

Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.

2012/13 Basketball Preseason Bulletin

Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations



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OCTOBER

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<u>2012/13 NFHS BASKETBALL CHANGES</u>	<u>2012/13 POINTS OF EMPHASIS</u>
<p>Rule 2-11-12: The Official scorer is required to wear a black-and-white vertically striped garment.</p>	<p>Closely guarded situations: Well officiated closely-guarded situations provide for better balance between offense and defense. When the closely-guarded rules are not followed properly, there is a significant advantage for the offense. The following areas should be emphasized:</p> <p>a. Rule basics. A closely guarded situation occurs when a player in control of the ball in his or her team's frontcourt is guarded by an opponent who is within 6 feet of the player who is holding or dribbling the ball; the defensive player must obtain a legal guarding position. A player shall not hold the ball for five seconds or dribble the ball for five seconds while closely guarded in the frontcourt. A player can legally hold the ball while closely guarded for four seconds, dribble the ball for four seconds and hold the ball again for four seconds before violating.</p> <p>b. Multiple defenders. The closely guarded count should continue even if there is a defensive switch, provided the 6-foot distance is maintained by one or more defenders. There is no requirement for the defender to remain the same during the count as long as the offensive player is closely guarded throughout. The closely-guarded count ends when no defensive player is within 6 feet.</p>
<p>2012-13 NFHS MAJOR EDITORIAL CHANGES</p>	
<p>Rule 2-2-4: The state associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after a contest.</p>	
<p>Rule 4-19-7: On a team-control foul, the rule now clearly states that team-control includes a member of the throw-in team from the start of the throw-in until player control is obtained in-bounds.</p>	
<p>2012-13 COMMENTS ON RULES</p>	
<p>The rules committee believes more emphasis is needed to give the official scorekeeper visibility as a part of the officiating team. This rule clearly identifies the official scorekeeper as a neutral party and a table official whose role is imperative to good game administration and fair play. It adds to the ease of players substitution and for officials to report fouls.</p>	
<p>19th ANNUAL OFFICIALS' CONVENTION AUGUST 2nd AND 3rd, 2013 HILTON HARRISBURG</p>	

2012/13 POINTS OF EMPHASIS (cont'd)

Contact above the shoulders. With a continued emphasis on reducing concussions and decreasing excessive contact situations, the committee determined that more guidance is needed for penalizing contact above the shoulders.

- a. A player shall not swing his/her arm(s) or elbow(s) even without contacting an opponent. Excessive swinging of the elbows occurs when arms and elbows are swung about while using the shoulders as pivots and the speed of the extended arms and elbows is in excess of the rest of the body as it rotates on the hips or on the pivot foot. Currently, it is a violation in Rule 9 Section 13.
- b. Examples of illegal contact above the shoulders and resulting penalties:
 1. Contact with a stationary elbow may be incidental or a common foul.
 2. An elbow in movement but not excessive should be an intentional foul.
 3. A moving elbow that is excessive can be either an intentional foul or flagrant personal foul.

Intentional Fouls. The committee is concerned about the lack of enforcement for intentional fouls during any part of the game but especially at the end of the game. The intentional foul rule has devolved into misapplication and personal interpretations. An intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that neutralizes an opponent's obvious advantageous position. Contact away from the ball or when not making a legitimate attempt to play the ball, specifically designed to stop or keep the clock from starting, shall be intentional. Intentional fouls may or may not be premeditated and are not based solely on the severity of the act. A foul also shall be ruled intentional if while playing the ball, a player causes excessive contact with an opponent.

- a. **Anytime during the game.** Acts that neutralize an opponent's obvious advantageous position and must be deemed intentional include:

1. Excessive contact on any player attempting a try.
2. Grabbing or shoving a player from behind when an easy basket may be scored.
3. Grabbing and holding a player from behind or away from the ball.

These are "non-basketball acts" and must be considered intentional fouls.

- b. **Game awareness.** The probability of fouling late in the game is an accepted coaching strategy and is utilized by many coaches in some form. Officials must have the courage to enforce the intentional foul rule properly.

Guidelines to enforce illegal contact. Escalating fight situations can often be traced back to illegal contact not being properly enforced and penalized. Examples of illegal contact are:

- a. **Hand checking.** Any tactic using hands or arms that allows a player on offense or defense to control the movement of an opposing player.

Examples of hand checking fouls:

1. Both hands on an opposing player.
2. Jabbing a hand or forearm on an opponent.
3. Continuous contact by a hand or forearm on an opponent.

- b. **Post play.** Any tactic using hands, arms or body to control the movement of an opposing player.

Examples of illegal post play:

1. Hooking by the offensive player.
2. Pushing, holding or slapping an opponent.
3. Dislodging an opponent by using a leg or knee to the rear of an opponent.
4. Dislodging an opponent by backing them down.

2012/13 POINTS OF EMPHASIS (cont'd)

OFFICIAL'S UNIFORM

c. Rebounding. Any activity to illegally gain rebounding position on an opponent.
 Examples of illegal rebounding activity:

1. Displace, charge or push an opponent.
2. Extend the arms or elbows to impede the movement of an opponent.
3. Using the hips or knees to hinder or impede an opponent.
4. Violation of the principle of verticality.
5. Contact between players in free throw lane spaces prior to the ball contacting the ring.

It is illegal to physically contact an opponent prior to the ball legally contacting the ring.

2012/2013 PIAA ADOPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

- Adopt the 2012-2013 NFHS Basketball Rules Book.
- Adopt Rules 1-13-2 and 1-13-2 NOTE, Coaching box and alternate placement of same, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.
- Modify Rule 3-3-8 (Concussion Rule), to clarify that “an appropriate health-care professional” is a licensed physician of medicine or osteopathic medicine (MD or DO).
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, upon completion of the first half and one Team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's time-out is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or administering free throws.
- Adopt Rule 10-5-1, the head coach, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, may be off the bench in front of his/her seat within the confines of the designated 14-foot coaching box to give instructions to his/her players and/or substitutes.

1. The PIAA Official's Emblem must be worn on the upper left sleeve of the official's standard shirt when officiating in all PIAA sponsored games.
2. All PIAA-registered officials must wear identical uniforms during a contest.
3. Required uniform for basketball officials:
 - Shirt: Alternating black and white 1-inch vertically striped, short-sleeved shirt with a black collar. V-neck shirts have been approved for PIAA member school games as long as officials are dressed alike.
 - Slacks: Full length black trousers
 - Belt: Black
 - Socks: Black
 - Shoes: Solid black with black laces

PIAA recommends the use of a black, plastic FOX-40 whistle with a black lanyard. If jackets are worn before the game, they must be black in color and identical in style.

College jackets or jackets from any organization other than PIAA or local basketball chapters may not be worn. The wearing of jewelry (except wedding bands and medical-alert bracelets) and wrist watches (except as a required timing device) is prohibited. Smoking and/or tobacco chewing is prohibited (Minutes, Board of Control, PIAA Summer Workshop, July 17th, 1989, p. 3)

PIAA sports' officials may display an American flag (maximum size 2 by 3 inches) on the right sleeve of their uniform shirt approximately three inches down from the shoulder seam. This will be the same position the PIAA official patch is displayed on the left sleeve.

PIAA Basketball officials may use a pink whistle for games that are designated as “cancer benefit” games by PIAA member schools.

CLOSELY GUARDED

A closely-guarded situation occurs when a player in control of the ball in his/her frontcourt, is continuously guarded by any opponent who is within six feet of the player who is holding or dribbling the ball. The distance shall be measured from the forward foot/feet of the defender to the forward foot/feet of the ball handler. A closely guarded count shall be terminated when the offensive player in control of the ball gets his/her head and shoulders past the defensive player.

A player shall not, while closely guarded in his/her frontcourt, hold the ball for five seconds or dribble the ball for five seconds; or in his/her frontcourt control the ball for five seconds in an area enclosed by screening teammates.

SITUATION #1: While dribbling the ball in A's frontcourt, A1 is closely guarded by B1 for two seconds. B2 also assumes a closely guarded situation on A1 and B1 leaves to guard A2.

RULING: The closely-guarded rule continues.

COMMENT: There is no requirement for the defensive player to remain the same during the count as long as A1 is closely-guarded throughout.

SITUATION #2: Team A has the ball in its own frontcourt. B1 stands within six feet and facing A1 while A1 is holding the ball near the division line.

RULING: In five seconds this would be a violation.

COMMENT: In the situation outlined, as soon as B1 has assumed a guarding position, both feet on the court, facing the opponent, no other specific requirement is in effect. The amount of movement or the actual body position of the player is irrelevant.

SITUATION #3: Team A while in possession of the ball in its frontcourt has four teammates surround A1 who is holding or dribbling the ball as opponents are unable to get close to the ball.

RULING: This is considered a closely-guarded situation and a violation in five seconds.

COMMENT: Preventing opponents from getting to the ball by using screening teammates becomes a violation in five seconds if the opponents are attempting to gain control.

SITUATION #4: Dribbler A1 is closely-guarded by B1 in A's frontcourt. The official's count is three when the ball strikes A1's foot and causes an interrupted dribble. Another two seconds go by before A1 regains control of the ball.

RULING: There is no closely-guarded violation.

COMMENT: The closely guarded count shall be terminated when the dribble is interrupted, but it will start over if A1 continues the dribble or holds the ball and is again closely-guarded.

SITUATION #5: A1 in his/her frontcourt holds the ball for four seconds, dribbles the ball for four seconds and holds the ball again for four seconds while being closely-guarded by B1 before passing the ball to a teammate.

RULING: Legal, there is no violation.

COMMENT: A player may consume a maximum of 12 seconds while being closely-guarded without a violation occurring.

INTENTIONAL FOULS

An intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that may or may not be premeditated and is not based solely on the severity of the act. Intentional fouls include contact that neutralizes an opponent's obvious advantageous position, contact away from the ball with an opponent who is clearly not involved with the play, contact that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball, player specifically designed to stop the clock or keep it from starting, or excessive contact with an opponent while playing the ball or contact with a thrower-in is also an intentional foul.

The penalty for an intentional personal or intentional technical foul is two free throws plus the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in for an intentional personal foul will be the spot closest to the foul. The throw-in for an intentional technical foul will be at the division line opposite the table.

SITUATION #1: A1, while attempting a throw-in is fouled by B1.

RULING: An intentional personal foul.

Comment: It doesn't matter whether A1 broke the plane with his/her hands and arms when the foul occurred; it is still an intentional personal foul on B1.

SITUATION #2: A1 is fouled by B1 on an attempt for goal. A few seconds later A1 pushes B1 because of the contact.

RULING: False double foul. A1's foul is an intentional technical foul.

COMMENT: A1 will shoot his/her foul(s) depending on whether the try was successful or not followed by any team member of B shooting the technical foul. Team B will have a throw-in at the division line following the free throws.

SITUATION #3: During a throw-in by team A, B3 fouls A3 away from the ball because A3 has a low percentage when attempting free throws.

RULING: An Intentional foul.

Comment: A3 was standing away from the thrower making no attempt to get free to receive a pass. After the free throws, team A will have a throw-in closest to where the foul occurred.

SITUATION #4: B1 intercepts a pass and is driving toward his basket for an easy score. A1 is behind B1 and as B1 is airborne in an attempt to release the ball on a lay-up, A1 wraps his arms around B1 and slowly and gently return B1 to the floor.

RULING: An intentional foul on A1.

COMMENT: In this situation, the severity of the act has nothing to do with whether it is an intentional foul or not. A1 was not making an attempt to play the ball.

SITUATION #5: A1 is driving down the lane and goes airborne to attempt a try. B1, who is running full speed perpendicular to A1 crashes into A1 and makes a small effort to swipe at the ball as he knocks A1 to the floor very violently.

RULING: An intentional foul at the very least, maybe flagrant.

COMMENT: A hard foul is an intentional foul. We must call those fouls intentional very early in the game to prevent the game from getting rough and getting out-of-control.

PIAA 2012/2013 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

First Practice Date.....	Friday, November 16
First Inter-School/Scrimmage Date	Friday, November 23
First Regular Season Play Date	Friday, December 7
Last Regular Season Contest Date.....	Saturday, February 23
District Championship Deadline.....	Saturday, March 2
PIAA Basketball Championships:	
Play-in Round	Tuesday, March 5
First Round	Friday & Saturday, March 8 & 9
Second Round	Tuesday & Wednesday, March 12 & 13
Quarterfinals	Friday & Saturday, March 15 & 16
Semi-Finals	Tuesday, March 19
PIAA Basketball Championship Finals	
GAINT Center, Hershey, PA.....	Friday, March 22
Championship Schedule:	
AA Girls' Championship	12:00 pm
A Boys' Championship	2:00 pm
AAAA Girls' Championship.....	6:00 pm
AAA Boys' Championship	8:00 pm
GAINT Center, Hershey, PA.....	Saturday, March 23
Championship Schedule:	
A Girls' Championship	12:00 pm
AA Boys' Championship	2:00 pm
AAA Girls' Championship	6:00 pm
AAAA Boys' Championship	8:00 pm

2012 - 2013 PIAA DISTRICT RULES INTERPRETERS

DISTRICT 1	Donald T. Taylor	dtay520@aol.com
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DISTRICT 12	James P. Moore Sr.	jimmoore122@comcast.net

PIAA BY-LAWS: ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8

Any coach and/or contestant who, while coaching or competing for a PIAA member school, is ejected from a Contest by a state high school association recognized and/or registered official in that sport for unsportsmanlike conduct or flagrant misconduct shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating **for the remainder of the day and in all Contests on the next Contest day of the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.** For a coach, participation in the next Contest includes any contact by the coach with members of the Team, including other coaches, between the time that the Team arrives at the Contest site and the conclusion of the last Contest of the day. The Principal shall direct the coach not to attend all of the Contest(s).

Any coach and/or contestant ejected from the last Contest in that sport in a sport season shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating in the first Contest(s) in that sport in the subsequent sport season, at the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, at any PIAA member school or, if the student changes levels of competition, such as from junior varsity to varsity, the first Contest (s) in that sport.

The official shall file a report with the PIAA Office on the form prescribed for the sport involved, within twenty-four (24) hours following the completion of the Contest in which the ejection occurred. Failure to file such report shall not affect the validity or consequences of the ejection.

In Basketball, the athletic director and principal must meet with the ejected coach/contestant and detail in a report what corrective action has been taken. This report then must be signed by all parties and sent to the district Basketball chairperson. This form is located on the PIAA website on the Basketball page.

When a coach or contestant is disqualified/ejected from a Regular or Post-Regular Season Contest a report must be filed by the official who disqualified/ejected the coach or contestant. When the report is received in the PIAA Office it is faxed to the concerned school Principal and Athletic Director and mailed to the respective District Chairmen, officials' representatives and sportsmanship chair. A copy is also given to the Associate Executive Director and placed in the school's file.

OFFICIALS ARE TO FILE A REPORT WITH THE PIAA OFFICE ON-LINE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE EJECTION OR THEY MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION. OFFICIALS SHOULD GO TO THE "FORMS SECTION" UNDER THE OFFICIALS TAB AT www.piaa.org



**EXAMPLES OF DISQUALIFICATION PROVISION
OF ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8**

The following examples are for players or coaches and are only examples and not a complete list. What this means is a player or coach ejected from a contest at any level must sit out the remainder of the day and the next day of the next contest at that level.

Example #1: Player/coach gets ejected from a junior varsity contest before a varsity contest. This player/coach gets disqualified for the **remainder of the day and the next day** of the next junior varsity contest. If this contest is followed by a varsity contest **on the same day**, the player/coach gets disqualified for the varsity contest also (**the whole day**).

Example #2: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity contest on Friday, the team's next varsity contest is Friday. Before the varsity contest is a scheduled junior varsity contest, player/coach cannot participate in any of Friday contests.

Example #3: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity basketball game Saturday. The next varsity contest is a game on next Friday but the game gets postponed to Saturday. On Saturday, the junior varsity team is to compete in another basketball game, a player and/or coach eligible to participate in the junior varsity game? Since the Friday contest was postponed the **next varsity game** is the same day as the junior varsity game and the player/coach are not eligible to participate the whole day.

**SPORTS MEDICINE COMMITTEE
RECOMENDATIONS**

The PIAA Sports Medicine Committee recommends that each registered sports official have an annual physical examination and practice good health habits. Being physically fit and conveying an appropriate, positive image through proper health and nutrition habits will greatly assist all officials in keeping up with the game. After all, the game, the schools, players, coaches, spectators and fellow officials deserve no less. As importantly, officials owe good health habits to themselves and their families if for nothing more, than the health of it. If officials have any chronic health condition, officials are requested to share this information with on site medical personnel at their contest(s).

**PIAA BY-LAWS—ARTICLE XV; SECTION 3
REQUIREMENT OF WRITTEN CONTRACT**

All PIAA member schools shall enter into either paper or electronic contracts on the official contract form entitled "Contract for Officials Under PIAA Rules" with all registered sports officials retained by the schools or assigned by an assignor. Registered sports officials are independent contractors and therefore, are NOT employees of PIAA, the school, or the assignor. Disputes arising from oral agreements will not be considered by PIAA.

CANCELLATION OF AN OFFICIAL'S CONTRACT BY A PIAA MEMBER SCHOOL

If a PIAA member school violates or cancels a contract with an official, the District Committee or the Board of Directors, in their respective jurisdictions, may require a school so violating or so canceling to pay to the offended official the fee or fees for the Contest or Contests which have been provided in the official contract. Failure of a PIAA member school to live up to the terms of the contract shall be considered a violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of PIAA.

Comment: It has been brought to our attention on numerous occasions that officials have lost assignments or games because a school or assignor has "double booked" the contest. Officials are reminded that unless there is a written contract executed between the parties, they have no claim to any type of reimbursement from the offending school(s). Many schools have made a "good faith" effort to the officials to get them an additional assignment in the future or offer a scrimmage to pick up the lost fees. However, officially, without a written, signed, properly executed contract between the official(s) and the school(s), there is no recourse for the officials. In this day of technology it is not very hard for assignors, or schools, to execute these contracts. This is part of an assignor's responsibility. Officials should request contracts from their assignors or schools for both parties protection.

PIAA OFFICIALS INSURANCE

For the 2012-2013 school year, American Specialty Insurance Services will provide the following benefits:

- One Million Dollars of Liability Coverage;
- \$25,000 Excess Accident Medical Coverage (with a \$250 deductible);
- \$5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment (including a cardiac benefit).

This program is administered by American Specialty Insurance Services and underwritten by USF&G and Mutual of Omaha. Both carriers carry "A" ratings by A.M. Best. Again this year, as a new service for chapters, all regularly scheduled chapter meetings will be covered under PIAA's basic liability coverage. This is a major change from the past when only the annual rules interpretation meetings have been covered. Chapters are requested to please submit their list of regularly scheduled chapter meetings to the PIAA Office to assist procedurally in the exchange of information to have all local associations' meetings covered.

Contact information is as follows:

Drew Smith, Vice-President for Client Services
Sara Douglass, Administrative Assistant
American Specialty Insurances Services, Inc.
142 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 309
Roanoke, Indiana 46783-0309
Phone: 260-672-8800
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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND SKIN INFECTION PROCEDURES

Proper precautions are needed to minimize the potential risk of the spread of communicable disease and skin infections during athletic competition. These conditions include skin infections that occur due to skin contact with competitors and equipment. The transmission of infections such as Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Herpes Gladiatorum, blood-borne pathogens such as HIV and Hepatitis B, and other infectious diseases such as Influenza can often be greatly reduced through proper hygiene. The NFHS SMAC has outlined and listed below some general guidelines for the prevention of the spread of these diseases.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Rule 10-1-3 states that any mechanical device or any electronic transmission device at courtside for coaching purposes is illegal. There is a statement in there concerning statistics, however, which makes iPads (computers) legal as long as they are used for that purpose. We, as officials cannot monitor a device to determine that it is only being used for a single purpose. We are going to assume that coaches will adhere to that specific use if they have an iPad in the coaching area. If it is brought to our attention that it is not being used for that purpose only, then a team technical may be enforced.

INFECTIOUS SKIN DISEASES

Strategies for reducing the potential exposure to these infectious agents include:

- Athletes must be told to notify a parent or guardian, athletic trainer and coach of any skin lesion prior to any competition or practice. An appropriate health-care professional should evaluate any skin lesion before returning to competition.
- If an outbreak occurs on a team, especially in a contact sport, all team members should be evaluated to help prevent the potential spread of infection.
- Coaches, officials and appropriate health-care professionals must follow NFHS or state/local guidelines on “time until return to competition.” Participation with a covered lesion may be considered if in accordance with NFHS, state or local guidelines and the lesion is no longer contagious.

BLOOD-BORNE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Strategies for reducing the potential exposure to these agents include following Universal Precautions such as:

- An athlete who is bleeding, has an open wound, has any amount of blood on his/her uniform, or has blood on his/her person, shall be directed to leave the activity (game or practice) until the bleeding is stopped, the wound is covered, the uniform and/or body is appropriately cleaned, and/or the uniform is changed before returning to activity.
- Athletic trainers or other caregivers need to wear gloves and take other precautions to prevent blood or body fluid-splash from contaminating themselves or others.
- In the event of a blood or body fluid-splash, immediately wash contaminated skin or mucous membranes with soap and water.
- Clean all contaminated surfaces and equipment with disinfectant before returning to competition. Be sure to use gloves when cleaning.
- Any blood exposure or bites to the skin that break the surface must be reported and immediately evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional.



If you are in need of updating your officiating supplies, please be reminded that Officially Sports is the official vendor of PIAA Sport Officials' Uniforms. Please give them your consideration for any purchases regarding officials' supplies. If interested, you may provide them with your email address to send you their catalog, seasonal specials and discounted items that may be of interest and service to your avocation of sports' officiating. Officially Sports may be contacted via email at mjsumpref@aol.com, by calling 800-934-4555 or at www.officiallysports.com.

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Means of reducing the potential exposure to these agents include:

- Appropriate vaccination of athletes, coaches and staff as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
- During time of outbreaks, follow the guidelines set forth by the CDC as well as State and local Health Departments.

For more detailed information, refer to the Infectious Disease and Blood-borne Pathogens” and “Skin Disorders” sections contained in the NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook.

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**UNIVERSAL HYGIENE
PROTOCOL FOR ALL SPORTS**

- Shower immediately after every competition and practice.
- Wash all workout clothing after each practice.
- Wash personal gear (knee pads and braces) weekly.
- Do not share towels or personal hygiene products (razors) with others.
- Refrain from full body (chest, arms, abdomen) cosmetic shaving.

UNDERSHIRT/COMPRESSION SLEEVE

There is a company manufacturing what they are calling an undershirt/compression sleeve combination for only one arm. By rule, these types of equipment are **NOT** legal. A long sleeved undershirt may be worn, but both sleeves must be the same length on any individual player and must be the same color as the torso of the shirt with no logos. It still provides some of the properties that they are suggesting, warmth and tension on the arm which a tight long sleeved undershirt would provide.

Compression sleeves may be worn for health reasons but they are not part of the undershirt. They may have a logo on them which meets the size requirement (2¼) square inches and must meet the color requirements, white, black, beige or any solid school color. All players wearing a compression sleeve must wear the same solid color.

BENCH PERSONNEL

Bench personnel are all individuals who are part of or affiliated with a team, including, but not limited to: substitutes, coaches, manager(s), statistician(s), and trainers. During an intermission, all team members are bench personnel for the purposes of penalizing unsporting behavior.

A substitute becomes a player when he/she legally enters the court. If entry is not legal, the substitute becomes a player when the ball becomes live. A player becomes bench personnel after his/her substitute becomes a player or after notification of the coach following his/her disqualification.



