CALENDAR - WRESTLING

School representatives scheduling wrestling contests over the next several seasons can use the following comparative corresponding date chart to determine the applicable playing week of the season.

Week	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
State	2/12-2/18 [33]	2/11-2/17 [33]	2/10-2/16 [33]	2/15-2/21 [33]	2/14-2/20 [33]
Region	2/5-2/11 [32]	2/4-2/10 [32]	2/3-2/9 [32]	2/8-2/14 [32]	2/7-2/13 [32]
Week 11	1/29-2/2/4 [31]	1/28-2/3 [31]	1/27-2/2 [31]	2/1-2/7 [31]	1/31-2/6 [31]
Week 10	1/22-1/28 [30]	1/21-1/27 [30]	1/20-1/26 [30]	1/25-1/31 [30]	1/24-1/30 [30]
Week 9	1/15-1/21 [29]	1/14-1/20 [29]	1/13-1/19 [29]	1/18-1/24 [29]	1/17-1/23 [29]
Week 8	1/8-1/14 [28]	1/7-1/13 [28]	1/6-1/12 [28]	1/11-1/17 [28]	1/10-1/16 [28]
Week 7	1/1-1/7 [27]	12/31-1/6 [27]	12/30-1/5 [27]	1/4-1/10 [27]	1/3-1/9 [27]
Week 6	12/25-12/31 [26]	12/24-12/30 [26]	12/23-12/29 [26]	12/28-1/3 [26]	12/27-1/2 [26]
Week 5	12/18-12/24 [25]	12/17-12/23 [25]	12/16-12/22 [25]	12/21-12/27 [25]	12/20-12/26 [25]
Week 4	12/11-12/17 [24]	12/10-12/16 [24]	12/9-12/15 [24]	12/14-12/20 [24]	12/13-12/19 [24]
Week 3	12/4-12/10 [23]	12/3-12/9 [23]	12/2-12/8 [23]	12/7-12/13 [23]	12/6-12/12 [23]
Week 2	11/27-12/3 [22]	11/26-12/2 [22]	11/25-12/1 [22]	11/30-12/6 [22]	11/29-12/5 [22]
Week 1	11/20-11/26 [21]	11/19-11/25 [21]	11/18-11/24 [21]	11/23-11/29 [21]	11/22-11/28 [21]
1st Contest	11/21/05 [21]	11/20/06 [21]	11/19/06 [21]	11/24/07 [21]	11/23/08 [21]
Practice	10/15	10/15	10/15	10/15	10/15

Due to facility conflicts for swimming, the contest dates in swimming are only set one year in advance. Efforts will be made in future years to avoid a conflict between the State Wrestling Tournament and the State Swimming Meet.

Numbers in parenthesis refer to the National Federation Corresponding Date Master Chart

Schools should be mindful that these dates serve as a guide, but do not supercede the Limitation of Seasons with respect to starting dates and limits of games.

SECTION II - 2006-07 PLAYING RULE CHANGES AND RULES EMPHASIS

HYDRATION AND BODY FAT TESTING (1-3): The rules revision contains the components that are needed to provide a comprehensive weight management plan to assist in reducing the risk of excessive weight loss. The rule also allows state associations the flexibility to develop a program tailored to the needs of their states. (The committee passed this change at its 2005 meeting to be in effect with the 2006-07 season.)

HEAD COACHES TO MEET WITH REFEREE (3-1-4e): This change clarifies that each teams head coach shall meet with the referee to make certain everyone exhibits good sportsmanship throughout the contest.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION FOR TECHNICAL AND POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS HOLD (3-2-2a): Any time a violation occurs and it observed by the assistant referee, it should be communicated to the referee.

REFEREE AND ASSISTANT REFEREE CONFERENCE (3-2-21): When it becomes necessary for the referee and assistant referee to confer, the conference shall be held away from the scoring table. This will allow discussion without interference.

UNDERGARMENT RESTRICTIONS MODIFIED (4-1-ic): The original purpose of the rule was to limit clothing items that were loose-fitting. With the advent of new products, this is no longer the case.

SITUATION 1: A 103-pound wrestler reports to the mat with an undergarment extending beyond the leg of the singlet to just above the knee. The undergarment [a] is multi-colored and unadorned; [b] is a single, solid color with the school mascot on it; [c] is a single, solid color and unadorned, but is loose around one thigh or [d] is a single, solid color different from the singlet and is tight-fitting as well as unadorned. **RULING:** The undergarment is legal in [d]. The undergarment is illegal in [a], [b] and [c].

285-POUND WEIGHT CLASS (4-4-4): Student-athletes are bigger than they were when the limit of 275 pounds was set in 1987. There is a segment of the high school athletic population that will now be encouraged to participate.

ADDITIONAL NEAR-FALL POINTS CLARIFIED (5-11-2f-i): The rule has apparently not been clearly communicated. This change should eliminate any misunderstanding of the intent of the stoppage rule.

REPORTING TO THE TABLE (5-18-2): The previous definition indicated a match started with the action of the first period. This change was necessary to support the current interpretation of penalizing a wrestler who reports to compete and is improperly equipped.

SITUATION 2: Wrestler A is to report to the scorer's table first and does so. Upon doing so, the referee notices A's uniform is illegal. The referee awards Wrestler B a match point, charges A with an injury time-out and indicates to A that the illegal uniform must be corrected within 1 1/2 minutes or the match will be forfeited. **RULING:** This is the correct procedure.

COMPETITOR CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN WITHOUT BEING DISQUALIFIED (6-2-2): This change was necessary to clearly state that the weight class is forfeited and the wrestler withdrawn is disqualified from further competition in that dual match.

ERROR CORRECTION (6-6-4a1 & 6-6-5a1): The coaches and their scorekeepers have the responsibility to recognize scoring errors as they occur. It is unfair to attempt a reconstruction of what transpired in a previous period, if it is questioned in a subsequent period.

SITUATION 3:

6.6.4 SITUATION A: During a match, the official scorer fails to record a 2-point reversal for Wrestler A which occurred near the end of the third period. The error is detected under the following circumstances: [a] prior to the completion of the next match; [b] prior to the wrestler/coach leaving the mat area; [c] within 30 minutes of the conclusion of that match; [d] prior to the start of the next match, except the wrestler did leave the mat area.

RULING: In [a], [c], and [d] this would not be a correctable error. In [b] this would be a correctable error as it was done prior to the wrestler/coach leaving the mat area.

6.6.4 SITUATION B: In a dual meet Team A was awarded four points for a forfeit instead of six points. Is this an error that can be corrected? **RULING:** This is an error involving the recording of team scoring and may be corrected within 30 minutes after the conclusion of wrestling. This would be true for both dual meets and tournaments.

6.6.4 SITUATION C: Wrestler A is guilty of flagrant misconduct during a match. The referee disqualifies A and awards B six team points due to the flagrant misconduct. The official scorer does not record a two-point team deduction against Team A. Is this a correctable error? **RULING:** This would be a correctable error because it does not involve a match score. It could be corrected within 30 minutes from the conclusion of wrestling.

6.6.4 SITUATION D: [a] A 3-point near fall is recorded as a 2-point near fall; [b] A takedown straight to the back and a near fall signaled with points only recorded for a near fall; [c] A reversal at the end of a period that was not recorded; [d] The wrong team points were recorded (example: The official scorer gives three team points instead of four team points for a major decision); [e] The official scorer did not subtract points for flagrant misconduct or misconduct from one of the teams. **RULING:** In [a], [b] and [c], these are examples of errors in match score that can be corrected if made prior to the start of the next period; in [d] and [e], these are the only errors that could be corrected within 30 minutes of the completion of the dual meet.

OVERTIME PROCEDURE ALTERED (6-7-1): The previous procedure was perceived to be unfair. During the 2005-06 season, several states experimented with the rule and the results were positive.

Rule 6-7 OVERTIME

Art.1...When the contestants are tied at the end of the three regular periods, they will wrestle overtime. Overtime will consist of a one-minute sudden victory period, and if needed, two thirty-second tiebreakers. If the score remains tied at the end of the two 30-second tiebreakers, a 30-second ultimate tiebreaker shall take place. The procedure will be:

- a. no rest between the regulation match and the sudden victory period;
- b. wrestlers in the neutral position;
- c. the wrestler who scores the first point(s) will be declared the winner; if no winner is declared by the end of the sudden victory period, then the following procedure will be used:
 1. two 30-second Tiebreaker Periods will be wrestled to completion and score kept as in the regular match.
 2. the referee shall flip a disk to determine which wrestler has the choice of starting position for the first tiebreaker period;
 3. the wrestler who has choice in the first tiebreaker period may select top, bottom, or defer the choice to the opponent;
 4. at the conclusion of the first 30 second tiebreaker period, the opponent will have the choice of positions as stated in 3;
 5. whichever wrestler has scored the most points in the two 30-second Tiebreaker Periods will be declared the winner;
 6. if the score is tied at the end of the two 30-second Tiebreaker Periods, the referee shall flip a disk to determine which wrestler has the choice of starting

position for the ultimate tiebreaker will be granted to the wrestler who scored the first point(s) in the regulation match; if no points were scored in the regulation match, the referee shall flip a disk to determine which wrestler has the choice [points for double-stalling or simultaneous penalties shall be considered as no points for the purpose of the ultimate tiebreaker choice];

7. the wrestler who has choice for the ultimate tiebreaker may select top, bottom, or defer the choice to the opponent;
8. the wrestler who scores the first point(s) during the ultimate tiebreaker will be declared the winner. If no scoring occurs during the ultimate tiebreaker, the offensive wrestler will be declared the winner and one match point shall be added to the offensive wrestler's score.

d fall terminates the Overtime or Tiebreaker Period.

SITUATION 4:

***6.7.1 SITUATION C:** The score at the end of the first period is 8-8. The match ends tied, 16-16. The referee immediately starts the wrestlers in a neutral position; no points are scored in the 1-minute overtime or at the end of the two, 30-second tiebreaker periods. The match remains tied. To give the correct wrestler the choice of position for the ultimate tiebreaker, the referee consults with the official scorer and discovers that the official scorer failed to circle the first point(s) scored in the regulation match. After consulting with both schools' scorekeepers, no one agrees as to who scored the first point(s). Who should receive the choice of position? **RULING:** The choice for position is awarded to the wrestler who scores the first point(s) in the regulation match. The official scorer is responsible for circling the first point(s), in this situation, the referee must make a determination as to who has choice based on his recall, in an effort to avoid conflicts of this kind, it is imperative that the referee instructs the scorer before the meet as to the proper scoring procedure. (3-1-2; 3-1-12; 3-3-1 b)

GRASPING FINGERS (7-1-4): The pulling back of fingers has been clarified to indicate the act of grasping is not an automatic violation.

RAKING OF THE FACE (7-1-5): There has been an increase of action around the head and face. This addition is intended to reduce the possibility of injuries, especially to the eyes.

FLEEING THE MAT (7-3-2): The term "fleeing" has been used to describe a wrestler intentionally leaving the wrestling mat. This addition assists a new official/coach with a more definitive definition.

STOPPING TO PENALIZE FOR STALLING (8-1-2c): Last year, the rule was changed to apply to a similar situation when a warning was issued. This change indicates the match will not be stopped to award a point(s) for stalling. This makes the situation consistent when warning or penalizing.

SITUATION 5: The defensive wrestler comes to a standing position with the offensive wrestler in the rear position. The offensive wrestler makes no attempt to release or take the opponent to the mat. Should the match be stopped [a] to warn or [b] to penalize the offensive wrestler? **RULING:** No, the match shall not be stopped when warning or penalizing in this situation.

SECTION III - EDITORIAL CHANGES AND PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

OTHER EDITORIAL CHANGES -

- 3-1-4e - Requirement that pre-match meeting with captains must be conducted with the head coach (not assistant);
- 3-2-2a - Clarify assistant referee role with technical violations and potentially dangerous holds;

- 7-1-4 - Clarified that grasping the thumb is not the same as pulling back the thumb in terms of an illegal hold;
- 7-3-2 - Clarified that there can be no technical violation of fleeing the mat if near fall points have been earned.

SECTION IV - POINTS OF EMPHASIS

Unnecessary Force and Slams — A crossface, forearm, elbow, knee and foreheads are too often used with unnecessary force. A crossface is always marginal because it uses a degree

of force to the side of the head, neck and too often the face of the opponent when applied.

Forearms and elbows with dropping force to the back of the

head or neck, a forehead or knee to the spine area with an arm bar tend to be methods of punishment as opposed to a method of turning your opponent. Officials must focus on the degree of force applied and caution or penalize the applier when the action goes beyond normal aggressiveness.

A slam is illegal. There is no such thing as a legal slam. A slam can occur from any wrestling position. If the opponent is lifted off the mat and not returned to the mat safely without force, a slam shall be called. A slam does not have to result in an injury to be called illegal. Officials are required to make this call when it occurs. They cannot take time to think about this call. You can always second guess judgment when you have time to think about it.

Weigh-ins — Wrestling is the only sport that matches opponents by weight so that the competitors can show the skills they have perfected during practice. The rules provide some built-in regulations to minimize risks. Below are some reminders for making weigh-ins less stressful.

First, a competitor has a minimum and maximum weight that must be adhered to in order to compete at a particular weight class. This means that all competitors must be in the designated weigh-in area at the prescribed time and must address the scale when their weight class is called. Prior to the start of weigh-ins, coaches and wrestlers should determine the potential weight class(es) for which the wrestler might wish to compete. Once a weight class has closed for weigh-in purposes, a competitor cannot go down a weight class. **EXAMPLE:** Wrestler A addresses the scale when the 135-pound weight class is called. The actual, recorded weight is 129 pounds. Prior to the beginning of the meet, the coach of Team A requests that Wrestler A be allowed to compete in the 130-pound weight class.

RULING: The wrestler cannot compete in the 130 pound weight class. The wrestler did not address the scale prior to the 130-pound weight class weigh-ins closing. At this time, the wrestler may only compete in the 135-pound class even though the actual weight was 129 pounds.

Once a weight class has been called and all competitors have had the opportunity to address the scale for that class, and once the next class is called, only those competitors who weighed in for the previous class are eligible to compete in that class. This interpretation does not preclude a coach from weighing in multiple competitors at a weight class and then selecting, at a later time, the competitor who will represent his/her school in a particular class. It also does not restrict a competitor from competing in the next higher weight class, if the actual weight permits the move [1-2-5; 4-4-2]. This means that once a competitor commits to a class, the option to compete at a lower class has ended when the next class is called [4-5-2].

Second, the grooming standard requires the hair to meet certain length and abrasive standards. It cannot be assumed that the competitor's hair meets the standard, if it is not in its natural state. All competitors must meet this standard or wear a rule appropriate cover. This cover must also be brought to the weigh-in for the referee's approval. Facial hair must also adhere to the listed standard. If the competitor chooses not to meet the standard, the facial hair may also be covered with a rule-appropriate covering. Also, the checking of fingernails is a must to reduce the possibility of

injury to ones opponent.

Third, the wrestlers must be free of any communicable skin condition that might make it inadvisable to compete. Special attention needs to be given to this rule as MRSA is a major concern. The wrestler must weigh-in with no more than a suitable undergarment. This will expedite the visual skin inspection by the officials. Should a questionable skin condition be present, coaches must provide appropriate documentation as directed by their state association, from a physician as to the clearance of the condition. Each state association sets the requirements for timeframes and forms used to satisfy this rule. **REMINDER:** The covering of communicable skin conditions does not meet the intent of the rule. The competitor must be clear of any communicable skin condition.

The weigh-in process is much simpler than before and will only be enhanced by officials, coaches and wrestlers following guidelines for managing weight, following established grooming standards and applying the necessary steps to being skin disorder free.

Wrestler's Uniform — The NFHS rule defines the parameters required to meet the definition of a legal uniform. It is imperative that officials, during the premeet conference or prior to the wrestler reporting, inspect all equipment worn to ensure that each piece meets the parameters outlined in the rule.

While the cut of the singlet may vary among manufacturer, it must meet the defined parameters. A singlet cut below the armpits in the front and/or back is not legal by NFHS rules. Special attention should be directed at the cut under the arms on the singlet. The cut shall not be more than one-half of the distance between the armpit and the belt line.

In addition to the singlet, the shoe must reach above the ankles and laces, if applicable, should be secured in an acceptable fashion. Ear guards should be inspected for wear and to ensure that a proper locking device will prohibit it from coming off or turning during the match.

Socks — In some situations, the referee may not be present to conduct weigh-ins and therefore, it is even more imperative that the referee perform the premeet duties upon arrival at the site prior to the start of the match. Many situations involving special equipment can be corrected and possible delays and penalties can be avoided if performed accurately.

Excessive sock length has become a concern due to the fact an advantage could be gained by the wearer.

Rule 4 describes what wrestlers are required to wear and also many items that are optional. Socks are not mentioned as a requirement and, therefore, are to be considered as special equipment. Any equipment that prevents an opponent from applying legal holds is not to be permitted. Socks, if taken to an extreme, can be considered a disadvantage to an opponent. Height, thickness or tightness can result in creating an advantage. If, in the opinion of the referee, socks could pose a disadvantage, they could be ruled illegal and would have to be corrected before the wrestler takes the mat. The referee has the authority to rule on any special equipment, and during the premeet inspection each team must be made aware of any situations that do not meet the special equipment guidelines.

SECTION V - PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Rule Books Corrections

6-6-4a (1): Change must be made not later than start of next bout in a dual meet. [cannot extend correction time by simply staying in corner

SECTION VI OTHER EMPHASIS AND NOTES FOR COACHES AND OFFICIALS

THE MODEL WRESTLING OFFICIAL

This article and series of notes is prepared as a guide to help wrestling officials identify some of the factors that would distinguish them as a top rated official. The following is offered as a partial listing of the traits a model wrestling official would possess. This is reprinted with permission from the Kansas State High School Activities Association.

This article will cover several sections, including sections devoted to:

MECHANICS
DEMEANOR
KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES
JUDGEMENT
MATCH CONTROL
STALLING
OFFICIAL PRE-MATCH CHECKLIST
THE ASSISTANT REFEREE

MECHANICS

[Positioning, Anticipation, Movement, Signals, Match Procedures and Verbal Communication]

Positioning

The good wrestling official must be in position to carry out their responsibilities and to see what is happening. The model official should always be in position to:

1. stop action in situations where an illegal hold is used;
2. stop potential dangerous holds/situations from becoming illegal holds or situations in which a wrestler is injured;
3. see the action;
4. make the appropriate calls;
5. see near fall and fall situations;
6. protect wrestlers when going out-of-bounds yet still be in position to see points earned while a wrestler is in bounds or finishes action with feet inbounds.

The model official always works the match at an appropriate distance from the action. He is close to the action when it is necessary to be close and far enough away in times of action so that they do not interfere with the action. The official, in most situations, needs to be far enough away from the wrestlers to have a good overall view of the wrestlers and the action.

The model official should always walk the wrestlers back to the center of the mat from out-of-bounds situations. The official should keep the wrestlers in front of him as he walks them back to the center of the mat. The official should work to the "short side" of the mat, i.e., the side of the mat on which the wrestlers are the closest to the out-of-bounds line. By assuming this position, the official's physical presence encourages the wrestlers to stay in bounds and work back toward the center. Working this side of the mat also decreases the distance he must move in order to follow the action. He should position himself in out of bounds situations so that he is at a distance and angle that allows him to determine control and to determine whether the supporting parts of the wrestlers are in or out of bounds. Usually, the official positions himself so that he is straddling the out of bounds line. But he must also realize that being in this position may not be appropriate if he is concerned about a possible injury if action continues past the out of bounds line. When an out-of-bounds is imminent, the model referee must focus on the wrestlers' supporting points while still being able to help protect the wrestlers.

When setting the wrestlers in the referee's position, the model official should assume a stationary position prior to signaling the wrestlers to begin wrestling. This signal should be with both a visual hand signal as well as giving a sharp whistle. An official should not always assume the same position with respect to the wrestlers and should vary the length of time the wrestlers must set prior to giving the signal to start wrestling. Some wrestlers will begin to "time" the referee if the same routine is followed in starting the action. The official should vary his position with respect to the wrestlers in order to be able to check all points for legal starting position. Too many officials always assume the same position in front of the wrestlers and fail to see actions that the offensive wrestler may commit or

allow the offensive wrestler to straddle the defensive wrestler. In addition, many officials will allow the defensive wrestler to assume an illegal starting position with hands and knees on the starting lines.

When starting wrestlers from the neutral position, the referee should remain close enough to ensure that both wrestlers are stationary prior to starting and still far enough away to not be in the way of any quick actions on the signal to start wrestling. The model official should momentarily visually check the clock immediately after sounding his whistle to see if it is stopped or running. This should be just a quick glance and not a prolonged look. The model official also should quickly check the clock at the start of a period to make sure it is set for the correct amount of time. At no point in the match should the referee's eye focus be away from the wrestlers other than for a brief glance.

When looking for a fall, the model official positions himself in the front of the defensive man's head and shoulders. If the view in front is obscured, he generally takes a view through the defensive man's hips. The model official should remain 3 to 5 feet away from the wrestlers. If at all possible the official should never reach in to touch the shoulders to feel for a pin.

During an injury time-out, the model official stands near the injured wrestler and monitors his situation. Prior to competition, the official should visit with the scorers to instruct them how he wants to be notified as to the time remaining for injury and recovery situations.

Anticipation

With experience and knowledge about wrestling holds and situations, the model official can foresee the potential of action by the wrestlers. In general, the official who must "run" after action has not anticipated where the wrestlers will end up after that action. By anticipating the results of the action (holds) the model official will be in position as—or even before—the action occurs or ends.

Because one of the highest priorities of the model official is to prevent injuries, the model official should anticipate actions, situations and holds that may be potentially dangerous, illegal or that may lead to dangerous situations. This does not mean that the model official will stop all potentially dangerous situations, only that he is in the position to do so if necessary. The model official should also be close enough to verbally caution the wrestlers of a dangerous situation.

In addition to being able to recognize potentially dangerous situations and being in position to call points. The model official must also be able to anticipate situations that may be especially emotional. In hotly contested matches, the model official always takes preventative actions in order to head off any abusive activity. That may mean that the official takes a little longer to set the wrestlers prior to resuming wrestling. Or he may discretely admonish the wrestlers to remain in control of their emotions. The model official may need to work closer to the wrestlers in order to be able to step in more quickly if abusive activity does occur. Above all, the model official must remain calm and under control in order to keep the match and the wrestlers under control.

Movement

Movement is a direct result of both the officials positioning and anticipation of what is happening during the match. The model official has the ability to keep up with the action of the wrestlers at any speed. This means that his movement always has a purpose—to place the official in the proper position to make the call. The model official should maintain a smooth and even flow that parallels that of the wrestlers. The model official appears to move with ease and control quickly across the mat, yet doesn't appear to be moving to a position without a purpose.

Signals

The model official uses proper signals at all times. This includes the proper use of the whistle, visual signals and verbal communication. Wrestling is one of the few sports where communication between the official, coaches, scorers and timers must occur at the same time action continues. In most other sports, player action stops when the official is communicating with the scorers and timers. Because of the uniqueness of the sport, it is imperative that only authorized signals be used and that the official is clear in making those signals.

Whistle

Since the sound of a whistle starts and stops all action, it should always be clear and precise. The model official's whistle is loud enough to be heard by all involved parties and is never faltering. The model official should also be sensitive to the wrestlers starting or stopping action as a result of the whistle being sounded on another mat when multiple matches are being conducted at the same time. When starting the wrestlers, the model official coordinates the whistle with the movement of his hand. If stopping the action, the referee may need to place hands on the wrestlers as the whistle sounds and then give a clear verbal command to break.

Visual signals

The model official uses the adopted National Federation signals. When awarding points, he holds up the hand with the appropriate colored wrist band high over his head and should rotate it slowly so that the number of fingers may easily be seen at all angles. If the action allows, he should display the signal for a minimum of two seconds. In each case, his hand comes up quickly and decisively as soon as the points are awarded. He should then follow with the appropriate clear signal as to what the points were for (near fall, reversal, locked hands, stalling, etc.). At this point, the official should also verbally announce the number of points and what the points were awarded for. This verbal communication reinforces what occurred.

Match Procedures

The model official displays confidence but not cockiness in carrying out their responsibilities and in administering the match. The overbearing official who "is always right" and whose mannerisms denote cockiness or show-boating, no matter how correct they are in every interpretation, will engender ill feelings from some coaches and fans. The way the official carries himself says volumes about his self-assurance and knowledge of the rules.

When there is a flurry of action and several points are to be awarded, it is important that the official clearly signals to the scorers and verbally calls out the points. In such situations, following a stoppage of action it may be necessary for the official to go to the scorers table and review the scoring with the scorer, in order to ensure points were recorded correctly.

As well as signaling when points have been awarded, the model official also signals when there has been action but that no points have been earned. He can do this by using a crossing motion with his hands in front of his body, rotating one hand indicating that a roll through occurred with no back points scored, rocking the hand back and forth indicating that a wrestler's back was exposed but not long enough for points to be awarded, etc. Such signals communicate to everyone that the referee has seen the action but no points have been scored.

When signaling an out-of-bounds situation, the model official throws his hands out to the side without hesitation. When there has been a situation on the edge of the mat and both wrestlers were out-of-bounds at the same time, the referee should indicate that they were out-of-bounds by pointing to the line and then signaling no points were scored or no change in position occurred.

When a wrestler is stalling, the model official calls it without hesitation. He indicates this by raising his hand with the corresponding colored wrist band high over his head with a closed fist and announces stalling. When calling stalling, it is extremely important that the official visually and verbally

explains to the offending wrestler that he is being called for stalling.

When asking a wrestler for his choice of position at the start of the 2nd or 3rd period, the model official turns to the wrestler who has the choice and verbally asks for his choice. He should do this by asking "Do you choose top, bottom, standing (neutral) or do you defer (only applies to the 2nd period). After the wrestler announces his choice, the official will indicate and announce that choice [with open palm of hand with proper colored wrist band pointing up (top), down (bottom), both hands up (neutral) or crossing action of hands to indicate defer]. If the wrestler's choice is to defer, the model official then asks the other wrestler his choice as to top, bottom or neutral. He then makes the appropriate signal indicating and announces that wrestler's choice.

When a near fall situation occurs, the model official silently counts to himself (one thousand one, etc...) and simultaneously moves a hand away from his body to an extended position. If possible, the official should give a visual hand count, however, there are situations when an official may not be able to give a visual hand count. He should then use a silent count.

When calling a fall, the count is silent and there is no visual hand count signal. Once a fall has occurred, the model official turns his head, blows the whistle, slaps the mat and announces "fall."

Verbal Communication

The volume, intonation and intensity of verbal communications should indicate confidence and control. All verbal instructions used by the model official should be those appropriate for the situation. The model official knows the proper terminology to use as well as the appropriate time and place to use it. The model official, in order to promote action, may use such verbal comments as "center" (move or work toward the center of the mat), "wrestle," "action," "work for the fall," "work for the escape" (increase the level and intensity of your actions). The official can use verbal communication to the wrestlers but should always be careful to avoid saying anything that might be interpreted as being "coaching."

Volume, or the loudness of verbal communications, is generally dictated by the intensity of the match and/or the crowd noise. In a fast-paced match, the model official may find it necessary to increase the volume of what he says in order to be heard by the wrestlers. The model official must remember that his over riding priority is to maintain control of the match and wrestlers and that may depend on his ability to communicate with the wrestlers.

The model official is not only communicating information to wrestlers, coaches and table workers, he is also communicating his own confidence, self-assurance and composure. His intonation should be in the manner of stimulation and command and not in the form of pleading or questioning. Just as his visual signals should be clear, concise and display confidence, his verbal communication should display the same assurances.

DEMEANOR

(Demonstrativeness, Decisiveness, Mat Presence and Appearance)

Demonstrativeness

This pertains to how the model official carries out his actions rather than describing those actions. It refers to the forcefulness of his actions. This is often indicated by the speed at which the model official makes his signals and the purposefulness of his actions. It indicates his level of confidence. The model official knows that there is a fine line between confidence and arrogance and he should always strive to maintain the highest level of professionalism.

Decisiveness

The model official is conclusive, resolute, and determined. This is usually shown by the speed with which his decisions are made and by the conviction behind them. The model official makes decisions without hesitation, indicating self-assurance and confidence.

Although the model official is determined, he is not stubborn nor is he inflexible. If his decision is incorrect or unreasonable,

or if he thought he saw something that in quick reflection he didn't see, he has the ability to change it, rather than sticking to it just for the sake of "always being right." When confronted as to his interpretation or call, the model official should respond in a professional manner giving their interpretation or call. The model official also recognizes how and when to end conversations. The model official will also properly warn or penalize coaches that may be challenging his judgment.

Mat Presence & Appearance

The degree to which the model official takes care of his physical condition and grooming is an indicator of his dedication and seriousness to carrying out his responsibilities in a professional way. The model official is always in good physical condition and is able to keep up with the flow of action at any speed and move quickly into position. The model official is always clean, neat and well groomed and his uniform is pressed and well taken care of. His uniform is completely black, except for the red and green wrist bands and his striped shirt. This includes the lanyard and whistle. The KSHSAA Officials' Patch should also be worn and be attached securely to the shirt.

Good personal hygiene and grooming gives the appearance of good health. The model official knows that he is a representative of the wrestling community and that "good looks" convey an image that is positive both for him and for the sport of wrestling.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES

(Literal Understanding, Intent, and Spirit)

Literal Understanding

The model official should have an excellent knowledge of the rules. This does not mean that the official can cite each rule by line and verse, but he knows each rule and when to apply it. He recognizes all infractions and knows the penalties for each and their sequence. Particularly in areas of potentially dangerous or illegal holds, the model official instantly recognizes the situation and what action to take. The primary ability of the model official is the ability to translate the stated rules to the actions occurring on the mat.

Intent

The model official not only knows the literal interpretation of each rule, but also strives to know something about the intent or the reason for having the rule. This concerns primarily the philosophy of the rule and the model official knows something about the evolution and history behind a rule. Knowing the history allows him to handle situations when the action does not fall exactly into a well-defined criteria. He usually obtains this understanding from attending clinics and rules meetings, working with state association staff, coaches and other officials. The model official has the ability to evaluate actions, holds, and situations that may not fall entirely within the guidelines of a particular rule.

Spirit

In cases where the action does not necessitate an exact application of a rule, the model official judges the situation on the basis of fair play and good sportsmanship. The "spirit of the rule" or "rule of good sportsmanship" should be used by the model official, provided that application of the "spirit of the rule" does not violate the existing National Federation rule.

Common sense and good judgment are essential parts in understanding the spirit of each rule. An example of such a situation and how the "spirit of the rule" might apply: a small child wanders onto the mat while action is underway. The model official must make several very rapid fire decisions: Stop the match or allow to continue (if it appears the child will be quickly "captured" by a distraught parent), Did the child distract a wrestler resulting in that wrestler being put in a disadvantageous position?, What was the status of a hold or action when the official stopped the match?, or Would the hold or action have been completed under any circumstances? In such situations there can be no definitive answer found in the rules or casebook since not all situations can be anticipated. In these situations, the model official handles each one on a case-by-case basis.

JUDGMENT

(Consistency, Edge of Mat calls, and Determining Control)

Consistency

Since judgment is the official's overt application or interpretation of the rules, the model official is able to carry out that judgment consistently from the beginning of the match until the end, or through out a tournament. The model official makes mental evaluations of the criteria that must be met in order to make the call. In terms of consistency, he uses the same evaluation procedure and the same criteria each time that call is made.

Edge of Mat

In situations that involve action along the edge of the mat, the model official is able to position himself and determine out of bounds, who initiates the action, who hinders the action and if a wrestler is using the edge of the mat to gain an unfair advantage.

Determining Control

The determination of control can sometimes be very difficult. The model official determines this control in a decisive and consistent manner in accordance with the rules. In attempted escapes that go out-of-bounds or are not completed before the end of the period, the model official makes a decision on control instantly at the out-of-bounds or as the period is terminated. He always applies good judgment.

In reversal, escape or takedown situations, the model official focuses on the offensive wrestler and determines if he is able to maintain control over the defensive wrestler or if the defensive wrestler has reached a neutral position in which the offensive wrestler has lost control. The model official should be looking for the defensive wrestler to establish neutrality or dominant control for himself in reversal situations, rather than the offensive wrestler having lost control.

MATCH CONTROL

(Poise, Communication and Flow)

Poise

The model official always keeps his composure, especially in difficult situations. He shows firmness in his application of the rules. He should not be intimidated by the coaches, other officials or the fans. In volatile situations the model official remains calm, self-assured, and professional in his actions and comments at all times. In dealing with highly emotional situations, the model official remembers that he has the necessary authority to keep control of the situation. The model official tries to calm the interested parties in order to get them to enter into a controlled dialogue. The model official always eliminates all parties that are not essential to the discussion.

In difficult situations on the mat, the model official always collects his thoughts and makes a deliberate judgment. He makes these in a timely manner, but follows the philosophy that it is better to go slow and make the right decisions rather than hurry and make a rash one.

Communication

The model official communicates information to all interested parties in a clear, precise, and efficient manner. The information is given in the simplest terms and in the shortest time possible.

When communicating to the wrestlers, the model official is direct, clear and not excessive. Wrestlers, for a number of reasons, should not be given complex instructions during the match. With coaches, the model official should be unemotional and specific. The model official must realize that the coach must understand the call and professionally communicate information to the coaches so as not to interfere with the flow of the match.

Clear and succinct information must be given to the scorer and timer. Both verbal communication and visual signals must be the official ones and are always clearly made. The official must be aware of the situations that may cause confusion. When there is a need to clarify information/scoring with the head table, he should take the time necessary to do this. The model official does not have to look directly at the table when

awarding points and should try to keep the wrestlers between himself and the table when communicating to the table.

Flow

A good wrestling match flows smoothly and is well paced. A match should not be unduly interrupted with unnecessary stopping and starting. The model official encourages the wrestlers to keep the action going and to continually work to improve their position. The match should be stopped only when required to by rule. The model official is sensitive to such stalling tactics as straggling back from out-of-bounds, using the edge of the mat to avoid wrestling, pulling up one's socks or tying shoes, adjusting equipment, etc. In case of injury the model official makes sure that the time does not go beyond the time limit and that he alerts the coach of the injured wrestler that the wrestler should be ready to wrestle when time is up. The model official should let the coach know exactly how much time remains in the injury time out.

STALLING

[Recognition and Consistency]

Recognition

The model official has an intimate knowledge, insight and understanding of the sport of wrestling. He is therefore able to recognize the dynamics, philosophies and tactics of stalling. The model official insists that both wrestlers work to improve their positions, work for takedowns, escapes, etc., and that each wrestler is responsible for creating action.

It is rare for both wrestlers to be attacking each other equally. There is often an ebb and flow within a match. The model official determines who is working harder, or even, who is making a valid effort to improve their situation. The model official is able to recognize the difference between a sincere effort and those actions that are meant to make the wrestler look busy but in effect are not valid efforts to improve their situation. He is able to discern between a wrestler who is unable to execute a move and one that can execute a move but is satisfied to stay where they are at. Many officials wrongly call the wrestler who may be overmatched or overpowered for stalling when it is really the superior wrestler, who by their actions is stalling action.

In most cases, the abilities, skills and training of the wrestlers are somewhat equal. In matches between evenly matched wrestlers, the job of the model official may be to determine which wrestler is stalling the most. All too often, officials are reluctant to force wrestling by calling wrestlers for stalling and are willing to get through the match and not incur the wrath of an upset coach when stalling is called. In reality, the overriding majority of coaches want their wrestlers to be aggressive. If an official allows a wrestler to stall, it is unfair to both wrestlers, coaches and fans who expect exciting matches.

Consistency

The most valid criticism coaches have of officials is that they won't call stalling consistently the same way, every match all through the match. A wrestler's action or inaction that would warrant a stalling call at the end of the match should also warrant a stalling call at the beginning of the match. A model official should establish a standard that is applicable throughout a match and then consistently enforce those standards on every wrestler. Situations, pressures and the flow of a match may and will vary during competition. However, the criteria, standard and application of stalling should remain the same for the model official.

OFFICIAL PRE-MATCH CHECKLIST

1. Check you assignments weekly. About two weeks prior to competition, send a note to the host school verifying that you will be working their competition. Include the day and time you have on your schedule.
2. Contact any other officials assigned to work the contest to verify schedule [time and date] and to update any relevant information pertaining to this competition.
3. Check your uniform and all necessary items for your use. A spare uniform taken to the competition can spare you a lot of embarrassment in case of split pants.

4. Allow ample time to travel to the host site. If at all possible, you should arrive at the site an hour prior to competition but at least 30 minutes prior to competition. This allows you plenty of time to prepare for competition and to visit with the coaches and the locker rooms to check the competitors hair and nails.
5. Prepare a brief list of items you want to cover in your meeting with the wrestlers.
6. When meeting the captains or when wrestlers report to the mat, they should be in the school issued uniform. That means they should appear ready to wrestle and not wearing head sets, caps or inappropriate shirts.
7. Check the mat area and review with competition workers their duties:
 - a. Mat is of legal minimum size.
 - b. Any border mats are properly secured with tape.
 - c. Mats are taped properly and no gaps exist between sections of the mat.
 - d. Starting lines are properly marked.
 - e. Know where the scorers and timers will be located so that you will be positioned looking at them when starting competition.
 - f. Check with scorers to review their responsibilities and signals you will use. Review with the scorers signals and how the bout sheet is to be filled out. Explain the process you want to follow when questions arise.
 - g. Review with the timer their responsibilities and what you expect from them on end of period situations. Review the process to follow when coaches approach the table to request a conference.
 - h. Verify whether or not tappers will be used or if you will rely upon the clock horn.
 - i. Check the team bench area or coaches area as to distance from the mat and scoring table.
 - j. Check with the host school about having proper materials ready to clean-up blood or wrestlers and that they have someone present and available to cleanup any blood.
 - k. Check to see if a backup clock or watch is available [for injury and/or recovery time]
8. In visiting with the coaches review the following items:
 - a. Verify the starting times for all matches/rounds;
 - b. The two in a corner rule or restrictions to bench area rules;
 - c. If they have questions regarding points or rules, to approach the scorers table and not the mat;
 - d. That you will visit with them but that questions on judgment will result in a warning;
 - e. That wrestlers should appear on the mat ready to wrestle and properly equipped.

THE ASSISTANT REFEREE

In some competitions, officials will be working with an assistant referee. For KSHSAA sponsored regional and state tournaments, the assistant referee will be used for some, but not all rounds. The use of an assistant referee is permitted because it is assumed that when more than one person is involved in calling the match, they can do a better job and will eliminate errors. The use of an assistant referee is designed to assist, not distract from the action on the match or the competition level of the wrestlers. The assistant referee is to assist the mat referee. Although granted the same mobility as the mat referee, the assistant should work off the actions and movement of the mat referee. Most of the time the assistant referee should work outside the mat and opposite the mat referee. In near fall and pinning situations the assistant referee should be in a position to aid the mat referee, particularly in observing action and holds above the wrestlers. The referee is still in control of the match and is the only person who should be awarding points or signaling to the official scorer and timer.

In order for the match to run as smoothly as possible verbal communications between the referee and the assistant may be

necessary. For most situations such communication should be short and only concern the action on the mat. It is important that the referee and the assistant referee visit prior to the matches to determine how and in what ways they will communicate with each other.

When the assistant referee disagrees with the referee he should communicate with him immediately. One technique that can be used is for the assistant referee to cross behind the referee and to quietly express his concern or observation. This provides for communication but still leaves the referee in control of the match. If the mat referee agrees with the assistant referee's observation, then the match can be stopped. The referee, as in all matches, should avoid interrupting the match when significant action is in process. If necessary the referee and the assistant shall meet on the edge of the mat near the official's table to discuss the point of disagreement. The assistant may support, disagree or have no opinion relative to the decision. If there is disagreement between the two officials, the decision of the referee shall prevail.

If there should be a change in scoring, timing, etc., the referee will inform the official's table and coaches of the changes. The referee, assistant referee and the two wrestlers are the only individuals permitted on the wrestling mat unless there is an injury to a wrestler. Coaches are permitted to address the referee only and no communication should take place between the assistant referee and the coaches.

It is very important that the assistant referee "stay in the match." His attention should be focused on the wrestlers and action with the same intensity as if he were working as the mat referee. His eyes can be of invaluable aid in helping determine what happened and when it occurred. The assistant referee is an important part of the officiating team and by using his knowledge and talents can help to ensure that the rules are being properly enforced as well as aiding the referee in

judgment calls. Being in the proper position throughout the match provides for fewer undetected infractions and, in turn, will aid in determining the proper outcome of the match.

Some general guidelines for the assistant referee:

1. Work the circumference of the outer circle and attempt to stay opposite the referee during the match.
2. In the starting positions, the assistant referee should place himself either opposite or at a slight angle to the referee. He should be watching for infractions of the starting position, illegal position and false starts. He should call any infraction to the attention of the referee. He should be in a position so that he does not obstruct the timer's view of the mat referee at the start of wrestling.
3. The assistant referee should be careful not to bring attention to himself. If the assistant referee has a concern about a particular call, he should go to a position near the referee (he can do this by decreasing the 180 angle and crossing behind the referee) and quietly state his opinion. The assistant referee should not call attention to himself by giving a visual signal or by making verbal comments that can be heard by someone other than the referee.
4. In a pinning situation the assistant referee should remain in an upright position in so far as possible and let the referee make the decision on the near fall or fall. The assistant can be of best help in a pinning situation by watching for illegal holds and knowing how much time is left in the period.
5. The assistant referee should keep the referee informed as to how much time is left in a period if he requests it.
6. As points are awarded, the assistant should check to see that they are placed on the scoreboard

Bylaw 25. Limitation of Seasons

Sec. 1] General Provisions Concerning All Sports

1] Loss of School Time

No school time may be lost for travel to or from, or participation in, any regular season interscholastic athletic contest.

2] Schedule of Contests on Consecutive Days

Contests shall be scheduled so that there are not four consecutive days of competition on any Monday through Thursday period while school is in session.

3] Specific Definitions for Ending of School

For all interpretations and regulations concerning the ending of the school year, including restrictions on coaching involvement, the end of the school year shall be defined as the earlier of the last day of school or May 31.

4] Specific Penalties for Violations - Too Many Contests

Any school violating provisions of this Bylaw by playing too many contests may not be eligible for state championship competition or may be otherwise penalized. For the determination to be made that the limit has been exceeded, it shall be reported in writing and received by the KHSAA prior to 12:01 a.m. (midnight) ET on the first day of the postseason tournament series as established by the KHSAA Memorandum Calendar. If detected and verified, the team exceeding the limit shall be ineligible for postseason play and may be further penalized in accordance with Bylaw 33. If the report is made after that point, the team shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 33 but shall remain eligible for tournament play during the current season.

5] Specific Penalties for Violations - Too Many Scrimmages

Any school violating scrimmage limitations may be placed on probation, prohibited from participating in preseason scrimmages in that sport for two (2) seasons, and may be prohibited from taking part in KHSAA state championship competition or other penalties in accordance with Bylaw 33. The second violation will result in automatic suspension.

6] Involvement of Members of the Coaching Staff Out of Season

Members of the high school coaching staff (paid or unpaid) shall not be prohibited from sport specific observation and evaluation (but not coaching) of any player who has played for a grade nine (9) through grade twelve (12) team (freshman, junior varsity, varsity) from the first day of school through the last day of school provided such play is under the direct control of the same local board of education as the coach is employed and provided such play is not in conflict with other KHSAA bylaws.

Sec. 14] Sports Specific Limitations - Wrestling - Boys

1] Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice prior to October 15.

2] There shall be no more than two (2) practice meets prior to the first regular season contest of that year.

3] The first match shall not take place prior to the Monday of Corresponding Week 21

4] A school may schedule a maximum of seventeen (17) matches in each weight class. Tournaments or contests involving three (3) or more schools shall count as one (1) match toward the match limit.

5] The opportunity to participate in regular season contests ends at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day prior to the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA sanctioned post-season events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA sanctioned tournament play. Following elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

6] The KHSAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations will establish official weight classes.

CASE SITUATIONS RELATED TO THE BYLAWS of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Contained in this section of the KHSAA Handbook are interpretations and rulings which have been made in accordance with applicable provisions of the KHSAA Bylaws. This section is printed as a supplement to the actual printed rules and does not in any manner substitute for the actual rule. Many of these rulings have established precedent for the interpretation or enforcement of these provisions, and remain in place until further altered, re-interpreted, or otherwise set aside. Specific inquiries not addressed by these interpretations should be submitted in writing to the Commissioner of the KHSAA, 2280 Executive Drive, Lexington, KY 40505. Interpretive questions or eligibility rulings will not be addressed via electronic mail and must be requested and issued in writing. The following table represents cross-referencing to the relevant portions of the KHSAA Handbook.

Case BL-25-1- What is the Associations' enforcement position on missed school time?

The KHSAA annually solicits verification from school administrators that these provisions have not been violated to comply with Kentucky Board of Education reporting requirements. The KHSAA expects all of its member schools, including those not normally subject to all rules and regulations of the Kentucky Department of Education to adhere to the attendance regulations of the Department of Education.

Case BL-25-2- Does the limit on consecutive day scrimmages or contests extend to non-varsity teams and what is the spirit and intent of Bylaw 25 as it relates to athletes who play on more than one level team (i.e. junior varsity and varsity) in the same sport?

Each team at each level within a school, shall have one day (Monday through Thursday) during the season when school is in session, when they do not hold a scrimmage or contest. This restriction applies to all levels of play not each level of play.

The primary intent of the rule is that each student-athlete shall be guaranteed at least one night (Monday through Thursday) where participation in an interscholastic scrimmage or contest is not required, to allow for time to properly attend to academic pursuits and other priorities.

Case BL-25-3- What is the penalty if a school exceeds the limit of games?

A school exceeding the limitation of games / contests / meets shall be ineligible for postseason play per the provisions of Bylaw 25, Section 3. In order to allow consistent enforcement and adequate communication with managers and the verification of all facts involved, and to assist tournament managers once a tournament series has begun, the time of determination is established for all sports.

For the determination to be made that the limit has been exceeded, it must be reported in writing and received by the KHSAA prior to 12:01 a.m. (midnight) ET on the first day of the postseason tournament series as defined by the KHSAA Memorandum Calendar. If detected and verified, the team exceeding the limit would be ineligible for postseason play and may be further penalized in accordance with Bylaw 33. If the report is made after that point, the team shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 33 but shall remain eligible for tournament play during the current season.

Case BL-25-4- What are the restrictions for a coach being involved in the coaching of his/her own players during the school year before the first legal practice date, after the last date for playing a contest?

Coaching is defined as any activity by the coach at any time the athletes are participating in that coach's sport in a setting in which skills are taught, refined, or practiced. Coincident participation by a coach and an athlete in a sport such as a golf outing, where the

coach and athlete(s) are not entered as a entry or group, or in an activity such as distance running with many runners and yet no direct coaching, would not specifically be a violation. It would however, be a violation of the Limitation of Seasons if the coach provided entry information relative to outside competition in which he/she was also a participant, encouraged or required student-athlete participation in these outside events; or if any school funds were expended [i.e. transportation provided, entry fees paid, uniforms worn, etc.] It would also be a violation during this time for the coach to utilize players from his/her team while instructing or evaluating others in camps, clinics, combines or other sport-specific activities in the coach's sport.

Specific practice and play dates are in place for each sport, and the interpretative season is the academic school year as far as coaching limitations. This limit BEGINS ON THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL AND ENDS ON THE EARLIER OF THE DAY FOLLOWING THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL OR MAY 31. The Limitation of Seasons, Bylaw 25, affects all sports. This restricts the coach in any sport from being involved coaching students in another team from that sport from that school. For example, the girls' coach cannot coach the boys' team in outside competition, or vice-versa. In addition, during this restricted period, the high school coach cannot coach athletes in an alternative format of the sport [i.e. 3 on 3 basketball, Greco or freestyle wrestling, select soccer, etc.]

The provisions of that rule state that during the school year and prior to the first legal practice date, there shall be no practice or play as a team or individuals under the instruction, direction or teaching of a member of the coaching staff.

Coaches resigning, retiring or being otherwise relieved of coaching following a sports season who then coach competitors from that school in outside preparation or competition in that sport during the school year or dead period would render themselves ineligible to be rehired the following year to coach a team at that school in that sport regardless of a change in employment status. A coach resigning, retiring or being otherwise relieved of coaching following a sports season does not relieve himself/herself of the responsibilities such as medical symposium attendance if in fact that are rehired for the following year.

The provisions of that rule state that following the team's last regular season contest, there shall be no further practice or play as a team or individuals under the instruction, direction or teaching of a member of the coaching staff for the remainder of the school year or until after May 31, whichever is earlier, with the exception of practice and play for the KHSAA tournament. The published exception to this restriction is that the team and coaches may continue to practice through elimination from KHSAA sanctioned post-season play.

Case BL-25-5- What are the restrictions for a coach being involved in the coaching of his/her own players during any outside (non-school) competition during the school year?

Coaches may not coach the school participants in organized non-school sports competition in that sport during the school year in that sport. Coaching is defined as any activity by the coach at any time the athletes are participating in that coach's sport in a setting in which skills are taught, refined, or practiced. Coincident participation by a coach and an athlete in a sport such as a golf outing, where the coach and athlete are placed in different groupings, or in an activity such as distance running with many runners and yet no direct coaching, would not specifically be a violation. It would however, be a violation of the Limitation of Seasons if the coach provided entry information relative to outside competition in which he/she was also a participant, encouraged or required student-athlete participation in these outside events; or if any school funds were expended [i.e. transportation provided, entry fees paid, uniforms worn, etc.]

The high school coach or any assistant coach [paid or

unpaid] may not coach members of the high school team in a league outside of the school's regular season competition during the school year, regardless of the type of league. It would also be a violation during this time for the coach to utilize players from his/her team while instructing or evaluating others in camps, clinics, combines or other sport-specific activities in the coach's sport.

The Limitation of Seasons, Bylaw 25, affects all sports. This restricts the coach in any sport from being involved coaching students in another team from that sport from that school in outside competition. For example, the girls' coach cannot coach the boys' team in outside competition, or vice-versa. In addition, during this school year, the high school coach cannot coach athletes in an alternative format of the sport [i.e. 3 on 3 basketball, Greco or freestyle wrestling, select soccer, etc.]

Case BL-25-6- Are there KHSAA restrictions related to play by student-athletes during the non-practice period (i.e. basketball prior to October 15 or baseball/softball prior to February 15, and after the conclusion of the season), or restrictions on coaching involvement during that period?

Yes, there are restrictions that must be fully adhered to by the member school coaches (paid and unpaid), and other members of the team coaching staff, and restrictions on the players during specific times of the year.

- 1) Except during the particular sports defined season as stipulated in KHSAA Bylaw 25, no coach in a sport may "coach" a student-athlete in any setting within the high school [grades 9-12], or outside the school, if that student-athlete has previously represented the high school [varsity, jv, or freshman] and if sports specific skills are being taught, refined, developed or evaluated.
- 2) This restriction includes all members of the athletic staff, paid or unpaid, but does not restrict supervisory duties assigned by the building Principal during activities governed by the local school. This restriction also prohibits the delegation or assignment of activities by any member of the coaching staff to other individuals, including student-athletes who may or may not be participating.
- 3) Supervisory activities outside the local school are not the jurisdiction of the Association, however all coaching restrictions are in place whether the activity is conducted within, or outside of, the school.
- 4) From the first day of school through the first legal practice [for winter and spring sports] and from the day following the elimination of a team from KHSAA sanctioned postseason play through the end of the school year, no coach in a sport may "coach" a student-athlete in any setting within the high school [grades 9-12], or outside the school, if that student-athlete has previously represented the high school at any level in that sport and if sports specific skills are being taught, refined, developed or evaluated.
- 5) There is no insurance coverage [catastrophic medical or other] expressed or implied by the KHSAA for any athletic session in any sport outside of the practice and play periods as defined by Bylaw 25.
- 6) No activity during the school year, outside of the defined sports season, may be required for the student-athlete in that particular sport. There may be no penalties assessed, expressed or implied for non-participation during that period by a student-athlete. There may be no organized activity [where sports specific skills are being taught, refined, developed or evaluated] that is restricted solely to the members or prospective members of any sports team. It would also be a violation during this time for the coach to utilize players from his/her team while instructing or evaluating others in camps, clinics, combines or other sport-specific activities in the coach's sport.
- 7) All other restrictions related to the scheduling, composition, pool of available personnel, and other logistical arrangements are the jurisdiction of the building Principal for any activity held within that local school facility, in compliance with Bylaw 1 of the Association.

The following activities are restricted during the school year prior to the first day of practice if the activities are sport specific and a majority of the participants on a team or squad are from the same high school [one half of the normal playing unit]:

- 1) A school, group of school representatives, and/or school or team-related booster group may not pay the entry fee for a team into a league or tournament;
- 2) A school, group of school representatives, and/or school or team-related booster group may not pay other necessary fees including umpire payment and game or facility management;
- 3) A school, group of school representatives, and/or school or team-related booster group may not provide or fund transportation for team members to go to games, or tournaments;
- 4) School issued or school identifying apparel, including sleeves, jerseys, pants, catching gear or hats may not be worn by players who have represented the school at any time at any level;
- 5) The school facility may not be used for organized competition at which the school's students are participants and for which no rental/lease arrangement exists using comparable regional fair market values;
- 6) The school facility may not be used for organized competition at which the school's students are participants and at which members of the high school coaching staff are involved in coaching, facility management and preparation, or umpiring/officiating;
- 7) The school nickname or school name may not be used on school issued or non-school issued apparel;
- 8) The coaching staff may not be involved in making game-like preparations for the school facility including but not limited to, baseline marking, outfield line marking, batter's box marking, maintenance of the mound and base cut-outs; or use of school facilities and/or equipment for such setup. This does not preclude the coaching staff or others participating in non-sports specific off-season turf and facility maintenance.

Case BL-25-7- What is a scrimmage and what is the purpose of allowing them in the preseason?

A scrimmage is a semi-organized opportunity to participate in a sport in game conditions prior to the opening contest of the season. Scrimmages are designed to be controlled opportunities for participation NOT exhibition games. While many state associations prohibit preseason competition between schools, it is felt that this is the best means of acclimating to game conditions and preparing for the season while ensuring competitive fairness and equal participation opportunities.

What are the limitations on the allowable scrimmages?

- 1) Each school is limited to a total of two preseason scrimmages of any type with players other than members of that school's squad against competitors not eligible to be on the team's eligibility list at all levels of play [grades 9-12] in each sport.
- 2) Both scrimmages [or one if that is the school choice] shall be held prior to the first contest in a sport.
- 3) The total elapsed time from the start of each scrimmage until the end must be no longer than three consecutive hours [Start to finish, including any breaks] and all competition activity must be held at the same site. This time limit is not playing time, but elapsed time on the clock and starts when the first team member at any level engages a person from another other team in any manner. The basic restriction allows for participation in any fashion with outside opponents for a single, continuous, three hour period. It is possible that the varsity, junior varsity and freshman teams could oppose each other in game simulation settings and only be charged with one scrimmage if the TOTAL amount of time scrimmaged for all team levels combined from start to finish is less than three hours. The three hour time measurement shall be suspended in the event that inclement weather forces cancellation after a scrimmage has begun and shall resume when warm-up activities resume following the suspension,
- 4) The limitation is for all levels of play [grades 9-12] at a

school, not each level of play.

- 5) Coaches at different levels within a school (freshman, JV and Varsity) and at sites where many teams are present should coordinate the schedule of scrimmages to ensure that these students are given opportunities during the three-hour scrimmage limit. The scrimmage sessions are primarily designed to prepare the varsity team for regular season play, as the entire non-varsity season can be considered "scrimmage-like" as no state competition is held.
- 6) The scrimmage limitations include any team camp or similar activity held during the normal practice period for a sport. Teams attending camps at the same site should exercise extreme caution not to violate scrimmage limitations. The total scrimmage time involving team members, regardless of levels of play, is subject to a total time limit of three consecutive hours.
- 7) Coaches MUST be on the field or in the vicinity of the playing floor or area.
- 8) Schools may, at the discretion of the host school, charge admission, sell concessions, pay officials, etc. to a scrimmage.
- 9) It is recommended that officials be utilized for all scrimmage contests. If officials are utilized (other than coaches exercising normal supervisory duties), they must be KHSAA licensed officials.
- 10) All scrimmage contests must be reported to the KHSAA if the Association makes such requests.

What are the penalties for violation of the scrimmage limitation, and are there other problems associated with illegally scrimmaging?

- 1) In addition to the prescribed penalties in Bylaw 25, all penalties in Bylaw 33 would be applicable to violators of this restriction.
- 2) It should be noted that schools playing in excessive scrimmages are taking extreme risks, as all insurance coverage could potentially be null and void as the scrimmage would be contrary to the rules of the association.

Case BL-25-8- Is there a designated "tryout" period for KHSAA sports for member schools?

No, Provisions of that rule stipulate a beginning date for practice, which implicitly prohibits practice during the school year prior to that date. Tryouts are considered to be part of organized practice and must be held during the official practice period spelled out in Bylaw 25.

Case BL-25-9 - When can official tryouts be held for a team for the coming season?

Tryouts are an organized or semi-organized means of selecting team members for the coming season. Official practice begins for a sport or sport activity on the first legal practice date for that season as defined in Bylaw 25. Any other activity during the off-season is unofficial, and if sports specific activities are being performed, taught, refined or evaluated, a coach may not be present.

Case BL-25-10- What are the sports for which the KHSAA sponsors postseason competition or otherwise sanctions?

Fall sports are considered to be cross country (boys and girls), golf (boys and girls), soccer (boys and girls), volleyball (girls) and football (boys); winter sports are basketball (boys and girls), wrestling (boys) and swimming (boys and girls); spring sports are baseball (boys), softball (girls), tennis (boys and girls) and track (boys and girls, indoor and outdoor). The Association sanctions (authorizes play) all events for which the KHSAA sponsors a state high school championship; all events for which the KHSAA provides rules interpretation clinics but does not sponsor state high school championships; and competitive cheer competitions during which the competition is conducted within the stunt limitations of the National Federation Spirit Guide.

Case BL-25-11- What is the limit of contests for non-varsity teams?

Non-varsity teams have the same restrictions on beginning practice, beginning play, number of games as the varsity teams.

Case BL-25-12- How do basketball and soccer tournaments count toward Limitation of Season restrictions?

Each of two tournaments played during the regular season in basketball may count as one game. In any tournament played beyond the two that may be counted in a reduced manner (or any game played beyond four in the two events counted in a reduced manner), each game played will count toward the limit of games. For festivals, classics and other tournaments that advance from one round to the next (i.e. Regional All "A" Classic, State All "A" Classic); each round is counted as a separate tournament.

Each of two tournaments played during the regular season in soccer may count in a reduced manner as described in the bylaw. In any tournament played beyond the two that may be counted in a reduced manner (or any game played beyond four in the two events counted in a reduced manner), each game played will count toward the limit of games. For festivals, classics and other tournaments that advance from one round to the next (i.e. Regional All "A" Classic, State All "A" Classic); each round is counted as a separate tournament.

Case BL-25-13- How do baseball and softball tournaments count toward Limitation of Season restrictions?

Each of three tournaments played during the regular season in baseball or softball may count in a reduced manner as described above. In any tournament played beyond the three that may be counted in a reduced manner, each game played will count toward the limit of games. For festivals, classics and other tournaments that advance from one round to the next (i.e. Regional All "A" Classic, State All "A" Classic); each round is counted as a separate tournament.

Case BL-25-14 - Can a local policy board, officials' association impose a time limit on softball or baseball games?

Any time limit (or lack of limit) adopted for baseball at any level shall also be applied to the same level of softball. Any time limit (or lack of limit) adopted for softball at any level shall also be applied to the same level of baseball. Time limits (or play limits such as a limit of innings) can only be imposed in non-varsity baseball or softball games if the same limit applies to both sports under the jurisdiction of that policy board. There is to be no time limit on varsity softball or baseball games.

Case BL-25-15 - Are there any restrictions on the scheduling and playing of games in a "seeded district" in baseball, basketball, soccer, softball, or volleyball?

Yes. Principals, Athletic Directors and Coaches should consult the Tournament Rules related to each of these sports for more specific dates for tournament meetings and allowances for scheduling of these meetings. All games involved in the calculation of a seed position SHALL be played prior to the standard district meeting date as published in the KHSAA Memorandum Calendar, which is normally the second Sunday prior to the published week of the district tournament. Games played after that time SHALL NOT factor into the seeded position.

For the 2006-2007 school year, the deadline to play seeded district games in soccer and volleyball is October 15, 2006.

For the 2006-2007 school year, the deadline to play seeded district games in basketball is February 18, 2007.

For the 2006-2007 school year, the deadline to play seeded district games in baseball and softball is May 13, 2007.

Case BL-25-16- Is there a minimum period for team and individual football practice?

Yes. Any player, to be eligible for participating in his/her first game or scrimmage against an outside opponent, shall have taken part in a minimum of ten practice periods extending over a period of ten days during the three weeks preceding participating in his/her first

scrimmage or contest against outside competition. Every player must have five (5) days of practice without pads to become acclimated to heat conditions prior to the first day of practice with pads.

Athletes in other sports during the fall season (soccer, volleyball, cross country, golf) that have participation days on or after July 15 of that season may count up to five (5) days of practice in those sports for the purpose of adhering to the rule on practice without pads, but must still have the additional five (5) days of practice in football prior to participating against an outside opponent.

Case BL-25-17- When does contact football practice begin?

The first date of contact practice is based on the first full day of classes for the student body in each school. Contact practice begins seven days prior to the first official day (which is the first day prior to students. The following is the calendar for the next several years.

2006	
First day of School for the student body	First contact practice date
July 25 - August 2	July 21
August 3	July 24
August 4	July 25
August 5 - August 7	July 26
August 8	July 27
August 9	July 28
August 10	July 31
August 11 and beyond	August 1
2007	
First day of School for the student body	First contact practice date
July 25 - August 1	July 20
August 2	July 23
August 3	July 24
August 4 - August 6	July 25
August 7	July 26
August 8	July 27
August 9	July 30
August 10	July 31
August 11 and beyond	August 1

Case BL-25-18- What equipment can be worn, what activities can occur, and what restrictions are in place for football practice during the summer period and once official practice begins for the team.

A) DEFINITIONS

- 1) "Helmet-Only" activity is a practice period where only a helmet is worn.
- 2) "Non Contact Practice" is practice where there is only a helmet and shoulder pads worn during the period of July 15 to the first date of contact. During a non-contact practice time period, no full contact drills or other activity can occur which would result in a player completing a tackle, or being blocked or tackled to the ground.
- 3) "Contact Practice" is practice during the legal period [after the first date of contact as determined in Case BL-25-17] when the remainder of the football gear specified in the rule book is worn and activity during the session is not restricted with regard to contact.

B) TIME PERIODS AND PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITY

- 1) The day following the last date of school or June 1, whichever is earlier, through June 24 is a Helmet-Only period.
- 2) During this period, a football player may wear a helmet during any football specific drill or session that is supervised or attended by any member of the high school coaching staff, but may wear no other gear as defined by NFHS Football Rule 1, Section 5.
- 3) Member school coaches and other representatives should note that there are no insurance provisions in place at this time.

C) From June 25 to July 9, no football gear as defined by NFHS Football Rule 1, Section 5 may be issued by a school

directly to a player from that school, and the full provisions of the dead period (Bylaw 26) must be observed.

D) July 10 to July 14 is a Helmet-Only period.

1) During this period, a football player may wear a helmet during any football specific drill or session that is supervised or attended by any member of the high school coaching staff, but may wear no other gear as defined by NFHS Football Rule 1, Section 5.

2) There are KHSAA no insurance provisions in place at this time.

E) July 15 through the day before the first date for contact practice is a Non-Contact Practice period.

1) During this period, a player may wear a helmet and shoulder pads during any football specific drill or practice that is supervised or attended by any member of the high school coaching staff, but may wear no other gear as defined by NFHS Football Rule 1, Section 5.

This allowance permits the player to acclimate to heat and the changes in body temperature brought on by additional pads and equipment.

2) During this non-contact time period, no full contact drills or other activity can occur which would result in a player completing a tackle, or being blocked or tackled to the ground.

F) From the first permissible date of contact practice (see Case BL-25-17) through the conclusion of the season is a Contact Practice Period.

1) Beginning on the first permissible date, all other pads can be worn as defined in Rule 1-5 and full contact practice may begin.

2) Beginning with the first permissible date of contact practice, teams cannot conduct multiple contact practice sessions on consecutive days. If multiple contact practices (up to a maximum of two) are held on a day, then only one contact practice session can be held on the following day.

3) Once full contact practice has begun, there is not a restriction on the number of non-contact practices conducted on any day.

G) REMINDERS

1) With the exception of the Dead Period, nothing about these interpretations prevents a school from allowing equipment to be issued to students to attend individual camps at other sites.

2) Nothing about any of the interpretations prevents individual camp attendance by players using school owned equipment outside of the dead period or team camp attendance within the contact window and subject to the scrimmage limitations.

3) Any activity in the summer prior to July 15 and activity conducted contrary to the equipment and scrimmage is not covered by the KHSAA Catastrophic Insurance Plan.

4) Any activity contradictory to the rules and regulations of the Association (including the interpretations as published), potentially renders all insurance provisions null and void.

Case BL-25-19- Has the Board of Control adopted additional regulations governing spring football practice?

Yes, there are several additional criteria that must be met in order to conduct the spring practice sessions.

- 1) The spring practice window starts on the Monday following the teams' elimination from basketball postseason play (the last basketball team, boys or girls, representing that school);
- 2) No student below grade nine may participate;
- 3) No seniors may participate;
- 4) Dates must be reported to the KHSAA on supplied forms;
- 5) Only students currently eligible including insurance coverage and current physical may participate;
- 6) Intrasquad games may be held but must be counted as one of the ten practice sessions; and
- 7) There can be no school or coach imposed penalty for any player who chooses not to participate.
- 8) There may be no required participation by any person on a spring sports eligibility list or any other person not

appearing on a spring sports eligibility list.

Case BL-25-20- Are football playing schools required to hold spring football practice?

No, this is strictly an optional practice period.

Case BL-25-21- What is postseason play as defined in spring practice period?

The "elimination from post-season play in basketball" means the elimination of both boys' and girls' teams from post season play in basketball. For example, if a boys' basketball team loses the first game of a district but the girls' remain alive into regional and/or state play, the spring practice period cannot begin until the girls are eliminated.

Case BL-25-22- What are the restrictions on what can be done with football players at combines between the last game of the season and the end of the school year if any member of the high school coaching staff is to be present along with athletes who have eligibility remaining? Yes. The following restrictions are in place.

No football specific equipment may be used including but not limited to, playing equipment (helmets, shoes, shoulder pads), balls, goal posts, blocking sleds, blocking dummies.

No sports specific drills can be performed. For example, group blocking, pass routes, pass throwing and catching, etc.

The high school coach may be present as long as sports specific drills are not being performed and as long as the activity is of a general fitness nature;

Participation on the part of the student-athlete cannot be mandatory;

The activity comes under the "Open Gym/Field" definitions and as such, is not restricted as long as there is not sport specific activity being conducted.

There are no restrictions on seniors who have completed their eligibility.

Case BL-25-23- Are there any exceptions to the Limitation of Seasons for the Bluegrass State Games?

Yes, the Commissioner and Board of Control have previously ruled that any play by teams in fall sports of volleyball and soccer is not subject to the scrimmage limitations and coaching restrictions during the Bluegrass State Games. High school teams in soccer and volleyball, together with their coach(es) may participate in the Bluegrass State Games and such play shall not count against the two scrimmage limitation. Volleyball and soccer are the only sports for which this exception has been addressed.

Case BL-25-24- Can a coach at a high school level team coach another level within the school district outside of the Limitation of Seasons for the sport?

Yes, within certain restrictions. In keeping with the spirit that hiring decisions can and must be made at the local level, particularly for all competition within a given school system, the provisions preventing a coach from being involved with his/her own players in play outside of the high school team DO NOT APPLY to other levels of play where the coach is hired by the same local Board of Education. For example, the high school coach [any member of the staff] COULD be hired to coach the middle school basketball team within the same local Board of Education.

The restrictions however, prevent the high school coach from being involved in non-school [outside] competition at any time during the school year with any player [regardless of grade level] who has been on the high school team at any level [freshman, JV, varsity].

Schools are cautioned that involving these coaches with non-high school teams, particularly in middle schools which feed more than one high school, should be monitored to ensure that problems related to Bylaw 10 [Recruitment] do not surface due to this coaching.

Case BL-25-25- How is the determination made as to how to count a game/meet/event against the Limitation of Seasons in all sports?

A game/meet/contest counts against the Limitation

of Seasons any time a student-athlete represents a member school competing against any representative(s) of another school after the start of practice and prior to the end of the season as defined within KHSAA Bylaw 25.

The following are examples of activities which would be subject to classifying the student-athlete as being a "representative" of the school-

- 1) Wearing of school uniform and school-issued playing equipment;
- 2) Transportation to or from the contest using school transportation;
- 3) Representing the school by entering an event under the name of the school; entering an event in which entries are allowed only by school representatives;
- 4) Attendance of, transportation by, coaching or other assistance by, any member of the school coaching staff from that sport
- 5) Any school vs. school competition in any KHSAA sport or sport activity as defined within Bylaw 25.

During the time after the start of practice and prior to the first contest against an outside opponent, such activity may be classified as a scrimmage as long as the activity is in compliance with C/S 25-7 and within the specific scrimmage limitations for that sport.

All play shall be classified as the same level by all participants in scrimmages, contests, games, meets and tournaments and shall remain classified at the same level through the completion of the event. For example, one school cannot classify a contest as a junior varsity game, and the opponent classify the contest as a varsity game or one classify the activity as a scrimmage and one classify it as a contest. As another example, a school cannot classify some games in an event [such as a tournament] as varsity games and others as non-varsity games. The event shall be constructed such that all competition is held at the same level for all competing teams.

Member schools are cautioned to review all other existing interpretations within Bylaw 25 as they relate to specific exemptions, counting restrictions for tournaments, and counting restrictions and methods in specific sports.

Case BL-25-26- How does a school determine if cross country or track meet counts against the limit of contests?

A meet shall be counted against the limit of meets in cross country and/or track [indoor or outdoor] if any of the following conditions exist-

- 1) It is sponsored by a KHSAA member high school [or cosponsored] or legally conducted by an outside entity as a team entry event in accordance with the NFHS sanctioning process;
- 2) An athlete is wearing the school issued uniform;
- 3) A school entity pays the entry fee for the student;
- 4) A school representatives accompanies the student-athlete or transports the student athlete to the competition;
- 5) A member of the school coaching staff is present and offering instruction, advise, evaluation or refinement of skills or exercising other duties defined as "coaching" within the sport rules;
- 6) The event by its format, allows entries and/or fees to be solely based on representatives of school based competition..

Case BL-25-27- Are cheerleading squads and coaches covered by the same out-of-season restrictions as other sports?

Yes, coaches may not have contact outside of the limitation of seasons during the school year with the student-athletes. In addition, it should be noted that insurance provisions are not in place for cheerleaders participating during the period outside of the limitation of seasons, between April 1 and July 15 [excluding the tryout period].

Case BL-25-28- A cheerleading squad competes in a preliminary competition hoping to progress to a state or national competition. However, the squad is not successful. The squad then competes in another preliminary competition, hoping to progress to the same state and/or national level competition. How many competitions does this constitute against the limit of three?

This constitutes two of the allowed three competitions as the squad has made two attempts for progression to a state and/or national competition.

Case BL-25-29- A cheerleading squad competes in a preliminary competition hoping to progress to a state or national competition. However, the preliminary round was held before April 1 and the finals after April 1. Can the squad compete in the final competition?

No. All competition must be completed prior to April 1.

Case BL-25-30- Can cheer squads attend competitions that do not comply with NFHS rules?

The high school cheer coach cannot coach athletes in any of the three allowable competitions [KAPOS plus three additional] if those competitions do not comply with NFHS rules, including but not limited to, stunt limitations. Bylaw 25 restricts the coach of the high school squad from coaching in outside competition other than those four allowed competitions at anytime during the school year. Individual squad members participating for outside organizations are not covered by any insurance coverage provided by the Association.

KHSAA RULES AND REGULATIONS

Governing Wrestling Tournaments

(Adopted by the Board of Control)

(Case situations refer to rulings and interpretations used to interpret and administer these provisions which can be found in the Case Situation section of the Handbook. [When possible, additional cross-referencing information has been included].)

I) Assignment of Schools to Regions

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association shall sponsor postseason competition in wrestling for boys, provided that fifteen (15) percent of the member schools declare intentions to participate in said competition. Member schools desiring to participate in KHSAA sponsored postseason competition shall notify the Association office prior to November 1. The Commissioner shall divide the state into geographic sections with the approval of the Board of Control. Newly added or deleted programs will be handled on a case by case basis by the Commissioner's office.

As of August 1, 2006, the alignment is as follows —

REGION 1 - (WESTERN KENTUCKY) – Apollo, Caldwell County, Calloway County, Christian County, Daviess County, Fort Campbell, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Ohio County, Paducah Tilghman, Union County, University Heights

REGION 2 - (MID KENTUCKY) – Anderson County, Central Hardin, Danville, Fort Knox, John Hardin, Larue County, Nelson County, North Hardin

REGION 3 - (WEST JEFFERSON) – Bullitt Central, DeSales, Doss, Fairdale, Holy Cross (Louisville), Iroquois, Meade County, Pleasure Ridge Park, Southern, Valley, Western

REGION 4 - (CENTRAL JEFFERSON) - Atherton, Central, DuPont Manual, Kentucky School f/t Blind, Moore, Seneca, St. Xavier, Trinity (Louisville)

REGION 5 - (EAST JEFFERSON) - Ballard, Eastern, Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, Kentucky Country Day, North Oldham, Oldham County, South Oldham

REGION 6 - (NORTHERN KENTUCKY) - Campbell County, Conner, Dixie Heights, Holmes, Newport, Ryle, Scott, Simon Kenton

REGION 7 - (CENTRAL KENTUCKY) – Bourbon County, Bryan Station, Franklin County, Harrison County, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Montgomery County, Paul Dunbar, Tates Creek, Western Hills, Woodford County

REGION 8 - (EASTERN KENTUCKY) - Ashland Blazer, Johnson Central, Lawrence County, Letcher County Central, McCreary Central, Oneida Baptist, Perry County Central, Pike County Central, Prestonsburg, Sheldon Clark, Wayne County, Whitley County

II) Dates and Sites for Tournaments

The Commissioner shall make the determination of the regional tournament sites. Schools interested in hosting a regional tournament must submit their request through the defined site selection process at prior year tournaments. The applicant shall supply information relating to seating and parking facilities and such other information as may be requested by the Commissioner. The Commissioner's office may use this site selection plan as a guide, but is not bound by this plan in determining the sites. If a region is unable to resolve conflict over the plan, the Commissioner shall establish a plan. All tournaments will be held within the dates indicated on the Memorandum Calendar unless otherwise approved in writing by the Commissioner.

Only schools which are members of the Association prior to January 1 of the year in which the tournament is held, and already having a suitable facility for hosting the tournament shall be allowed to apply, and only those competing in the current year will be allowed to vote for the region tournament location.

Schools interested in hosting a regional tournament must submit the tournament information when requested by the Commissioner's office. The applicant shall verify that the facility tournaments any standards established by the Games Committee and shall supply data relating to seating and parking facilities and such other information as may be requested by the Commissioner. Member schools are not permitted to practice for, travel to or participate in an

interscholastic athletic contest during the six-hour school day. No Wrestling tournament should be scheduled at a time that would violate any part of the six-hour academic school day.

The Board of Control shall determine the site of the state finals after receiving the Commissioner's recommendation, and shall be guided by necessary hotel facilities, playing facilities, and community/area support.

III) Tournament Managers

The Commissioner will appoint a manager for each of the regional meets, and shall serve as the manager for the state meet. The Commissioner may appoint as many assistant managers as deemed necessary to manage the event. It is the duty of each manager to notify all schools participating in the meet as to the time and place of the meet, to supply him or her with entry blanks, to invite their participation, and make all arrangements to conduct the meet. It is an explicit duty of each tournament manager to inform the association IMMEDIATELY as to the bracket / pairings / entries / results when requested by KHSAA staff and according to the time deadlines provided including the actual site of the tournament if it is not held at the school. The Board of Control has approved the policy that the receipts of a tournament can be assessed [a fine levied against the manager] for failure to comply with these provisions.

IV) Eligibility to Enter Tournament Play

To be eligible to compete in the regional or state meet, a contestant shall have competed in at least four matches on a team representing a member school during the regular season.

To be eligible for the team championship, a school shall have competed in a minimum of four (4) matches against other schools during the season.

All entrants from a school accumulate team points toward the team championship in accordance with the provisions under part IX, Champion.

V) Contestants

A school may list an unlimited number of entrants on an Eligibility List (KHSAA Form GE15) which is to be submitted to the manager of the regional tournament not later than one week prior to the start of the tournament.

At the discretion of the Association, an entry form or electronic entry may substitute for this list. This list must include all names of anyone who is to be eligible to participate in the postseason as additions to the list are not allowed, with the exception of a documented clerical error as referred to in Bylaw 14. Each manager is responsible for the forwarding of the list to future rounds of tournament play.

A) Region

- 1) A school may enter one participant in each weight class in the region tournament. To be eligible for the region tournament, a wrestler's name must appear on a properly completed region tournament entry form including the proper verification as to the number of weigh-ins per class during the year.
- 2) Entry sheets are required to be brought to the seeding meeting for the region tournament by the coach or designated school representative of each school desiring to participate. A wrestler may not be entered in a region tournament unless his/her name appears on the entry form and the weigh-in verification records are completed. Entry forms must be duplicated so that the original copy is sent to the region manager, and the copies are distributed to the other participating coaches.
- 3) Each school shall have an opportunity to have a representative at the seeding meeting for the region tournament. If a coach or representative is not present, those present may conduct the business of the region meeting including completion of the seeded brackets.
- 4) There will be a double elimination tournament in each weight class at the region tournament. The manager will coordinate a meeting of participating coaches for the purpose of making region pairings in each weight class by seeding the participants. For regions without an adopted seeding plan, the following criteria may serve as a guide:
 - a) Head to head competition between contestants.
 - b) The record against common opponents;

- c) A contestant with a better overall record;
 - d) A contestant with an exceptional record against acknowledged strong competition;
 - e) A returning champion or runner-up in the same weight class;
- 5) The region tournament will be wrestled and scored to six places.
- B) State.**
- 1) The top four wrestlers in each weight class shall advance from the regional tournament into the state tournament. In the event that a seeded wrestler is not able to participate in the state tournament due to injury or other reason beyond the control of the wrestler, the appropriate seeded wrestler[s] will be moved up in the seeding, and the next place wrestler from the regional tournament will be seeded fourth. Notification of situations of this type where substitutions are made shall be made to the Commissioner immediately with further notification to all effected coaches.
 - 2) Wrestlers unable to compete may be replaced prior to weigh-ins, and such shall not constitute a forfeit. Other positions shall be rotated up in the bracketing.
 - 3) There will be a double elimination tournament for each weight class at the state tournament. The Commissioner shall draw each weight class individually for the pairings at the state tournament. If there is an odd man left, he shall receive a bye.
 - 4) The state tournament will be wrestled and scored to eight places.

VI) Rules

The National Federation of State High School Association Rules will be used at all tournaments.

VII) Weight Classifications, Certification and Control

A) Weight Classes and Weigh-ins

- 1) Competition shall be divided into weight classes for postseason competition as follows: 103, 112, 119, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 152, 160, 171, 189, 215 and 285.
- 2) For each round of the postseason tournament, the two pound weight / growth allowance provisions from the National Federation Rules shall be used.
- 3) The two-pound growth allowance will be added to each class boundary on January 15.
- 4) A certified scale shall be used to verify weight at all matches [regular and postseason]. Scales which do not display current certification or for which current documentation is not available shall not count toward the wrestler's weigh-in requirements but shall count as though the wrestler weighed 278.

B) Certification into a Weight Class

- 1) A wrestler is certified into a particular weight class at any regularly scheduled match or tournament any time on or prior to January 15 by making base weight at an official weigh-in on a certified scale as long as that certified weight is not below the documented minimum weight and is at a time allowed by the minimum weight calculations. A wrestler weighing in on or prior to January 15 is continually certifying at the weigh-in weight.
- 2) Once a wrestler is certified into a particular weight class as of January 15, he/she may weigh-in only in that class and one class above. He/she is automatically re-certified into a higher weight class after January 15 by weighing in and qualifying for that class, but never into a lower weight class. After January 15, making base weight (including growth) two classes above any previously certified weight class automatically renders that wrestler ineligible for the remainder of the year to wrestle in the lower weight class [previous certified weight].
- 3) A wrestler may only enter the postseason tournaments by making the required weight [base prior to January 15, two-pound growth weight on or after January 15] in a minimum fifty-percent of his/her certified weigh-ins, including those in part A[4] above.

C) Minimum Weight

- 1) The weight class in which an individual participates in postseason must be determined between October 15

and the first regular season match.

- 2) All athletes must meet eligibility requirements including the development of a set minimum body weight. This weight is to be determined in joint consultation with the athlete, his/her parents, his/her doctor and the coach and may require an additional medical examination by a medical doctor.
- 3) An accepted method of determining this weight must be used and the Commissioner must approve the method.
- 4) Failure to determine an athlete's minimum weight shall render the athlete ineligible for competition. Athletes without a minimum weight determination may not wrestle in competition or in practice after the start of the regular season. The Head Coach or the wrestling program at a particular school may be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 33, and may be declared ineligible for competition for failing to submit minimum weight verification information in a timely fashion.
- 5) A wrestler may never be certified into a class which is below the minimum body weight determined by the wrestler, his/her parents, his/her coach and his/her doctor and verified by using the proper calculation forms.

D) Weight Control

All coaches are cautioned that rapid reduction in weight can endanger the health of the student athlete and coaches are encouraged to keep current with all research in this area. The manager of each meet is to have each participant weighed and it is highly recommended that a physician examine each participant.

VIII) Officials (Regular and Postseason)

For regular season play, the fee shall \$40 per standard dual match. For a double dual, the fee shall be \$70 per official. For a tri-meet, the fee shall be \$90 per official. For a quad, which must use a minimum of two officials, the fee shall be \$90 per official. For a one-day 16-person bracket tournament, the fee shall be \$160 per official. For a two-day, 24-person bracket tournament, the fee shall be \$220 per official and for a two-day, 32-person bracket, the fee shall be \$245 per official. Fees for other meet formats not mentioned shall be negotiated with the local official(s) by the school. The host school is responsible for the full complement of officials but shall work with the local assigning secretary if one is retained by the local policy board. The local regional policy board may approve a supplement for incidental expenses such as travel and mileage.

Only officials licensed with the Kentucky High School Athletic Association may officiate in the regional or state meet. The Commission shall assign all officials to region and state competitions. Only a Level 2 or 3 official may officiate the regional or state tournament. Exceptions must be approved by the Commission.

Regional tournament officials shall be paid a fee of \$125.00. In the case where an official is required to travel outside of the local assigning area by virtue of the assignments, the fee shall be increased by \$5 per person. The crew of officials may paid a mileage allowance for one car based on the mileage submitted to and approved by the manager.

State tournament officials shall be paid a predetermined rate per session based on the format of the tournament.

Additional postseason allowances for lodging, etc. shall be at the discretion of the tournament manager and must be approved by the Commissioner.

IX) Champion

The team that scores the greatest number of points during the tournament shall be declared the team champion. Team points will be awarded in accordance with the National Federation Rules Book.

X) Trophies and Awards

A) Region.

- 1) Trophies will be given to the team winner and runner-up at each region.
- 2) Awards will be given to first six (6) placers in each weight class at each regional tournament and a Most Valuable Wrestler.
- 3) The Association will bear the costs of all trophies and medals at the regional tournament.

B) State.

- 1) Trophies will be awarded to the teams finishing first, second, third and fourth at the state meet.
- 2) Awards will be given to the first eight (8) finishers in each weight class at the state tournament.
- 3) Awards will be presented to the competitor with the Quickest Pin, Most Pins in Least Amount of Time, and to the Most Valuable Wrestler.
- 4) The Association will bear the costs of all trophies and medals at the state tournament.

XI) Finances

A) Region

- 1) The finances of the regional meet will be managed at the regional level.
- 2) The regional competing schools shall decide any distribution of net profit/loss, which shall be shared.

B) State

- 1) The Association will finance the state tournament.
- 2) Schools are responsible for the expenses of competitors participating in the state tournament.

XII) Special Tournament and Regular Season Rules

A) Specifications for Wrestling Tournaments

The specifications for recommended and required standards for wrestling facilities to be used in tournament play may be developed by Association staff and Advisory Committees and approved by the Board of Control.

B) Additional Rules for Contests

Additional rules, governed by State Association adoption provisions in the National Federation Playing Rules or otherwise developed by the Association may be implemented in contests played in Kentucky and will be distributed to the membership when relevant.

XIII) School Personnel to Accompany Team

In accordance with Bylaw 20, each school having participants in a KHSAA event shall send a school designee to accompany the team. This person should be designated in writing by the Principal and approved by the local Board of Education.

[See Case Situations on Page 101-102]

CASE SITUATIONS RELATED TO THE TOURNAMENT RULES of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Contained in this section of the KHSAA Handbook are interpretations and rulings which have been made in accordance with applicable provisions of the Tournament Rules. This section is printed as a supplement to the actual printed rules and does not in any manner substitute for the actual rule. Many of these rulings have established normal precedent for the interpretation or enforcement of these provisions, and remain in place until further altered, re-interpreted, or otherwise set aside. Specific inquiries not addressed by these interpretations should be submitted in writing to the Commissioner of the KHSAA, 2280 Executive Drive, Lexington, KY 40505. Interpretive questions or eligibility rulings may not be issued via electronic mail and must be requested and rendered in writing. The following table represents cross-referencing to the relevant portions of the KHSAA Handbook.

Tournament Rules	
All Championships	TR-1, TR-2, Tr-3, Tr-4, TR-5
Baseball	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-9, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-21
Basketball	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-10, TR-11, TR-12, TR-13, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-21
Cross Country	TR-16, TR-17, TR-20
Football	TR-8, TR-16, TR-17
Golf	TR-16, TR-17
Soccer	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-21
Softball (Fast Pitch)	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-18, TR-21
Softball (Slow Pitch)	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-18, TR-21
Swimming	TR-16, TR-17
Tennis	TR-16, TR-17, TR-19
Track	TR-16, TR-17, TR-20
Volleyball	TR-6, TR-7, TR-8, TR-14, TR-15, TR-16, TR-17, TR-21
Wrestling	TR-16, TR-17

Case TR-1- What are the sanctioned sports and sports activities of the KHSAA?

The KHSAA also sanctions all other sports and/or sports activities that have an adopted limitation of season (Bylaw 25) and which are conducted in compliance with NFHS rules (i.e., cheerleading).

The KHSAA also sanctions all other sports and sports activities in which the KHSAA licenses officials provided those sports and sports activities are conducted in compliance with NFHS rules.

For the 2005-2006 school year, the KHSAA sanctions all sports for which a state championship is conducted; competitive cheer conducted in compliance with NFHS rules and KHSAA Bylaw 25, Section 18; and Field Hockey.

Case TR-2- What are the specific sponsored sports of the KHSAA?

The KHSAA sponsors championship events in the fall, winter and spring seasons. Fall sports are considered to be cross country (boys and girls), golf (boys and girls), soccer (boys and girls), volleyball (girls), and football (combined); winter sports are basketball (boys and girls), wrestling (combined) and swimming (boys and girls); spring sports are baseball (boys), softball (fast and slow pitch for girls), tennis (boys and girls) and track (boys and girls)

Case TR-3- What sports and activities are insured by the KHSAA?

The KHSAA Board of Control will purchase Catastrophe Insurance, using the member dues and tournament receipts, to insure the student-athletes who compete in the sanctioned sports of the KHSAA. In addition, students serving in a support capacity at those sponsored events (managers, trainers, etc) shall be included in the coverage as well as cheerleaders complying with the NFHS rules restrictions and Bylaw 25 limitations.

Such insurance coverage shall be in force from the first day of the Bylaw 25, Limitation of Seasons in a sponsored sport or sport activity, through the last day, provided such competition complies with all parts of the Bylaw and its individual competitors comply with all applicable KHSAA bylaws. The deductible for this policy shall be published in a timely manner to ensure that the school and student-athletes have adequate opportunity to comply with Bylaw 2.

The KHSAA Board of Control will purchase General Liability Insurance, using the member dues and tournament receipts, to provide for General Liability coverage for the Association and its agents and assignees, in all KHSAA sponsored competition in all sports for which the Association sponsors a championship. The Commissioner shall ensure through all forms of due diligence, that all levels of these sponsored championships are conducted in accordance with applicable KHSAA Tournament Regulations in order to maintain the integrity of the policy.

Case TR-4- How many schools must agree to participate in KHSAA sponsored postseason competition in order for the Association to hold a championship in that sport?

Twenty (20) percent of the member schools must agree to field a team in order that the Association sponsors a championship in that sport. In addition, fifteen (15) percent of the member schools must participate each year in order that the Association maintains championships in that sport. The Association shall survey the membership every three years to determine interest in new offerings. (Board of Control, March, 1994)

Case TR-5- Who is in control of the media and press at KHSAA sponsored competition?

The tournament/event manager has authority for all aspects of KHSAA sponsored events. This includes the acquisition of media credentials, assignment of space and location to members of the media, and the right to charge for rights to originate radio broadcasts, telecasts and/or cablecasts. It is also the duty of the manager to contact the above listed phone numbers at the conclusion of the contest to report the final results. This enables media state wide to assist in the publicity and promotion of KHSAA events.

Case TR-6- May teams be seeded in the district baseball, basketball, soccer, softball or volleyball tournaments?

In a district with four or more teams, the schools in the district make this decision by a majority vote. A majority vote shall also determine the seeding method. Seeding decisions and methods remain in effect until a majority vote is made to change the seeding decision or method. District teams may be seeded in opposite brackets for the first round (normally district) only. The Principal or Designated Representative at the school as defined by the KHSAA Constitution and Bylaws must make the decision to seed.

Case TR-7- Is it possible for a winner and corresponding runner-up in baseball district tournament, basketball district tournament, soccer district tournament, softball district tournament or volleyball district tournament to meet before the final regional game?

No, because they are to be placed in opposite brackets.

Case TR-8- Is there a mandatory game ball to be used in the state tournament in baseball, basketball, football, softball, volleyball or soccer?

Yes, the Association has a long-term agreement with Rawlings Sporting Goods to provide specific balls for the state championship tournament, and the Commissioner's office can provide specifications upon request.

Case TR-9- Are there any "speed-up" rules used in postseason play in baseball?

The association utilizes the speed-up provisions to have a substitute runner for the pitcher or catcher once they reach base. All other speed-up rules are in accordance with National Federation Rules

Case TR-10 When are the boys' and girls' basketball tournaments to be played?

Unless facilities are unavailable, and unless further altered by the Board of Control, the boys' state basketball tournament will be played during the same week as the first round of the NCAA mens' basketball championships. The Board shall then adopt and publish corresponding dates to indicate the timing of the girls' state tournament, and all district and regional tournaments.

Case TR-11- What is the ruling involving the selection of tournament sites for basketball?

If an agreement cannot be reached on first round (normally district) tournaments, the Board will intervene and establish a rotation plan. The selection shall be confirmed by annual balloting during the season and reported to the Association. It should be noted that rotating the tournament does not necessarily mean that each school shall host the tournament at that school's home site, but that each school, with proper and adequate facilities, shall have the opportunity to host the tournament, even if an alternative site is required.

Case TR-12- What schools may vote for district basketball tournament sites or site selection plan?

Only member schools having a schedule of twelve games or more with at least six different member schools.

Case TR-13- How are regional basketball tournament sites selected?

The placement of the regional basketball tournaments is at the discretion of the Commissioner. The member schools in each region were to have met (principals and/or athletic directors) in September, 1998 to adopt a plan for designating the site within each region and must regularly revise the plan and submit those plan revisions to the KHSAA.

A two-thirds vote is necessary to adopt any plan for recommending the regional tournament sites and voting shall include boys' and girls' sites. Criteria to be considered by the schools include but are not limited to- satisfactory capacity within the gym to safely accommodate past (five years) and expected attendance numbers; a minimum of four dressing rooms and an officials dressing room if double headers are to be played; and adequate parking for projected attendance.

In addition, discussion must occur regarding a clarification on the amount of proceeds (if any) that is to be kept by the host school as well as limitations on expenses by the host school; determining the amount and/or percentages to be given to each school that participates; the amount and/or percentages to be given to each team in the region not competing in the tournament; and the disbursement of any proceeds from commissions, parking, advertising and any other revenue related to the tournament but not directly related to ticket, program or novelty sales.

This plan for site selection recommendations may also be applied, at the discretion of the Association, to soccer, volleyball, baseball and fast pitch softball.

Case TR-14- When should the drawing be held for the first postseason round tournament in baseball, basketball, soccer, softball and volleyball?

Not later than the second Sunday prior to the published week of the first tournament round in all sports where a tournament meeting is specified (baseball, basketball, soccer, softball and volleyball). The meeting may be held

earlier if the participating teams agree, but not prior to the final announcement of sites.

Case TR-15- May teams withdraw from a baseball, basketball, soccer, softball or volleyball tournament after the drawings have been made?

No. The penalty for such a withdrawal is withdrawal from postseason competition for two years and could also result in suspension from the Association for a period of twelve months.

Case TR-16- May a name be added to the eligibility list or entry form after it has been submitted to the tournament manager or mailed to the schools in the district?

Not unless it is to correct a clerical error in compliance with Bylaw 14. A student should not be penalized for a clerical mistake. Written permission must be received from the Commissioner before a name can be added. The principal should check the list or roster form very carefully prior to submitting the information. This list should include all eligible squad members.

Case TR-17- How many names should appear on the eligibility list or entry form?

It is suggested that this final list include all eligible squad members. The coach and/or school representative can then designate the required number of contestants for each event from that list.

Case TR-18- Are there any "speed-up" rules used in postseason play in fast-pitch or slow-pitch softball?

Yes. The Association uses a fifteen-run rule after three innings, and a ten-run rule after five innings. In addition, the association utilizes the speed-up provisions to have a substitute runner for the pitcher or catcher once they reach base.

Case TR-19- How is a multi-team tie broken for team points at a KHSAA sponsored tennis tournament?

The specific tiebreakers for tennis team competition are enumerated in the tournament rules, and may have differing applications at the region and state level, as well as differences depending upon how many teams are involved in the tie.

Case TR-20- How is it determined that a meet counts against the four meet minimum in Track or Cross Country?

In order to count as a meet for the four meet minimum a meet shall be a meet which rises to the standard of counting as a meet towards the interpretations of Bylaw 25 (CS BL-25-39). In addition, in Cross Country, the distance would be a minimum of 2500 meters and a maximum of 5000 meters and involved entries from two or more schools. To count towards the minimums, the meets may be at the Varsity or non Varsity level in terms of meet structure. It shall be counted in the same manner for all competitors (varsity, JV or freshman). The school approved or provided uniform shall be worn in this competition. In accordance with Bylaw 20, a school representative shall accompany the team.

Case TR-21- Are there special rules and requirements in baseball, basketball, soccer, softball and volleyball if the district has only three teams?

Yes. Each team in a three-team district is required to play the other two teams in the district in two contests each year, at mutually agreed sites. These games will produce a uniform means of ranking the teams by seed within these districts. Complete details are contained within the tournament rules of each sport.

Case TR-22- If a Cross Country Meet is interrupted by weather, can other races be run that day?

Yes. The particular interrupted race is considered complete and counts both towards meet limits and participation minimums. If other competition can resume after required delays, that is permissible. Only races actually started can count towards meet limits or participation minimums.

WRESTLING

SCORERS AND TIMERS INSTRUCTIONS

THE OFFICIAL SCORER shall be seated at the scorer's table and is responsible for: (a) recording points scored by each contestant when signaled by the referee; (b) circling the first point(s) scored in the regulation match; (c) recording the wrestler who makes the choice at the start of the second and third periods and the position of the wrestlers at the start of the second and third periods including overtime; (d) constantly checking with the visiting team's scorer; (e) immediately advising the match timekeeper when there is any disagreement regarding the score and advising the scoreboard operator or assistant scorers of the correct score during each match; (f) recording the completion time of matches; and (g) presenting the referee with the scorebook at the end of a dual meet for verifying of team scores and signature.

THE ASSISTANT SCORERS are responsible for recording points

earned by each individual wrestler during the course of the match. As points are earned in a dual meet, a running team score shall be kept following each individual match.

THE MATCH TIMEKEEPER is responsible for: (a) keeping the overall time of the match; (b) recording the accumulated time-outs for injury and blood time; (c) monitoring recovery time; (d) notifying the referee of any significant situation when the match is stopped, or for disagreement by official scorer and timekeeper, or when requested by a coach to discuss a possible error; (e) assisting, when requested by the referee, in determining whether a situation occurred before or after the termination of a period; and (f) when a visual clock is not available, calling the minutes to referee, contestants and spectators and displaying with visual cards the number of seconds remaining in the last minute of the period at 15-second intervals.

SCORING ABBREVIATIONS

T₂ - Takedown
R₂ - Reversal
E₁ - Escape
N₂ - Near fall
N₃ - Near fall (5 seconds)
Sw - Stalling Warning
S - Stalling
TV - Technical Violation
P - Illegal Hold or
- Unnecessary Roughness
RO - Ride-out
C - Caution
C₁ - Points Earned
- After 2nd Caution

CMw - Coach Misconduct Warning
CM - Coach Misconduct
W - Warning
UCM - Unsportsmanlike Conduct
- Match Point
UCT - Unsportsmanlike Conduct
- Team Point
FMC - Flagrant Misconduct
F - 1:38 Fall
TF - 4:25 Technical Fall
For - Forfeit
Def - Default
DQ - Disqualified
Dec - Decision

MD - Major Decision
▲ - Selects Up
▼ - Selects Down
= - Selects Neutral
OT - Overtime
TB - Tiebreaker
IT - Injury Time
IT - (▲▼) choice
after 2nd injury
Time-out
BT - Bleeding Time

Scorekeepers shall circle the first point(s) scored in the regulation match.

Revised 2006



KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

KHSAA Form WR111 Rev. 11/98

This is the only form a referee will accept as "current written documentation" that a skin condition is not communicable.

WRESTLING SKIN CONDITION AND UNCONSCIOUS REPORT COPY AND RETAIN THIS ORIGINAL FORM FOR FUTURE USE.

Wrestler's Name (Print or Type) from High School Name (Print or Type) : Date of Exam / /

has been examined by me due to a skin condition.

Diagnosis

Location of Lesion(s)

Medication(s) used to treat lesion(s):

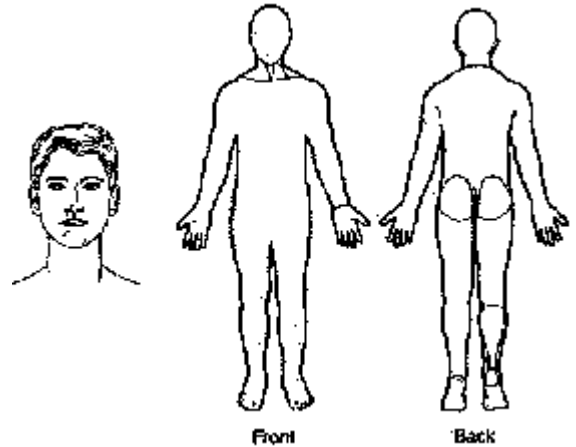
Date Treatment Started: / /

Form Expiration Date: Seven Days from Signature of Provider

Earliest Date may return to participation: / /

has been examined by me following being rendered unconscious or nearly unconscious.

This person may return to contact action participating in wrestling.



RETURN TO PARTICIPATION TIME FRAME/COMMENTS:

Physician Name (Printed or Typed)
Provider Signature (M.D. or D.O.)
Office Phone #:
Office Address

Note to Providers: Non-contagious lesions do not require treatment prior to return to participation (e.g. eczema, psoriasis, etc.). Please familiarize yourself with NFHS Rules 4-2-3 and 4-2-4 which states:

ART. 3 . . . If a participant is suspected by the referee or coach of having a communicable skin disease or any other condition that makes participation appear inadvisable, the coach shall provide current written documentation from a physician stating that the suspected disease or condition is not communicable and that the athlete's participation would not be harmful to any opponent. This document shall be furnished at the weigh-in or prior to competition in the dual meet or tournament. Covering a communicable condition shall not be considered acceptable and does not make the wrestler eligible to participate.

ART. 4 . . . If an on-site meet physician is present, he/she may overrule the diagnosis of the physician signing the physician's release form for a wrestler to participate with a particular skin condition.

Below are some treatment guidelines that suggest MINIMUM TREATMENT before return to wrestling:

Bacterial diseases (impetigo, boils): Oral antibiotic for two days and no drainage, oozing, or moist lesions.

Herpetic lesions (Simplex fever blisters, Zoster, Gladiatorum): Minimum of 120 hours or a full five days of oral anti-viral treatment with no new lesions and all lesions scabbed over. Visible lesions may be present and participation may be approved so long as lesions are scabbed over.

Tinea lesions (ringworm scalp, skin): Oral or topical treatment for 72 hours on skin and 14 days on scalp.

Scabies, Head Lice: 24 hours after appropriate topical management.

Conjunctivitis: 24 hours of topical or oral medication and no discharge.

Molluscum Contagiosum: 24 hours after curettage.

NOTE TO PROVIDERS: If your examination yields a finding that the wrestler has a contagious skin condition within these rules, no covering of such condition will allow the athlete to wrestle.



MINIMUM WEIGHT CERTIFICATION PROGRAM ASSESSOR DESIGNATION

SUBMIT ONE FORM PER ASSESSOR

*KHSAA Form WR126
Rev. 9/06*

KHSAA 2280 EXECUTIVE DRIVE LEXINGTON, KY 40505 - FAX

ASSESSMENTS MAY NOT BE PERFORMED UNTIL THIS FORM IS UPDATED AND ON FILE WITH KHSAA AND ASSESSORS HAS RECEIVED NWCAONLINE INFORMATION VIA EMAIL!

In accordance with the Kentucky Minimum Weight Certification Program, each school must designate what assessor will be performing the minimum weight testing on its student-athletes desiring to participate in wrestling and certify as to the competency to perform the testing.

THIS FORM SHALL BE COMPLETED AND FILED WITH THE KHSAA BEFORE ANY ATHLETE MAY BE TESTED. DEADLINE FOR ASSESSOR DESIGNATION- OCTOBER 15 OR THE DAY PRIOR TO THE ASSESSMENTS BEING PERFORMED

- 1) Designation/Selection/Qualifications of an Assessor
 - a) There is an expectation of the highest professional and ethical conduct relative to performing assessments on the young wrestlers. These young wrestlers MUST be treated with the highest regard for their right to privacy, and for the confidentiality of all data collected with the program.
 - b) Assessors are required to conduct themselves in a manner such that there will be no questions about the positive contribution to the program and to the sport of wrestling. There will be times when professional judgment will be involved to clarify and validate the assessment process; the greater the depth of understanding the program, the more likely you are to represent the best interests of both the KHSAA and the student-athlete.
 - c) Each school may select an individual to serve as the Assessor for this program within their wrestling program. Multiple schools may utilize the same assessors.
 - d) Schools must submit the name of the assessor to be used to the KHSAA using form WR126 IN ADVANCE of the testing.
 - e) Assessors may not be members of school coaching faculty in any sport.
 - f) Assessors must have medical background – by definition, employed in the healing and health care profession – Registered Nurse, Licensed Practical Nurse, Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner, Doctor, Physical Therapist, Physicians Assistant, Doctor of Osteopathy, Athletic Trainer Certified, nutritionist, health educator or an exercise physiologist.
 - g) To be eligible to become an KHSAA approved skin-fold assessor an individual must have demonstrated training and experience in skin-fold measurement or other approved measurement option.

ASSESSOR NAME:	
SCHOOL:	
ASSESSOR ADDRESS:	
ASSESSOR ADDRESS (LINE 2):	
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	
HOME PHONE NUMBER(s):	
FAX PHONE NUMBER(s):	
BUSINESS PHONE NUMBER(s):	
CELL PHONE NUMBER(s):	
EMAIL ADDRESS:	

PROFESSION (CIRCLE ONE, MUST COME FROM THIS LIST) REGISTERED NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE, ADVANCED REGISTERED NURSE PRACTITIONER, DOCTOR, PHYSICAL THERAPIST, PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT, DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY, ATHLETIC TRAINER CERTIFIED, NUTRITIONIST, HEALTH EDUCATOR, EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGIST.

In accordance with the above referenced language from the Minimum Weight Certification Program Guidelines and Regulations, the person listed below has been designated to serve as the person performing the minimum body fat testing on this school's wrestlers and certify that they meet the requirements for performing the testing.

School Name	Signature of Principal/Designated Rep	Coach Signature	Date
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