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## 2019 BASEBALL PLAN BOOK

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### SEASON DATES

Rule of Eight – Pitchers / Catchers ( <a href="#">Executive Board Policies, Practice Limitation Rule, Q&amp;A#35-39</a> ) .....	February 11
First Practice Date .....	February 25
First Contest / Jamboree Date .....	March 11
Cutoff – Contests vs. Teams More than one Classification Away ( <a href="#">Executive Board Policies, State Championships – Rankings</a> ) .....	April 3
Cutoff – Contests Added After a Certain Date ( <a href="#">Executive Board Policies, State Championships – Rankings</a> ) .....	April 10
4A Freeze Date .....	10pm, May 13
6A, <b>2A/1A</b> Freeze Date .....	10pm, May 16
5A, 3A Freeze Date .....	10pm, May 18
6A, <b>2A/1A</b> Cutoff Date .....	May 16
5A, 4A, 3A Cutoff Date .....	May 18
6A, <b>2A/1A</b> First Round .....	May 20
5A, 4A, 3A, 2A/1A First Rounds; 6A Second Round .....	May 22
All Quarterfinals .....	May 24
All Semifinals .....	May 28
3A, 2A/1A State Championships .....	May 31
6A, 5A, 4A State Championships .....	June 1

Reporting Schedules and Scores – Find Account Instructions on our Help Page at <http://www.osaa.org/help>

### 2019 NFHS BASEBALL RULES

Order a NFHS Baseball Rules Book on the [OSAA Rules Book Order Form](#) or contact the OSAA (503.682.6722) for more information.

For more information about NFHS Baseball Rules, visit <http://www.nfhs.org/activities-sports/baseball/>.

#### 2019 NFHS RULES CHANGES:

<b>1-3-1</b>	Modified the effective date that baseballs shall meet a NOCSAE performance standard. (Effective January 1, 2020).
<b>6-1-3</b>	Modified an element of the pivot foot requirement.
<b>Officials’ Signals</b>	Created a signal for a 3- or 4-person mechanic to indicate the direction of rotation to the umpiring crew.
<b>Officials’ Signals</b>	Created a signal for a game umpire to alert his or her partner of relevant information.

#### 2019 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS:

The NFHS Baseball Rules Committee and the NFHS Board of Directors believes there are areas of the game of interscholastic baseball that need to be addressed and given special attention. These areas of concern are often cyclical, some areas need more attention than others, and that is why they might appear in the rules book for consecutive editions. These concerns are identified as “Points of Emphasis.” For the 2019 high school baseball season, attention is being called to: Sportsmanship, Compliance of Player’s Equipment and Baserunner’s Responsibilities. When a topic is included in the Points of Emphasis, these topics are important enough to reinforce throughout the academic year because they are not being given the proper attention.

#### SPORTSMANSHIP

##### **National Anthem Standoff**

The standing and singing of the national anthem is a valued tradition that is held prior to sporting events. Staring down an opponent after the national anthem, trying to intimidate them or refusing to leave the respective baseline before the other team departs is not consistent with the mission of education-based athletics. Coaches are the closest role models to these students and

are held accountable for the behavior of their players as they represent their school and community. If those actions are not representative of high school sports and what they stand for, then corrective measures should take place.

### **Bench Jockeying, Celebrations and Negative Comments Between Opponents**

Coaches, players, substitutes, attendants or other bench personnel shall not leave the dugout during live ball for any unauthorized purpose. Coaches or team personnel may not sit outside the dugout/bench on buckets or stools. Players are not allowed to stand or kneel outside their dugout/bench and make “cat-calls” or any other disparaging remarks while the other team is taking infield practice. Rooting for your team is an integral part of high school baseball. However, making disparaging remarks toward your opponent does not improve the game; in fact, it detracts from the contest. The purpose of interscholastic sports is educational. Chants/intentional distractions/loud noises (natural or artificial) directed at the opponent’s pitcher prior to his pitching, or the batter getting ready to hit, or a fielder getting ready to make a play is not good sportsmanship. We should strive to have our young people play to the best of their ability and let their natural talent be the barometer of their success.

This is unsportsmanlike behavior and shall not be tolerated in interscholastic baseball. Umpires and coaches need to work together for the benefit of the students they officiate and teach. It is these game situations that provide coaches and umpires excellent “teachable moments” to reinforce proper behavior and perspective. The positive values that are learned at the baseball diamond will serve the young people long after their high school careers have ended.

### **Enforcement of NFHS Jewelry Rule**

Items that are attached except medical appliances/devices are considered to be jewelry. The primary cause for the restriction of jewelry is primary for risk minimization for the wearer and for the opponent. Earrings and various other piercings can be problematic for a player if the piercing gets caught on equipment and torn away from the body. Obviously, if a physician has provided documentation in support of a particular piercing, the local state association has the latitude (with proper justification) to make a special accommodation for the player. We need to be more vigilant to protect our players and their opponents.

## **COMPLIANCE OF PLAYER'S EQUIPMENT**

In preparation of the new equipment that will have the NOCSAE stamp being introduced into high school baseball, it is appropriate to begin to have those discussions with players, coaches, umpires and parents. The NOCSAE stamped baseball will be available for use during the 2019 high school baseball season. The transition will be easier when all the baseballs have both the NFHS Authenticating Mark and NOCSAE seal effective January 1, 2020, but in the interim, balls that have the NFHS Authenticating Mark are permissible for use this season.

It is critical that coaches understand their responsibility regarding being knowledgeable about the equipment that their players possess and use for game competition. The NOCSAE standard for body/chest protectors is an important piece of equipment that is designed to protect the heart and cardiac cavity and reduce the risk of commotio cordis. All high school catchers will have to have new body/chest protectors beginning January 1, 2020. When a coach is asked to verify that his players are properly equipped in accordance with NFHS rules, he/she shall also verify that the participants are using only legal equipment, including bats that are unaltered from the manufacturer’s original design, production and meet the provisions of Rule 1-3-2 and helmets that meet the provisions of Rule 1-5-1 and are free of cracks and damage.

## **BASERUNNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The baserunner is arguably one of the most important roles in baseball. Without him/her there can be no scoring. However, the baserunner has tremendous responsibilities. Beside Definitions, Baserunning is the second largest rule in the NFHS Rule book. The Baseball Rules Committee wants to emphasize that the advancing baserunner has to touch the bases in the correct order (including awarded bases), he/she should not miss any base or leave a base too early, but if that occurs, he/she must return to touch the base immediately. In addition, the committee wants to point out that if the baserunner runs more than three feet away from a direct line between bases to avoid a tag or to hinder the defensive player he/she will be declared out. They must slide in a direct line between the bases. When he/she elects to slide (by rule he/she does not have to slide) it must be legal. The baserunner cannot cause illegal contact and/or illegally alter the actions of the defensive player in the immediate act of making a play or on a force play. Jumping, hurdling and leaping are all legal attempts to avoid the fielder as long as the fielder is lying on the ground. Diving over a fielder is illegal. Attention to the intricacies of base running will enhance better rule knowledge and compliance, elevate fair play and promote risk minimization.

## **2019 NFHS RULES INTERPRETATIONS:**

**Publisher’s Note:** The National Federation of State High School Associations is the only source of official high school interpretations. They do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the NFHS in response to situations presented. Dr. Karissa L. Niehoff, Publisher, NFHS Publications © 2019

**SITUATION 1:** The pitcher, in his delivery motion, comes off the pitching plate and replants his pivot foot in the dirt in front of the pitching plate prior to releasing the ball. His coach says this “crowhop” is legal. **RULING:** This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher cannot replant his pivot foot during the delivery. (6-1-1, 6-1-2, 6-1-3)

**SITUATION 2:** The batter comes to bat wearing a helmet with a “jaw and cheek protector” attached to the helmet. His coach states that the combination is legal while the opposing coach maintains that the helmet is now illegal and cannot be worn. **RULING:** With all the possible combinations of products on the market, it is not feasible for an individual umpire to know what is legal and what is not. It is the responsibility of the head coach to know if helmets with the “jaw and cheek protector” attached are compliant. (2-10-2, 4-1-3b)

**SITUATION 3:** Before the game, the plate umpire is provided three baseballs that have the NFHS Authenticating Mark but not the SEI/NOCSAE certification mark. **RULING:** For the 2019 season, these baseballs are compliant. Effective January 1, 2020, both the SEI/NOCSAE and the NFHS Authenticating Mark will be required on all baseballs used in high school competition. (1-5-3)

**SITUATION 4:** The batter hits a hard one-hop ground ball back to the pitcher. The pitcher makes a great stab on the ball, gloving it in the webbing of the glove. With the batter-runner fast approaching first base, the pitcher is unable to quickly pull the ball out of the glove’s webbing. The pitcher takes a few fast steps toward first base and takes his glove, with the ball in the webbing, and shovels it to the first baseman who catches the glove with the ball prior to the arrival of the batter- runner. **RULING:** The batter-runner is out. The first baseman had secure possession of the ball and glove before the batter-runner touched first base. (2- 9-1, CB 2.9.1 SITUATION D)

**SITUATION 5:** The pitcher assumes the set position with his non-pivot foot entirely in front of the front edge of the pitching plate, and the pivot foot parallel to the pitching plate, but with only the toe of his pivot foot in contact with the pitching plate. **RULING:** This is legal. The entire pivot foot no longer needs to be touching the pitching plate. As long as some part of the pivot foot is in contact with or directly in front of the pitcher’s plate and is parallel to it, it is a legal set position. (6-1-3)

**SITUATION 6:** The pitcher is in the set position with the heel of the pivot foot in contact with the pitcher’s plate and the rest of the pivot foot is (a) on an angle toward home plate, or (b) parallel to the pitcher’s plate. **RULING:** Only part of the pivot foot is required to be touching the pitcher’s plate with the pivot foot being parallel to the pitcher’s plate. The position in (a) is illegal, and in (b) legal. (6-1-3)

**SITUATION 7:** R1 is off with the pitch, which the batter hits high and deep down the first-base foul line. As the ball is caught at the fence, R1 has missed second base and is standing on third when the ball goes dead on an overthrow. R1 retreats to first base and touches second base as he returns. **RULING:** Had the ball not been dead, R1’s retreat would have been legal and his touching of second on his return would satisfy his baserunning requirements under the principle of “last time by.” However, since R1 was on third base (the succeeding base from the missed second base) when the ball became dead, he cannot return to second base and/or first base. If the defense legally appeals his missing second base on his advance, he would be declared out. (8-2-5, 8-2-6l)

**SITUATION 8:** The visiting team arrives at the field and the umpires notice that, while each jersey has a number on its back that is at least 8 inches high, the numbers are not a “plain Arabic style.” **RULING:** The game is to be played. While the style of the numbers are not exactly what is required, they are legible. If the state association desires, the umpires may make a game report. (1- 4-3)

**SITUATION 9:** A thrown ball accidentally hits a photographer who is walking from outside the media area to the dugout. Should interference be called? **RULING:** Unless the photographer intentionally moved so that he was hit by the thrown ball, it is not interference and the ball remains in play. The photographer shall be instructed to remain in the media area during live-ball play. If the photographer intentionally interfered with the thrown ball, the ball is dead, and penalties shall be handled as if it was spectator interference. (1-2-8, 5-1-1l, 8-3-3e)

**SITUATION 10:** The home team has a uniform with the team motto embroidered at the top of the back of the jersey. The motto is not offensive or unsportsmanlike in nature. **RULING:** This is not legal. If there are no other jerseys or shirts available for the team to use, the game is still to be played and a report shall be made to the state association office. (1-4-3)

**SITUATION 11:** No outs and no runners on base when the batter swings and misses strike three that is in the dirt. As the batter-runner takes off for first, the catcher moves to pick up the ball and throw it to the first baseman. Meanwhile, the plate umpire has also moved to see the resulting action better and inadvertently interferes with the catcher’s throw, which sails to the outfield. The batter-runner advances to second base. **RULING:** It is only umpire interference if the act is specifically identified as umpire interference in the rules. By rule, it is umpire interference when a plate umpire hinders, impedes or prevents a catcher’s throw attempting to prevent a stolen base or retire a runner on a pickoff play. Any other occasion where an umpire hinders a play is to be considered incidental contact. The intent of the rule for umpire interference by a plate umpire is to prevent the possibility of interference where a catcher is trying to throw immediately after a pitch, and the umpire has to be in position to see that pitch, and there is contact. In this play, it is incidental contact and the result of the play shall stand. (2-21-2, 8-3-6)

**SITUATION 12:** The batter enters the batter’s box with a bat that has a bat knob sensor embedded in the knob of the bat. **RULING:** Sensor technology embedded in the bat is legal for practice but is illegal for competition. Therefore, the bat is an illegal bat. The ball is dead, the batter is declared out and the head coach is restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game. (4-1-3b PENALTY, 5-1-1c, 7-4-1a)

**SITUATION 13:** With one out and a runner on first base, the defense brings in a substitute pitcher. After one pitch to the batter, the pitcher successfully picks off the runner at first base. The coach now wants to make another pitching change. **RULING:** The home plate umpire will not allow this pitching change. The substitute pitcher must pitch to the batter then at bat, or any substitute for that batter, until such batter is out or reaches first base, or until a third out has been made. (3-1-2)

**SITUATION 14:** A sharp line drive is hit to the second baseman. The impact of the ball takes the glove off the second baseman's hand, and the glove lands on the ground with the ball still in the pocket of the glove. The second baseman retrieves the glove and takes the ball out of the pocket. Is this a catch or must the ball be thrown to first base in an attempt to record the out? **RULING:** This is not a catch. To record the out on the batter-runner, the second baseman would need to throw the ball to first in an attempt to obtain the force out. A catch is an act of a fielder gaining secure possession in his hand or glove of a live ball in flight and firmly holding it. (2-9-1)

**SITUATION 15:** S1 comes in as a relief pitcher. As he takes his warm-up pitches, the opposing coach argues that he has now exceeded the maximum number of pitches a pitcher is allowed by the state association restrictions. **RULING:** Since S1 never threw a pitch, he has not exceeded his state association restrictions. The defensive team is allowed to replace him with an eligible relief pitcher. (6-1-6)

**SITUATION 16:** R2, on second base, rounds third and runs into F5 as he attempts to field a foul fly ball. This action occurred with (a) a count of 1-1; (b) a count of 1-2; or (c) two outs. **RULING:** In all three instances, R2 is out for his interference. In (a), the batter returns to bat with a count of 1-2 and in (b), the batter returns to bat with a count of 1-2 as the pitch is treated as a foul for the batter's count. In (c), the batter will lead off in his team's next offensive half-inning. (7-4-1f)

**SITUATION 17:** The visiting team is wearing "quarterback-style" wristbands that have defensive plays listed under a Velcro flap. The pitcher is wearing a black wristband down near his fielding glove. The home coach claims that the wristbands are illegal, and all players must take them off. **RULING:** Provided the wristbands are not dangerous, they are legal. If the plate umpire judges the wristband worn by the pitcher to be distracting, he would need to remove it. Otherwise, it is legal for the pitcher as well. (1-5-9, 6-2-1f PENALTY)

**SITUATION 18:** The head coach requests "Time" and goes to the mound for a visit. He removes F1 and brings in S1 to pitch from the bullpen. The coach remains at the mound talking with S1 as he takes his eight warmup throws. The opposing head coach claims that this is a charged conference because the defensive coach stayed at the mound until S1 had completed his warm-up throws. **RULING:** There is no charged conference to be recorded against the team on defense since F1 was removed as the pitcher. As long as the head coach leaves when S1 completes his warm-up throws and does not delay the game, no defensive conference will be charged. (3-4-1)

**SITUATION 19:** As the head coach moves to the pitching mound for a defensive conference, he tosses a baseball to his third baseman and has him take warm-up throws with another player to get ready to pitch. **RULING:** A team cannot have a fielder, who is in the game, throw a baseball for the purpose of warming up as a pitcher during a defensive conference or a pitching change. If the team desires to warm up a player in the game to prepare him to pitch, it would need to take him out of the game to warm up and then later re-enter him under the substitution rule. (3-4-1)

**SITUATION 20:** With the bases loaded and the runner on third base breaking for home, the batter swings at a pitch, hitting it high in the air between the pitching mound and home plate. As the plate umpire declares "Infield fly if fair," the ball lands on the ground and rolls back toward home. As the runner from third is sliding to the plate, the ball contacts him in fair ground. **RULING:** The ball is immediately declared dead. The batter is out for the infield fly and the runner is out as well. (2-19, 5-1-1-f1, 8-4-2-k2)

## **2019 NFHS COMMENTS ON THE RULES:**

**Modified That Baseballs Meet a NOCSAE Standard by January 1, 2020 (1-3-1)** — To maintain a consistent and uniformed standard for high school competition, every baseball manufactured should meet the same level of quality and playability. However, due to the number of baseballs that some high schools have in their inventory, the implementation date was moved back to accommodate that surplus. The effective date is January 1, 2020.

**Removing an Element of the Pivot Foot Requirement (6-1-3)** — This rule change eliminates the requirement for the entire pivot foot to be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Many pitching mounds are constructed such that it is problematic for a pitcher to have his entire pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate. No advantage is gained by having some of his pivot foot not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

**Umpire Signal – Correct Rotation** — When using a 3- or 4-person mechanics, the umpires indicate to their partner(s) where they are rotating to a specific base for coverage of an anticipated play. The umpire(s) points with both hands in the direction of the base that he/she is moving toward.

**Umpire Signal – Information Available** — The game umpire indicates to his/her partner that he/she has some information that is relevant by tapping two times over his/her left chest (heart).

Requests for rule interpretations or explanations should be directed to the OSAA. The NFHS will assist in answering rules questions from the state associations whenever called upon.

## **OSAA ADOPTED BASEBALL RULES AND INTERPRETATIONS**

The 2019 NFHS Baseball Rules Book will be used with the following clarifications:

1. **OSAA BASEBALL RULES BOOK OPTIONS:** Athletic directors and baseball coaches are reminded that Oregon treats the various options provided in the 2019 NFHS Baseball Rules Book:

<b>1-2-9</b>	Oregon has not adopted the double first base.
<b>1-4-4</b>	To allow for special occasions, commemorative or memorial patches, that will be uniformly placed, not to exceed four square inches, to be worn on jerseys in an appropriate and dignified manner without compromising the integrity of the uniform. Schools must have OSAA approval.
<b>2-33-1</b>	Optional speed-up rules. (See below.)
<b>4-2-2</b>	The 10-run rule will be optional by league adoption for all regular season games. (See below.)
<b>4-2-4</b>	Contests shall be continued from the point of interruption per OSAA Executive Board Policy – Interrupted Contests. However, an athletic district may adopt a rule that the game will not be continued.
<b>4-3-1</b>	No ties permitted.
<b>4-4-1a</b>	State associations are authorized to specify the time frame and/or circumstances before a forfeit shall be declared for a late arrival by one of the teams.
<b>4-5</b>	Protests based on application of playing rules or on judgment of game officials will not be heard.
<b>10-1-9</b>	Umpires shall wear the navy-blue pullover shirt or state association-adopted shirt.

**NOTE:** Umpires are expected to enforce the rules as printed with the above options.

2. **10-RUN RULE:** Leagues have the option to adopt the 10-run rule for regular season play. In non-league contests, the league adoption of the home team will apply. The 10-run rule will NOT be in effect for state playoffs and state championship games.
3. **OPTIONAL SPEED-UP RULES** (*may be adopted by an athletic district (league) but will be in effect for state playoffs and state championship games.*):
  - A. **Courtesy Runners**
    - 1) At any time, the team at bat may use courtesy runners for the pitcher and/or the catcher. When a player enters as a courtesy runner, it counts as an inning played for that individual.
    - 2) The same individual runner may not be used for both positions (pitcher and catcher) during the game.
    - 3) Neither the pitcher nor the catcher will be required to leave the game under such circumstances.
    - 4) Players who have participated in the game in any other capacity are ineligible to serve as courtesy runners.
    - 5) A player may not run as a courtesy runner for the pitcher or the catcher and then be used as a substitute for another player in that half inning. If an injury, illness or ejection occurs and no other runners are available, the courtesy runner may be used as a substitute.
    - 6) The umpire-in-chief shall record courtesy runner participation and also announce it to the scorer.
    - 7) A player who violates the courtesy runner rule is considered to be an illegal substitute. Should an injury, illness or ejection occur to the courtesy runner, another courtesy runner for the pitcher or catcher may run.
  - B. **After Putouts**
    - 1) After a putout in the outfield and with no runners on base, the ball shall be thrown to a cutoff man and, if desired, to one additional infielder before being returned to the pitcher for delivery to the next batter.
    - 2) After a putout in the infield and with no runners on base, the ball shall be returned directly to the pitcher.
    - 3) Following the final out in any inning, the ball shall be given to the nearest umpire. The plate umpire shall give the ball to the catcher. The base umpire shall place the ball on the pitcher's plate.
4. **GAME BALLS:** Schools are reminded that per NFHS Baseball Rules, the NFHS Authenticating Mark is required on all baseballs used for high school competition. This includes all levels of play (Varsity, JV, JV2, Frosh). For the regular season, any brand of

baseball is legal provided it has the NFHS Authenticating Mark. At no time are baseballs required to have an OSAA stamp. During the OSAA state playoffs, teams are required to use the Wilson A1010-Pro. Also, remember that a minimum of three legal baseballs are required to start a game. Given our typical Spring weather, it's a good idea to have more than that available.

5. **VERBAL VERIFICATION FROM COACHES:** The umpire-in-chief shall receive verbal verification from both head coaches that all participants are properly uniformed and equipped with bats that are unaltered from the original manufacturer's design and production and helmets that meet NFHS and NOCSAE standards are free of cracks or damage. There have been past reports of coaches responding with "I hope so" or "As far as I know." An answer along these lines is unacceptable. The appropriate answer is "Yes."
6. **MULTIPLE BATTERS WARMING UP DURING DEAD BALL TIME:** The batter and one on-deck batter are the only players that should be in live ball territory warming up during infield warm-ups, the pre-game plate meeting, just prior to the first pitch of the game, in between innings or during a stoppage of play, including during a pitching change. This is first and foremost a safety issue as we've all seen incidents occur with overthrows, wild pitches, etc. Any other players wanting to warm up need to be in a dead ball area protected from live ball play (i.e. behind the dugout or batting cages, etc.).
7. **APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT FOR SHAGGERS/PROTECTORS/WARM-UP CATCHERS:** In order to continue low incident rates, we must be ever vigilant to identify potential risk areas and address them immediately. One area of concern is the "shagger" or "protector" — the non-player who is allowed on the field to keep foul balls from striking players warming up in the bullpens. Remember that in Oregon, that person is required to have a glove and wear a legal batting helmet that meets the NOCSAE standard. It's also important that the shagger/protector be facing the plate and paying attention to the action taking place. A second area of concern is protective gear worn by non-adult catchers warming up pitchers. These players should be wearing a hockey-style mask and a protective cup when squatting to warm up a pitcher while the regular catcher is putting on gear. This same protective gear should also be worn by non-adult catchers warming up pitchers in the bullpen.

## OSAA BASEBALL POLICIES

### Effective outside Association Year.

1. **SUMMER POLICY** (*OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies*) *(Revised Fall 2017)*
  - A. **All Sports.** Summer activities under the direction of any person affiliated with the high school program, including practices, contests, weight training and conditioning, are permissible throughout the summer, excluding the defined Moratorium Week, and must consider the following points:
    - 1) OSAA regulations regarding the Heat Index Calculator are in effect at all times. Athletes must be encouraged to stay well hydrated at all times, especially in hot and humid conditions. This applies to outdoor activities and indoor activities without air conditioning. See the [NFHS](#) statements on heat and hydration.
    - 2) Implement a slow and gradual preseason-conditioning regimen that prepares the athlete for the rigors of the sport.
    - 3) Slowly build up the intensity of activity over several days.
    - 4) Have fitness tests (mile run, shuttle run times, maximum repetition exercises) scheduled the second week of practices. Use a progressive, periodized program and evaluate performance once athletes are acclimated to the stress about to be placed upon them.
    - 5) Take into account the level of conditioning of all individuals and what their previous conditioning has been. Athletes who have just finished a sports season should have at least a short period (one to two weeks) of relative rest.
    - 6) Slowly introduce new exercises or workout routines to allow for adaptation by muscle groups.
    - 7) Provide adequate rest and recovery between repetitions in the weight room and especially during "gassers" and intense station or "mat" drills.
    - 8) Athletes should refrain from consuming high caffeine energy drinks and supplements, or other stimulants, as they may contribute to dehydration. See the [NFHS](#) statement on energy drinks.
    - 9) Athletes should refrain from extreme exercise during acute illness, if feeling ill, or while experiencing a fever.

### Effective during Association Year, outside the designated OSAA sport season.

1. **PRACTICE LIMITATION RULE (6A Pilot)** (*Approved May 2018 for second one-year trial during the 2018-19 SY*) (*Revised February 2019*)
  - A. **Philosophy/Rationale.** The following statements outline the philosophy of this policy regarding in-season and out-of-season sports.

- 1) The spirit of the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) is that every school and participant shall have the same opportunity to practice prior to the first contest.
  - 2) The mission of OSAA member schools is to foster well-rounded individuals. The purpose of interscholastic athletics is to help educate boys and girls and not to prepare students for college athletics, which is a by-product of interscholastic competition available to a very small percentage of high school athletes.
  - 3) For most students, specialization in a single athletic activity is not in their best long-term interests.
  - 4) Students should be encouraged by coaches, administrators and parents to participate in a variety of school activities, including more than one sport during the school year.
  - 5) Schools should not allow use of school equipment, including uniforms and school district vehicles, and facilities by non-school organizations that promote a philosophy contrary to the above statements.
  - 6) 6A schools are looking to provide coaches with more opportunities for fundamental skill development at specified times during the Association Year.
  - 7) 6A schools believe that high school coaches are the individuals best-trained to guide and promote the health and physical welfare of all participants.
  - 8) 6A schools want to work with the OSAA to educate parents regarding the impact on the health and physical welfare of students who choose to specialize in one sport, year-round.
  - 9) There should be no promotion or publicity within a school for non-school programs, which promote a philosophy contrary to the above statements.
- B. **Individual Sports Limitation.** Schools may conduct practices and/or contests in individual sports (cross country, golf, swimming, tennis, track & field, wrestling) only during the designated OSAA sports seasons as outlined in Rule 6. Local school districts and/or leagues should establish their own policy restricting the involvement of their individual sports coaches in out-of-season programs.
- C. **Closed Period.** The Closed Period for out-of-season team sports begins on the first practice date of each Fall, Winter, and Spring season. Dates shall follow the NFHS Numbered Calendar, as adopted by the OSAA. The Closed Period shall last six weeks. During the six-week Closed Period, conditioning is the only activity allowed between out-of-season coaches and student(s) from their high school. Conditioning is defined as a session where students work on physical fitness and conditioning by use of weights, running, and/or exercises. Conditioning does not allow for the use of individualized and specialized sports equipment or apparatus, including but not limited to: balls, bats, protective equipment, blocking dummies, batting cages, charging sleds and other implements related to specific OSAA activities. Participation in conditioning activities must be optional.
- D. **Open Period.** The Open Period for all out-of-season team sports begins on the first Monday following the six-week Closed Period and ends when the next OSAA defined season begins. Dates shall follow the NFHS Numbered Calendar, as adopted by the OSAA. Fundamental skill development with an unlimited number of the school's student-athletes is allowed for a maximum of **six** hours each week per program. All open facility times shall be included in the weekly limitation. It shall be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) if there is any attempt by a coach during the Open Period to coach student-athletes from his/her high school in a contest in the activity he/she coaches at that high school. For the purpose of this rule, a contest is any event (practice, scrimmage, game, etc.) that involves anyone other than the students at your high school. While boys' and girls' basketball (and soccer) are examples of the same sport, for the purpose of this rule they are considered different activities. Participation in Open Period fundamental skill development and/or conditioning must be optional. NOTE: The use of football protective equipment is prohibited from the conclusion of a school's regular and/or post-season until the end of the Association Year as outlined in Rule 6.6. This does not prohibit an individual student from using football protective equipment owned by the school when attending camps/clinics not organized by any member school personnel.
- E. **Dates for the 2018-19 School Year**
- 1) **OSAA Fall Season.**
    - a) Official Practices begin for Fall Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **August 13** (Week 7).
    - b) Closed Period for all Winter and Spring Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **August 13**-Sunday, **September 23** (Weeks 7-12).
    - c) Open Period for all Winter and Spring Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **September 24**-Sunday, **November 11** (Weeks 13-19).
    - d) ***Coaching Ends for Fall Team Sport Coaches – On the cutoff date or when all state championship contests have concluded for that school in that sport.***

- 2) **OSAA Winter Season.**
  - a) Official Practices begin for Winter Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **November 12** (Week 20).
  - b) Closed Period for all Fall and Spring Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **November 12**-Sunday, **December 23** (Weeks 20-25).
  - c) Open Period for all Fall and Spring Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **December 24**-Sunday, **February 24** (Weeks 26-34).
  - d) ***Coaching Ends for Winter Team Sport Coaches – On the cutoff date or when all state championship contests have concluded for that school in that sport.***
- 3) **OSAA Spring Season.**
  - a) Official Practices begin for Spring Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **February 25** (Week 35)
  - b) Closed Period for all Fall and Winter Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **February 25**-Sunday, **April 7** (Weeks 35-40).
  - c) Open Period for all Fall and Winter Team Sport Coaches – Monday, **April 8**-Monday, **May 27** (Weeks 41-47).
  - d) ***Coaching Ends for Spring Team Sport Coaches – On the cutoff date or when all state championship contests have concluded for that school in that sport.***
- 4) **OSAA Summer Season.**
  - a) Summer Season for Fall, Winter, and Spring Team Sport Coaches – Tuesday, **May 28**-Sunday, **August 18** (Weeks 48-6).
  - b) Moratorium Week – Sunday, **July 28**-Saturday, **August 3** (Week 4).

1. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may a coach work on fundamental skill development with two students a day as was allowed previously?
  - A.** Yes, but only during the Open Period. During the Open Period coaches may work with an unlimited number of students on fundamental skill development for a maximum of **six** hours each week per program. All open facility times shall be included in the weekly limitation. During the Closed Period coaches are prohibited from working on fundamental skill development with any students.
2. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), is a coach allowed to coach student-athletes from his/her high school in a contest during the Association Year outside their sport season in the activity he/she coaches at that high school?
  - A.** No.
3. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), are coaches allowed to work on fundamental skill development with their students during the Open Period and organize their students to participate in contests while being coached by someone else?
  - A.** No.
4. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), how does the maximum of **six** hours each week per program work during the Open Period?
  - A.** Any fundamental skill development involving a coach and any number of students from the coach's school in the activity he/she coaches at that high school counts toward the maximum of **six** hours each week per program (football, girls' basketball, boys' basketball, etc.). A week is defined as Monday-Sunday. All open facility times shall be included in the weekly limitation.
5. **Q.** Are open gyms still permissible under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot)?
  - A.** Yes, provided they occur during the Open Period and fall within the maximum of **six** hours each week per program. The terminology has been changed to "open facility" and is applicable to gymnasiums, fields, tracks, etc.
6. **Q.** What are the penalties if a high school coach violates the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) by coaching members of his or her team during the Closed Period or in an out-of-season contest?
  - A.** **Rule 5, "Violations of Regulations – Penalties"** - outlines violations of rules and penalties. As outlined in **Rule 5.2.**, violations of any rule of the OSAA could include probation, forfeiture, fines, suspension or expulsion from the Association. The Executive Board would determine the penalty.
7. **Q.** Is a school in violation of the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) if an unpaid volunteer coach coaches both the high school team and an out-of-season team during the OSAA year?
  - A.** Yes, this would be a violation. The Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) applies to any coach associated with a high school program (paid, volunteer, etc.).

8. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may two high school coaches “trade” teams and coach each other’s teams in an out-of-season contest, or may a person coach a high school team and then arrange for his/her parent/spouse/family member to coach the out-of-season club team during the Association Year?
- A. No. The intent of the rule is to provide high school coaches with more opportunities to teach fundamental skill development during specified times during the Association Year.
9. Q. A coach of a high school team arranges for a parent/spouse/family member to coach that same team in an out-of-season contest during the Association Year. Is this legal under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot)?
- A. No, this would be considered a violation.
10. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with a group of 9th graders before they turn out for a sport?
- A. Yes, provided it occurs during the Open Period.
11. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may a high school coach conduct club team try-outs prior to the end of the Association Year?
- A. No.
12. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may students serve as demonstrators at a clinic or camp at which their school coach is making a presentation outside of the OSAA season for that sport?
- A. Yes, provided the clinic or camp occurs during the Open Period or Summer Season.
13. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may a coach own a club on which there are teams, which include members of his/her school?
- A. Yes, but the coach may not personally coach a team with members of his/her school in the activity he/she coaches at that high school during the Closed Period. During the Open Period the coach may conduct fundamental skill development and/or conditioning but may not coach members of his/her school in a contest in the activity he/she coaches at that high school.
14. Q. May a coach be present at a camp, clinic or practice during the Closed Period in the activity he/she coaches at that high school if his/her high school students are attending as participants?
- A. No, a coach may not attend as an instructor or observer.
15. Q. Would it be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) for a coach to teach members of the high school program in a sport-specific class outside of the season for that sport during the Association Year?
- A. No, so long as the sport-specific class meets the following conditions:
- 1) The coach must be the teacher of record for the sport-specific class, and
  - 2) The sport-specific class must be part of the regular school curriculum for which credit is granted, and
  - 3) Enrollment in the sport-specific class must not be limited to team members.
16. Q. Would it be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot) if a school was to offer a sport specific class for which the coach is not the teacher of record, and the coach was allowed to attend the class as a guest and teach sport specific skills to members of the high school program outside of the season for that sport during the Association Year?
- A. Yes.
17. Q. At what point does the OSAA consider a person to be a school’s coach?
- A. Once a person and a school have verbally agreed that the person will perform coaching duties for the school, he/she is considered to be that school’s coach by the OSAA. At that time, all OSAA policies are in effect for that coach until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school.
18. Q. May a returning coach work with students outside their designated sports season since the coach working under a one-year contract and has not signed a contract for the coming year?
- A. No. Once a person becomes a school’s coach, the OSAA considers that person to be a coach for the school until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school. Coaches who resign and are then brought back in a coaching capacity by the same school in an attempt to circumvent OSAA policy are subject to penalties as outlined in **Rule 5, “Violations of Regulations - Penalties.”**
19. Q. A school is conducting interviews for a vacant coaching position. Is the interviewee allowed to conduct a practice in part of the interview process?
- A. Yes, but the trial practice session shall be no longer than 30 minutes in length.
20. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule (6A Pilot), may a high school coach work with his/her own children during the Closed Period?
- A. Yes, a coach may work with his/her own children at any time.

21. **Q.** May a high school coach be present as a spectator at an out-of-season club team contest if his/her high school student(s) are participating on the team?  
**A.** Yes, this is allowed during both the Closed and Open Period.
22. **Q.** During the Closed Period, may a high school facility be used by an out-of-season student from that high school?  
**A.** Yes, provided no coach from that school organizes the usage, is involved in it or is in attendance.
23. **Q.** During the Closed Period, may a high school facility be used by an out-of-season coach to hold an out-of-season event or open facility?  
**A.** Yes, provided no student from his/her high school is present.

2. **PRACTICE LIMITATION RULE** (*OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies*) (*Revised Fall 2017*)

- A. **Philosophy.** The following statements outline the philosophy of the OSAA regarding in-season and out-of-season sports.
- 1) The mission of OSAA member schools is to foster well-rounded individuals. The purpose of interscholastic athletics is to help educate boys and girls and not to prepare students for college athletics, which is a by-product of interscholastic competition available to a very small percentage of high school athletes.
  - 2) For most students, specialization in a single athletic activity is not in their best long-term interests.
  - 3) Students should be encouraged by coaches, administrators and parents to participate in a variety of school activities, including more than one sport during the school year.
  - 4) Schools should not allow use of school equipment, including uniforms and school district vehicles, and facilities by non-school organizations that promote a philosophy contrary to the above statements.
  - 5) There should be no promotion or publicity within a school for non-school programs, which promote a philosophy contrary to the above statements.
- B. **Preface.** The spirit of the Practice Limitation Rule is that every school and participant shall have the same opportunity to practice prior to the first contest. Practice is defined as the involvement of individuals from a member high school in any program, demonstration, instruction, or participation conducted in part or in its entirety by a person or a group of people who are or who have been involved in the coaching of any of these athletes in that sport at the high school, including volunteer coaches. Unless a person has been approved by the school district as a member of the coaching staff, that person may not practice against a team or a team member (example- throwing batting practice or working against a basketball post player).
- C. **Team Sports Limitation.** Schools may conduct practices and/or compete in contests in team sports (baseball, basketball, football, softball, soccer, volleyball) only during the designated OSAA sports seasons as outlined in Rule 6. It shall be a violation of the rule if there is any attempt during the Association year to gather together more than two members of the same high school, with remaining eligibility in that sport, per day outside the OSAA defined season to receive specialized athletic instruction from any coach associated with the participating athletes' high school. Attempts to circumvent the rule by encouraging team members to attend out-of-season practices or camps during the Association year other than through general dissemination of information or brochures shall be considered a violation of this rule. **EXCEPTION:** Baseball and softball coaches may begin pitching instruction and throwing workouts with pitchers and catchers only (maximum of eight total per day) two weeks prior to the Spring Sports First Practice Date. **NOTE:** The use of football protective equipment is prohibited from the conclusion of a school's regular and/or post-season until the end of the Association Year as outlined in Rule 6.6. This does not prohibit an individual student from using football protective equipment owned by the school when attending camps/clinics not organized by any member school personnel.
- D. **Individual Sports Limitation.** Schools may conduct practices and/or contests in individual sports (cross country, golf, swimming, tennis, track & field, wrestling) only during the designated OSAA sports seasons as outlined in Rule 6. Local school districts and/or leagues should establish their own policy restricting the involvement of their individual sports coaches in out-of-season programs.
- E. **Open Facility.** The intent of an open facility is to provide an opportunity for a recreational activity to occur. The facility is provided so that any student in the school has an opportunity to participate. (See Team Sports Limitation listed above for additional information.)
- F. **Conditioning.** Conditioning is defined as a session where students work on physical fitness and conditioning by use of weights, running, and/or exercises. Conditioning does not allow for the use of individualized and specialized sports equipment or apparatus, including but not limited to: balls, bats, protective equipment, blocking dummies, batting cages, charging sleds and other implements related to specific OSAA activities. Participation in conditioning activities must be optional.

1. **Q.** Does the Practice Limitation Rule apply during the summer?  
**A.** No. The Executive Board Policy is only in effect during the Association year, which starts on the first day of fall practice and ends after Memorial Day is observed.
2. **Q.** May a school or an individual student compete in an indoor track meet?  
**A.** The OSAA does not have a season designated for indoor track. Therefore, indoor track is not an OSAA sanctioned activity. Since track and field is an individual sport, it falls under the Individual Sports Limitation. A participant in indoor track must do so unattached and may not represent his/her high school. No school uniforms, equipment or transportation may be used.
3. **Q.** What are the penalties if a high school coach violates the Practice Limitation Rule by coaching more than two members of his or her team in an out-of-season program?  
**A.** **Rule 5, "Violations of Regulations – Penalties"** - outlines violations of rules and penalties. As outlined in Rule 5.2., violations of any rule of the OSAA could include probation, forfeiture, fines, suspension or expulsion from the Association. The Executive Board would determine the penalty.
4. **Q.** Is a school in violation of the Practice Limitation Rule if an unpaid volunteer coach coaches both the high school team and the out-of-season team during the OSAA year?  
**A.** Yes, this would be a violation.
5. **Q.** May high school team members belong to the same club team?  
**A.** Yes, if the high school team members independently try out and/or belong to the same club team through no influence or direction from the high school coach, then no violation would occur.
6. **Q.** Is it a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule if a high school coach works at a YMCA, "The Hoop," "Sports Nation," etc., during the Association year?  
**A.** No, as long as the high school coach is not involved in directly coaching more than two players from his or her high school team on any given day.
7. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may two high school coaches "trade" teams and coach each other's teams in an out-of-season program, or may a person coach a high school team and then have his/her spouse coach the out-of-season club team?  
**A.** No. The intent of the rule is to prevent the high school coach from directly or indirectly pressuring players from the high school team to play on an out-of-season club team. If the high school coach organizes the high school team members to congregate on the same out-of-season club team and then secures someone else to coach them, e.g., spouse, parent, another high school coach, etc., he or she would violate the intent of the rule and it would be considered a violation.
8. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may the high school boys' basketball coach work with the girls' basketball club team?  
**A.** Yes. Boys' and girls' programs at a high school in the same sport are considered separate sports for the purpose of the Practice Limitation Rule.
9. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may the local golf pro coach the high school team and still give lessons to team members outside the high school season?  
**A.** The Individual Sports Limitation Rule would allow this if allowed by the local school district and/or league.
10. **Q.** A coach of a high school team allows a parent to coach that same team in an out-of-season program. Is this legal under the Practice Limitation Rule?  
**A.** Yes, as long as the high school coach does not organize or require members of the high school team to participate on the out-of-season team coached by the parent.
11. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with a group of 9th graders before they turn out for a sport?  
**A.** No. A coach may work with no more than two players (or potential players) outside the designated sports season.
12. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with 8th grade students before they enter high school?  
**A.** Yes, so long as the contact occurs prior to the Fall first practice date on the OSAA Calendar. From that point, the students are considered high school students.
13. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with two students at a time, rotating the students every half-hour?  
**A.** No. A high school coach may work with no more than two students from his or her school on any given day.
14. **Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with two students at one basket, then two different students at another basket, etc.?  
**A.** No. A high school coach may work with no more than two students from his or her school on any given day.

- 15. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may the head coach work with two students, the assistant coach work with two other students, the JV coach work with two other students, etc.?
- A.** No. All coaches in a program are collectively allowed to work with no more than two students from that school on any given day.
- 16. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach work with more than two students provided that any student(s) in excess of two are his/her children?
- A.** Yes. When determining number of players for the purpose of this policy, the children of the person coaching shall not count toward the limitation.
- 17. Q.** Are open gyms still permissible under the Practice Limitation Rule?
- A.** Yes. The terminology has been changed to “open facility” and is applicable to gymnasiums, fields, tracks, etc. The basic philosophy of an open facility is that it is a recreational opportunity open to anyone and that no instruction is occurring. A coach may not be “at the other end” of an open facility working with two students.
- 18. Q.** Are batting cages considered open facilities?
- A.** Yes, if a batting cage is open to anyone and no coaching is taking place. Merely throwing batting practice is not considered coaching. Hitting grounders and/or fly balls is considered a violation.
- 19. Q.** A high school baseball/softball coach wants to run a hitting camp for players prior to the first practice date for spring sports. Is this legal under the Practice Limitation Rule?
- A.** No. The high school coach may coach no more than two of his or her players on a given day outside of the OSAA designated sports season.
- 20. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a school have an “open gym” or “open field” where baseball/softball players play catch to get their arms in shape?
- A.** Yes, provided that no coaching is taking place.
- 21. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach include graduating seniors on an out-of-season club team after the high school season in that sport has been completed?
- A.** Yes. Once seniors have completed their sports season, they are no longer considered to be team members or potential team members for that sport.
- 22. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school wrestling coach be involved with his wrestlers in AAU, Greco-Roman and/or freestyle wrestling?
- A.** Yes. Under the Individual Sports Limitation Rule, local school districts and/or leagues may establish their own policy regarding the high school coach’s involvement in individual sports such as wrestling.
- 23. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a high school coach conduct club team try-outs prior to the end of the association year?
- A.** No.
- 24. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may more than two students serve as demonstrators at a clinic or camp at which their school coach is making a presentation outside of the OSAA season for that sport?
- A.** Yes, but with these restrictions:
- 1) More than two students may attend a camp or clinic only as demonstrators for a presentation by their coach. It would be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule for more than two students to attend as participants at a clinic or camp at which their school coach is making a presentation unless the clinic or camp was held during the OSAA season for that sport.
  - 2) Each school is limited to only one clinic or camp to which this interpretation applies per program each school year.
  - 3) Clinic or camps to which this interpretation applies may be no more than two days in length.
- 25. Q.** May a coach participate in an open gym with more than two members of his/her school?
- A.** Yes, so long as no instruction takes place.
- 26. Q.** May a coach participate on an organized team with more than two members of his/her school?
- A.** No.
- 27. Q.** Under the Practice Limitation Rule, may a coach own a club on which there are teams, which include more than two members of his/her school?
- A.** Yes, but the coach may not personally coach a team with more than two members of his/her school.
- 28. Q.** May a coach be present at a camp, clinic or practice during the Association Year outside of their sport’s designated season if more than two or his/her high school students are attending as participants?
- A.** No, a coach may not attend as an instructor or observer.

29. Q. May a high school coach be present as a spectator at an out-of-season club team contest if his/her high school student(s) are participating on the team?
- A. Yes, this is allowed.
30. Q. Under the Practice Limitation Rule may a high school coach work with his/her children and two additional students?
- A. Yes, a coach's children are not counted under the Practice Limitation Rule.
31. Q. Would it be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule for a coach to teach more than two members of the high school program in a sport-specific class outside of the season for that sport during the Association Year?
- A. No, so long as the sport-specific class meets the following conditions:
- 1) The coach must be the teacher of record for the sport-specific class, and
  - 2) The sport-specific class must be part of the regular school curriculum for which credit is granted, and
  - 3) Enrollment in the sport-specific class must not be limited to team members.
32. Q. Would it be a violation of the Practice Limitation Rule if a school was to offer a sport specific class for which the coach is not the teacher of record, and the coach was allowed to attend the class as a guest and teach sport specific skills to more than two members of the high school program outside of the season for that sport during the Association Year?
- A. Yes.
33. Q. At what point does the OSAA consider a person to be a school's coach?
- A. Once a person and a school have verbally agreed that the person will perform coaching duties for the school, he/she is considered to be that school's coach by the OSAA. At that time, all OSAA policies are in effect for that coach until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school.
34. Q. May a returning coach work with students outside their designated sports season since the coach working under a one-year contract and has not signed a contract for the coming year?
- A. No. Once a person becomes a school's coach, the OSAA considers that person to be a coach for the school until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school. Coaches who resign and are then brought back in a coaching capacity by the same school in an attempt to circumvent OSAA policy are subject to penalties as outlined in **Rule 5, "Violations of Regulations - Penalties."**
35. Q. A school is conducting interviews for a vacant coaching position. Is the interviewee allowed to conduct a practice with more than two students from a school in part of the interview process?
- A. Yes, but the trial practice session shall be no longer than 30 minutes in length.
36. Q. On what date may baseball and softball coaches begin pitching instruction and throwing workouts with pitchers and catchers only (maximum of eight total per day)?
- A. **February 11, 2019**, which is two weeks prior to the start of spring practices on **February 25, 2019**.
37. Q. During this two-week early window for baseball and softball coaches, how many students are coaches allowed to work with each day?
- A. If non-pitchers and non-catchers, a maximum of two a day. If pitchers and/or catchers only, a maximum of eight a day. This maximum applies to a school's entire coaching staff in that activity.
38. Q. During this two-week early window for baseball and softball coaches, are coaches allowed to work with eight pitchers and catchers and two additional students on the same day?
- A. No. During this timeframe, coaches are allowed to work with a maximum of eight on a single day but all eight must be pitchers and/or catchers, or the coaches may work with two non-pitchers and non-catchers on a single day, but not both.
39. Q. During this two-week early window for baseball and softball coaches, are coaches allowed to work with six pitchers and catchers and two additional students, for a total of eight?
- A. No. During this timeframe, coaches are allowed to work with a maximum of eight on a single day but all eight must be pitchers and/or catchers. During this timeframe, coaches would be allowed to follow the standard "Rule of Two" and work with two players only on a single day. These players are not required to be pitchers and/or catchers.
40. Q. During this two-week early window for baseball and softball coaches, if coaches are working with pitchers and/or catchers, is live hitting allowed?
- A. No, live hitting is not allowed but a coach is allowed to stand in the batter's box.

## Effective First Practice Date through End of HS Season.

### 1. **PRACTICE MODEL** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(Revised Fall 2017)

Schools and students are required to adhere to the following practice model.

#### C. **All other sports** (Cheerleading, Swimming, Wrestling, Basketball, Dance/Drill, Golf, Tennis, Track & Field, Baseball, Softball)

- 1) All practices shall allow for water breaks and general acclimatization to hot and/or humid weather. Ample amounts of water should always be available and a student's access to water should not be restricted. In addition, all practices shall follow the fundamentals set forth in the NFHS's Heat Acclimatization and Heat Illness Prevention Position Statement. While the risk of heat illness is greatly dependent upon weather conditions, the fundamentals in the NFHS's Heat Acclimatization and Heat Illness Prevention Position Statement promote safety and diminish injury risk in any setting.
- 2) A student may not practice or participate in a contest for more than six consecutive days without a rest day. A rest day must be complete rest – no organized team physical activity is allowed. Travel is allowed on a rest day.

1. **Q.** Can the one-hour weight training session allowed on single practice days be conducted both prior to practice and after practice if players only participate in one of the weight training sessions?
  - A.** Yes, multiple one-hour weight training sessions may be held but individual players are limited to participation in a single session.
2. **Q.** Is the one-hour weight training session allowed on single practice days required to be "immediately" prior to and after the practice?
  - A.** No, the training session does not have to immediately precede or follow the scheduled practice.
3. **Q.** Is the one-hour weight training session allowed on single practice days also allowed on multiple practice days?
  - A.** No, weight training conducted on multiple practice days counts toward the daily five-hour practice limit.
4. **Q.** On single practice days may coaches conduct classroom-training sessions that would involve no physical activity?
  - A.** Yes, classroom instruction that requires no physical activity is allowed and does not count towards the daily five-hour practice limit.
5. **Q.** Is classroom instruction with no physical activity allowed during the required three-hour recovery period between multiple practices?
  - A.** Yes, classroom instruction that requires no physical activity is allowed during the recovery period.
6. **Q.** A team plans to conduct multiple practices on a single day but wants to reduce the length of each practice to 90 minutes. Can the team reduce the required recovery time of three hours between practice sessions because they have used less than the maximum practice time allowed?
  - A.** No, the three-hour recovery period between practices is required regardless of practice length.
7. **Q.** Are multiple practices on a single day required for all Fall teams?
  - A.** No, teams are not required to have multiple practices on a single day. If multiple practices are conducted, the second practice of the first two multiple practices days is a teaching session only.
8. **Q.** What is the definition of a "teaching session"?
  - A.** During a teaching session, the intensity, duration, and pace of all practice components shall be modified from a normal practice session. The focus of a teaching session should be directed at developing skills fundamental to the sport at a significantly reduced pace. In Football, light contact with bags is allowed but Live Action situations are prohibited. Practice components in all activities intended to develop skills while conditioning the athlete at the same time are not allowed. Coaches are encouraged to use this "teaching session" to address offensive and defensive strategies, skill development drills and other types of team building activities that do not involve conditioning.
9. **Q.** How do you calculate practice time for multiple sport athletes participating in more than one Fall sport?
  - A.** Practice hours are cumulative. On a single practice day, the three-hour practice limit may be split between the two sports but the total practice time, including any breaks, must fit within the three-hour limit. On a multiple practice day, the daily five-hour practice limit may be split between the two sports but all required recovery periods must be implemented. Any participation for a fraction of a half hour counts as a half hour towards the daily practice limit.
10. **Q.** If Fall multiple sport athletes practice one hour with the Football team and two hours with the Soccer team are they required to have a recovery period between the two practices?
  - A.** No, this is considered to be one three-hour practice and no recovery period is required. If the combined practice time, including any breaks, exceeds three hours then a three-hour recovery is required.

11. **Q.** May a team practice for 2 hours, take a 30-minute break, and resume for 1 hour?  
**A.** No, this would constitute a violation. Teams may not exceed the maximum practice time of three hours, including all breaks within the schedule.
12. **Q.** In football, are 7-on-7 drills permissible during teaching sessions?  
**A.** Yes, provided that they comply with the foregoing “teaching session” requirements.

2. **PARTICIPATION LIMITATIONS** (OSAA Handbook, Participation Limitations, Baseball) **(Revised September 2017)**

- A. **Team.** A school team shall not play more than 26 games at each level of competition, exclusive of varsity district playoffs and state championships.
- B. **Individual.** A student shall not participate in more than 26 games, exclusive of varsity district playoffs and state championships. A student may participate in only one jamboree.

If a student participates in no more than seven innings on one day at different levels (e.g. four innings junior varsity, three innings varsity), the student is charged with participation in one game. For every additional seven innings played, or portion thereof, the student is charged with an additional game of participation. Participation in two games at the same level in one day counts as two games.

A game that goes into extra innings is considered an extension of the 7<sup>th</sup> inning and only counts as one inning played.

**NOTE:** The OSAA pitching limitation, which states that participation for any length of time in an inning as a pitcher shall count as one inning, applies during extra innings.

- C. **Jamboree.** A school may participate in only one jamboree at each level of competition. A jamboree shall include at least three teams, and shall not be counted as a contest. Jamborees may be held only on the first playing date and for 30 days thereafter. A jamboree is limited to not more than six innings (three or more teams) and limited to not more than three innings against any school and with each pitcher limited to not more than two innings.

D. **Pitching.**

- 1) A pitcher shall not pitch more than 110 pitches per day. A pitcher will be allowed to finish pitching to a batter if he reaches the daily maximum (110 pitches) during an at-bat, but then must be removed from the mound.
- 2) Pitch Count Limits and Corresponding Days of Rest. It is strongly recommended that once a pitcher is removed from the mound, consideration be given to the throwing requirements of the fielding position he will assume. It is strongly advised that a player does not play the positions of pitcher and catcher in the same game.

All levels 110 pitches/day max (Varsity and Sub-Varsity)

1-25 pitches = 0 days’ rest (Level Zero)

26-45 pitches = 1 day rest (Level One)

46-60 pitches = 2 days’ rest (Level Two)

61-85 pitches = 3 days’ rest (Level Three)

86+ pitches = 4 days’ rest (Level Four)

**EXCEPTION:** \*If a pitcher had thrown 61-85 pitches (Level Three) the day he last pitched, on his third day of rest he would be eligible to throw a maximum of 45 pitches (Level One). If he threw less than 25 pitches on that third rest day, he would then be eligible to throw the next day with a 110-pitch maximum. If he threw 26-45 pitches on that third rest day, he would need one full day of rest prior to pitching again.

**EXCEPTION:** \*If a pitcher had thrown 86-110 pitches (Level Four) the day he last pitched, on his fourth day of rest he would be eligible to throw a maximum of 25 pitches (Level Zero). Following the 25-pitch day, he would then be eligible to throw the next day with a 110-pitch maximum.

Day of Week	Pitches Thrown	Pitches Thrown	Pitches Thrown
Monday	61-85	61-85	86-110
Tuesday	Rest	Rest	Rest
Wednesday	Rest	Rest	Rest
Thursday	1-25	26-45	Rest
Friday	Full Eligibility	Rest	1-25
Saturday		Full Eligibility	Full Eligibility
Sunday			

- 3) **Tracking.** Schools are required to enter each Varsity player's pitch count on the OSAA website following each game and **by 10am the day following the contest or the school may be fined, the head coach may be suspended** or the player may be considered an ineligible participant. The home book is official but it is recommended that opposing teams compare as the game progresses for accuracy. Umpires will not be a part of the process.
- 4) The penalty if a baseball player pitches more than 110 pitches in a day and/or violates the days of rest requirement is forfeiture of the contest in which the pitcher exceeds his limit or violates the requirement.

1. **Q.** How is an intentional base on balls counted in the pitch count policy?  
**A.** A player's pitch count is not affected when issuing an intentional base on balls, unless pitches were actually thrown during the at-bat. The pitch count policy only counts pitches that are actually thrown.
2. **Q.** Is an ambidextrous pitcher allowed to exceed the pitch count limits if he switches to other arm?  
**A.** No. The pitch count limits are in effect for the player, not just one arm or the other.
3. **Q.** What constitutes a pitch?  
**A.** Any throw by the pitcher that moves in the direction of home plate during live ball. Every pitch must be counted, remember to take into account all pitches, including the pitches thrown that a batter fouls off after having two strikes and pitches thrown where an offensive/batter's interference is called. Warm-up pitches are not counted in the pitch count.
4. **Q.** Does the pitching limitation count for the second game of a double header?  
**A.** The policy is based on days, not games. Therefore, a pitcher may pitch in both games of a double header, but the total pitch count for the day will be what is considered when determining the days of rest required. The total number of pitches for the day cannot exceed the 110 pitches.
5. **Q.** Is there a mandatory form that needs to be filled out per game?  
**A.** No, the OSAA does not mandate a form, but highly recommends using the form listed on the OSAA website, under Pitch Smart Resources.
6. **Q.** If a pitcher throws 40 pitches and the game is called because of weather, do those pitches count towards that pitcher's pitch count?  
**A.** Yes, every pitch that is thrown needs to be recorded even if the game is postponed or cancelled. Ultimately, each school is responsible for adhering to the pitch count policy.
7. **Q.** Should the opposing teams get together during/after a contest to confirm/agree with the number of pitches thrown by each pitcher?  
**A.** It is highly recommended that the opposing coaches or their adult representative consult with each other at the end of each inning to make sure the number of pitches thrown are consistent between the two scorebooks.
8. **Q.** Do sub-varsity pitchers need to follow this pitching limitation?  
**A.** Yes, this policy is for all levels. Schools are mandated to enter pitch counts for Varsity pitchers into the OSAA website, through your school account.
9. **Q.** May a pitcher who has reached beyond the 25, 45, 60 or 85 pitch threshold exceed that limit while finishing an at-bat and still be considered within the limit?  
**A.** No, each pitch beyond the 25, 45, 60 or 85 pitch threshold counts and will push the pitcher into the next level. The only time a pitcher is allowed to finish pitching to a batter without it counting is when he/she reach the daily maximum of 110 pitches during an at-bat.
10. **Q.** If a pitcher is throwing during one of the two exceptions; Level Four throwing on day four with a maximum 25 pitch limit or Level Three throwing on day three with a maximum 45 pitch limit and is close to his/her pitch count daily restriction of 25 or 45, can they finish that batter?  
**A.** No, that would be considered a violation. If a pitcher is coming back to throw a day earlier than their required rest days per the exception they cannot surpass the maximum pitch limit for that exception (25 or 45 pitches). The only time a pitcher is allowed to finish pitching to a batter without it counting is when he/she reaches the daily maximum 110 pitches during an at-bat.

3. **OFFICIALS – CERTIFIED REQUIREMENT** (*OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies*) *(Revised Fall 2013)*  
**A. General requirement.** Member schools shall secure certified officials from officials' associations that have been recognized and certified by the OSAA for all interscholastic activities requiring those officials. EXCEPTION: Any request for an exception to this policy must receive the approval of the Executive Director. Exceptions shall be considered only when adherence to this policy presents a financial hardship to the school or when the local officials' association is unable to service the member school. Any out-of-state official used under this exception in a contest in Oregon shall represent an association whose commissioner was an attendee at the OSAA Rules Interpreters' Clinic for that year.

OSAA certified officials are required for all sanctioned activities at the varsity and junior varsity levels including jamborees. EXCEPTION: OSAA certified officials are required in baseball and softball at the varsity level only. OSAA certified officials are required in football at all sub-varsity levels.

Schools, leagues and tournaments are limited to using a maximum of the quantity of officials assigned to State Championship contests unless written permission to exceed that quantity is received from the OSAA Executive Director prior to the event(s).

Schools have the responsibility to request permission from their local associations to use non-certified officials at sub-varsity contests where certified officials are not required.

B. **Quantity requirements.** See **Officials Fee Schedule** for additional information.

1) **Baseball.** Two officials are required at the varsity level. One umpire may be used in an emergency situation only. Sub-Varsity: Two officials should be assigned, but one official may be assigned at the rate of 1-1/3rd the "per official fee."

4. **INTERRUPTED CONTESTS** (*OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies*) *(Revised Fall 2015)*

Following is the policy concerning interrupted athletic contests. **NOTE:** For state championship final games, the OSAA staff shall take jurisdiction and make any decisions rather than the schools involved.

A. **Baseball.**

1) **For darkness and/or weather:**

- a) If fewer than 4 and 1/2 or 5 innings have been played, the contest shall continue from the point of interruption.
- b) If 4 and 1/2 (home team ahead) or 5 innings have been played and the score is not tied, the contest is declared an official game.
- c) If play has gone beyond five full innings, teams have had an equal number of completed turns at bat and the score is tied, the contest shall continue from the point of interruption.
- d) If play has gone beyond five full innings and is called when the teams have not had an equal number of completed turns at bat, the score shall be the same as it was at the end of the last completed inning, unless the home team in its half of the incomplete inning, scores a run (or runs) which equals or exceeds the opponent's score, in which case, the final score shall be recorded when the game is called. If the score was tied at the end of the last completed inning, the contest shall continue from the point of interruption.
- e) If the two schools mutually agree or if there is an athletic district policy, the game need not be continued if it has no bearing on state championship representation.

2) For other reasons, among which include light failure, sprinkler system, etc., the contest shall continue from the point of interruption unless the teams mutually agree otherwise or there are athletic district rules that apply.

3) **Interrupted Contests Procedures.** The following procedures shall be followed by the umpires and teams in these situations:

- a) The umpires, both head coaches and both scorekeepers shall gather together to document the point of interruption on the lineup card and in the official scorebook (including inning, score, outs, runners on base, defensive charged conferences, etc.). The crew chief shall sign the lineup card and the official scorebook to insure that there are two copies.
- b) The crew chief should then give the signed lineup card to the home coach to be kept with the official scorebook.
- c) The umpires shall send their game report to their local assigner. If a different umpire crew is assigned, the local assigner shall send the game report details to the new crew as part of accepting the assignment.
- d) The lineup card shall be given to the new or returning umpire crew during the pre-game when the game is to be continued from the point of interruption.

5. **ENDOWMENT GAMES** (*OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies*) **(Endowment Game Application)** *(Revised Spring 2016)*

The OSAA and its member schools believe in the fundamental values associated with participation in high school activities and want to work together to ensure the future of high school activities in the state of Oregon. The establishment of the OSAA Foundation will help us realize our goal. Endowment Games are a way for member schools and local communities to be active participants in growing the OSAA Foundation. Endowment Games regulations are as follows:

A. Endowment Games applications should be submitted to the OSAA office by the host school a minimum of 15 days prior to the scheduled contest. Failure to do so may result in participation limitations violations. Applications may be reviewed prior to approval to insure that the host school is able to effectively secure the facility and charge admission.

- B. Endowment Games shall not count toward a school's or an individual student's season participation limitations for each activity. Daily and weekly individual participation limitations still apply. Schools should ensure that participants meet all OSAA eligibility requirements prior to competing in an Endowment Game.
  - C. Endowment Games tickets will be \$6 for adults and \$4 for students. No passes shall be accepted except for the OSAA Media Pass.
  - D. Upon completion of an Endowment Game, the host school is responsible for submitting the necessary financial report form and 100% of the gate receipts to the OSAA Foundation. The OSAA Foundation will return 50% of the gross gate receipts to the host school within five business days after receiving the check for gross gate receipts. Operating expenses for Endowment Games are to be drawn from the 50% of the gross gates receipts returned to the host school. Financial agreements, if any, between the two participating schools are at the discretion of the schools.
  - E. Endowment Games are allowed at the varsity level only in the following activities:
    - 7) **Baseball.** One additional game between the first contest date and the cutoff date.
1. **Q.** Are Endowment Games required?  
**A.** No, Endowment Games are optional for all member schools.
  2. **Q.** What happens when one basketball team is counting the contest as an Endowment Game, but the other team has only scheduled 24 games?  
**A.** If either team in a contest is counting the game as an Endowment Game, it is considered to be an Endowment Game.
  3. **Q.** May a school play an Endowment Game doubleheader with its boys' and girls' basketball teams against another school?  
**A.** Yes.
  4. **Q.** May teams play in multiple Endowment Games?  
**A.** Yes, as long as the team does not exceed that sports Participation Limitation by more than one game/contest. See "Participation Limitations" for additional information.

## STATE CHAMPIONSHIP INFORMATION

### 1. STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS POSTING TIMELINES:

- A. **Athletic Directors, Coaches and Spectators:** Detailed information regarding the Baseball State Championships will be posted on the OSAA website (<http://www.osaa.org/activities/bbl>) by April 25. It is essential that participating teams and individuals access this information prior to the state championships. Included will be information regarding ticket prices, parking, maps, how to submit souvenir program information, souvenir merchandise, etc.
- B. **Event Management Information:** Schools that host state championship games must download Event Management Information from the OSAA website (<http://www.osaa.org/activities/bbl>). Included will be information regarding expenses, admission policies, game management & ticket report, ticket booth signs, PA script, etc.

### 2. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP LOCATIONS AND TIMES:

- A. **First Round – Semifinals:** Refer to brackets for locations and home team designation.
- B. **Finals:** 3A, 2A/1A finals will be held on Friday, May 31 and 6A, 5A, 4A finals will be held on Saturday, June 1. OSAA will determine times for all finals.
- C. **Site:** Salem-Keizer Volcanoes Stadium, 6700 Field of Dreams Way NE, Keizer, OR 97307.

### 3. PLAYOFF QUALIFICATIONS:

- A. **6A:** 32-team OSAA bracket
  - 1) **Automatic Qualifiers:** Twenty-*one* teams automatically qualify for the OSAA's 32-team bracket based on regular season and/or district tournament play. Each league determines how they will select their allotted playoff spots.  
PIL – **3**; Metro – **3**; *Pacific* – **3**; Mt. Hood – **3**; Three Rivers – **3**; Mountain Valley – **3**; Southwest – **3**
  - 2) **Rankings Freeze Date:** The rankings will freeze at 10pm on Thursday, May 16 (includes all games played that day).
  - 3) **At-Large Qualifiers:** *Eleven* additional teams qualify for the OSAA's 32-team bracket based on the OSAA rankings. Once the rankings are frozen, the *eleven* highest ranked teams not already an automatic league qualifier will qualify as At-Large teams.
  - 4) **Rankings:** Once the 32 qualifying teams are determined, they will be placed on the OSAA bracket according to OSAA Executive Board Policy "[State Championships – Rankings.](#)"

B. **5A:** 16-team OSAA bracket

- 1) **Automatic Qualifiers:** *Fifteen* teams automatically qualify for the OSAA's 16-team bracket based on regular season and/or district tournament play. Each league determines how they will select their allotted playoff spots.  
*Northwest Oregon – 4; Midwestern – 4; Mid-Willamette - 4; Intermountain – 3*
- 2) **Rankings Freeze Date:** The rankings will freeze at 10pm on Saturday, May 18 (includes all games played that day).
- 3) **At-Large Qualifier:** *One additional team will qualify for the OSAA's 16-team bracket based on the OSAA rankings. Once the rankings are frozen, the highest ranked team between the fifth-place team from the Mid-Willamette and the fifth-place team from the Midwestern will qualify as the At-Large Team.*
- 4) **Rankings:** Once the 16 qualifying teams are determined, they will be placed on the OSAA bracket according to OSAA Executive Board Policy "[State Championships – Rankings.](#)"

C. **4A:** 16-team OSAA bracket

- 1) **Automatic Qualifiers:** *Twelve* teams, *automatically qualify for the OSAA's 16-team bracket based on regular season and / or district tournament play on or before Thursday, October 18. Each league determines how they will select their allotted playoff spots.*  
*Cowapa – 2; Tri-Valley – 2; Oregon West – 2; Sky Em – 2; Skyline – 2; Greater Oregon – 2*
- 2) **Rankings Freeze Date:** The rankings will freeze at 10pm on Monday, May 13 (includes all games played that day).
- 3) **Play-In Model:** *Eight teams will qualify as Play-In teams based on the frozen OSAA rankings.*
  - a) *Once the 12 automatic league qualifiers are determined, the next eight highest ranked teams will compete in four Play-In contests on Thursday, May 16 or before Saturday, May 18.*
  - b) *The eight teams will be ranked 1-8 with the highest ranked team hosting the lowest ranked team. Same league matchups will be avoided, if possible. When a matchup of two league opponents exist, there will be ONE attempt to move the lower ranked team to avoid the matchup. If this doesn't solve the problem, then the matchup of the two opponents from the same league will take place. Winners advance to the OSAA 16-team bracket.*
- 4) **Rankings:** Once the 16 qualifying teams are determined, they will be placed on the OSAA bracket according to OSAA Executive Board Policy "[State Championships – Rankings.](#)"

D. **3A** – 16-team OSAA bracket

- 1) **Automatic Qualifiers:** *Fifteen* teams automatically qualify for the OSAA's 16-team bracket based on regular season and/or *special* district tournament play on or before Saturday, May 19. Each *special district* determines how they will select their allotted playoff spots.  
*Special District 1 –3; Special District 2 – 3; Special District 3 – 3; Special District 4 – 3; Special District 5 – 3 (Approved at OSAA Executive Board meeting 02/11/19)*
- 2) **Rankings Freeze Date:** The rankings will freeze at 10pm on Saturday, May 18 (includes all games played that day).
- 3) **At-Large Qualifiers:** *One* additional team will qualify for the OSAA's 16-team bracket based on the OSAA rankings. Once the rankings are frozen, the nexthighest ranked team not already automatic *special district* qualifier *from any special district will qualify as At-Large team.*
- 4) **Rankings:** Once the 16 qualifying teams are determined, they will be placed on the OSAA bracket according to OSAA Executive Board Policy "[State Championships – Rankings.](#)"

E. **2A/1A:** 22-team OSAA bracket

- 1) **Automatic Qualifiers:** *Twenty-one* teams automatically qualify for the OSAA's 22-team bracket based on regular season and/or Special District tournament play on or before Thursday, May 16. Each special district determines how they will select their allotted playoff spots.  
*Special District 1 – 3; Special District 2 – 3; Special District 3 – 3; Special District 4 – 3; Special District 5 – 3; Special District 6-3; Special District 7 - 3 (Approved by the OSAA Executive Board meeting 02/11/19)*
- 2) **Rankings Freeze Date:** The rankings will freeze at 10pm on Thursday, May 16 (includes all games played that day).
- 3) **At-Large Qualifiers:** *One* additional team will qualify for the OSAA's 22-team bracket based on the OSAA rankings. Once the rankings are frozen, the highest ranked team not already automatic special district qualifier from any *special district* will qualify as the At-Large team.

- 4) **Rankings:** Once the **22** qualifying teams are determined, they will be placed on the OSAA bracket according to OSAA Executive Board Policy "[State Championships – Rankings.](#)"

4. [STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS - HOME TEAM DESIGNATION](#) (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Fall 2018)

During all rounds of each OSAA State Championship bracket, the **team with the better Adjusted Playoff Ranking (APR)** shall be the designated home team.

5. [STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS – TEAM SIZE](#) (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Fall 2013)

- A. The following limitations shall apply to replacement players and maximum team sizes for team sport State Championship events, first round through championship final. **NOTE:** Only players in uniform are allowed to participate in pre-game warm-ups.
- B. **Penalties for excessive team size:** Suiting up, warming up, or playing too many players shall be considered a gross act of unsportsmanlike conduct and may be punishable by fines, forfeiture and/or other penalties as determined by the OSAA Executive Board.

- 1) **Baseball.** Team: Replacement of players applies to each game. A player replaced on the roster may be reinstated to the roster in subsequent rounds. Maximum in uniform: 6A - 20; All other classifications – 18.

6. [STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS – ADOPTED BALL](#) (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Fall 2010)

The OSAA shall require that the officially adopted ball for that sport be used in all state championship contests, first round through final sites.

A. **State Championship Contests at Home Sites.**

1) **Team sports (other than football).**

- a) **Procedure.** Officials shall confirm that the game balls provided by the home team are the officially adopted balls (**Wilson A1010-Pro**). If the home team does not have the officially adopted ball, officials shall inquire if the visiting team has the officially adopted ball, and use them if they are available. If neither team has the officially adopted ball, the contest shall be played, and officials shall report the violation by the host school to the OSAA.
- b) **Penalty.** If no officially adopted balls are available for use at an OSAA state championship contest, the host school shall be subject to fines, forfeiture and/or other penalties as determined by the OSAA Executive Board.

- B. **State Championship Contests Administered by OSAA Staff.** Officially adopted balls (**Wilson A1010-Pro**) shall be provided by OSAA staff administering the contests.

## **OSAA GENERAL POLICIES**

1. [ATTACHED AND UNATTACHED COMPETITION / EXHIBITION](#) (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised August 2012)

Following is the policy regarding attached and unattached competition:

- A. A high school team shall not compete against an unattached team (e.g., club team).
- B. Students representing a high school shall not compete against unattached individuals.
- C. Students shall not represent a high school and participate in a competition or exhibition as unattached on the same day at the same venue/facility.

2. [CERTIFICATION – ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AND COACHES](#) (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Spring 2016)

Athletic directors and coaches shall achieve certification in the following areas prior to assuming duties as an athletic director or coach. The high school principal shall be held accountable for verifying that athletic directors and coaches have been certified. **EXCEPTION:** Any emergency exception to an OSAA requirement must be authorized in writing by the OSAA.

A. **NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching.** <http://nfhslearn.com/>

The OSAA requires that athletic directors and coaches must achieve a passing score on the test included with the NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching course. This is a one-time requirement.

B. **Concussion Recognition and Management Training.** <http://nfhslearn.com/>

The OSAA and Oregon State Law ([ORS 336.485](#)) requires that athletic directors and coaches receive training to learn how to recognize the symptoms of a concussion and how to seek proper medical treatment for a person suspected of having a concussion. The NFHS's Concussion in Sports free course satisfies this requirement. This training is required annually.

C. **NFHS Heat Illness Prevention.** <http://nfhslearn.com/>

The OSAA requires that athletic directors and coaches must achieve a passing score on the test included with the NFHS's Heat Illness Prevention free course. This training is required once every four years.

D. **Anabolic Steroids and Performance-Enhancing Substances Training.** <http://www.osaa.org/steroids>

The OSAA and Oregon State Law ([ORS 342.726](#)) require that athletic directors and coaches receive training on identifying the components of anabolic steroid abuse and use and prevention strategies for the use of performance-enhancing substances. This training is required once every four years.

E. **Spirit Safety Clinic (Cheerleading and Dance/Drill Coaches Only).** <http://www.osaa.org/activities/che>

The OSAA requires that any cheerleading or dance/drill coach receive spirit safety training by achieving a passing score on the test included with the OSAA's online Spirit Safety Clinic. This training is required annually.

F. **Heads Up Football Certification.** <http://www.osaa.org/activities/fbl>

The OSAA requires that any football coach complete the USA Football Heads Up Certification prior to assuming coaching duties and to recertify annually prior to the beginning of each Association year. Additionally, each member school sponsoring football is required to identify a Player Safety Coach. Each Player Safety Coach is required to attend an in-person clinic annually prior to the start of the Association year that is conducted by a USA Football Master Trainer in preparation for implementing and overseeing the primary components of Heads Up Football at their school.

1. **Q.** Does certification through the American Sport Education Program (ASEP) satisfy the requirement in **Rule 1.4?**

**A.** Yes, so long as the athletic director or coach was certified through ASEP prior to August 1, 2007. Thereafter, only the NFHS Coach Education Program "Fundamentals of Coaching" will satisfy this requirement unless an exception is granted in writing by the OSAA.

2. **Q.** When must a coach be certified?

**A.** All coaches must be certified prior to assuming coaching duties unless an emergency exception is authorized in writing by the OSAA. This includes cheerleading coaches, dance/drill coaches and choreographers at schools that do not participate in competitions.

3. **Q.** Is certification required of volunteer coaches?

**A.** Yes.

4. **Q.** Must a "guest" coach be certified?

**A.** No, but if the coach has contact with students more than three times in a sport season, the coach shall no longer be considered a "guest" and must be certified. A non-certified "guest" coach may not serve as a coach at a contest.

5. **Q.** May a school bring in alumni or other non-high school personnel to scrimmage with teams or individuals as "guest coaches" if those personnel are limited to student contact on no more than three occasions during the sport season?

**A.** No. The "guest coach" exception is intended to allow a limited number of visits by a guest instructor; it is NOT intended to allow coaches to bring in coaches or players to participate in drills or scrimmages against teams or individuals. Any attempt to circumvent the Participation Limitations by calling practice participants "guest coaches" would be a violation of OSAA rules.

6. **Q.** In individual sports, may a parent or non-certified coach accompany a participant to a contest as the school representative if that person is an authorized representative of the principal?

**A.** Yes, but the authorized representative may not coach the participant unless specific permission has been granted in writing by the Executive Director.

7. **Q.** Does the OSAA require high school coaches to have current first aid certification?

**A.** No. However, coaches should check with their athletic directors as most high schools have this as a requirement.

3. **CHARITABLE CAUSES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(Fall 2012)

The OSAA is supportive of charitable initiatives and has developed guidelines in regards to an athletic competition being held in the name of a charitable cause. Schools may host a contest in recognition of a charitable cause under the following conditions:

A. Uniform color must be legal under NFHS rules. Example: Breast cancer awareness pink uniforms would not be legal in sports that require white and dark uniforms because pale pink is neither. Pale pink would be a legal color uniform in sports that require LIGHT and dark uniforms.

B. A permanently attached commemorative patch may be worn but must adhere to NFHS rules in each specific sport.

- C. Colored game balls may not be used during competition unless they are legal under NFHS rules. They may be used during any warm-up period prior to the contest, except in softball and baseball.
- D. Basketball Only: Pink headbands or wristbands, not legal under NFHS basketball rules unless pink is a school color, are allowed. Note that all team members must be uniform in color of headbands or wristbands.
- E. Officials may use a colored whistle.

4. **CONCUSSION MANAGEMENT** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Fall 2015)  
**(Concussion-Return to Participation Medical Release)** **(Concussion-Return to Learn Medical Release)**

A. **Member School’s Responsibilities (Max’s Law, ORS 336.485, OAR 581-022-0421) (Jenna’s Law, ORS 417.875)**

- 1) **Suspected or Diagnosed Concussion.** Any athlete who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion following an observed or suspected blow to the head or body, or who has been diagnosed with a concussion, shall not be permitted to return to that athletic contest or practice, or any other athletic contest or practice on that same day. In schools which have the services of an athletic trainer registered by the Oregon Board of Athletic Trainers, that athletic trainer may determine that an athlete has not exhibited signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion, and has not suffered a concussion, and return the athlete to play. Athletic trainers may also work in consultation with an appropriate Health Care Professional (see below) in determining when an athlete is able to return to play following a concussion.
- 2) **Return to Participation.** Until an athlete who has suffered a concussion is no longer experiencing signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion, and a medical release form signed by an appropriate Health Care Professional (Physician (MD), Physician’s Assistant (PA), Doctor of Osteopathic (DO) licensed by the Oregon State Board of Medicine, nurse practitioner licensed by the Oregon State Board of Nursing, or Psychologist licensed by the Oregon Board of Psychologist Examiners) is obtained, the athlete shall not be permitted to return to athletic activity.
- 3) **Private Schools Only.** **(Concussion-Private School Informed Consent)**

On an annual basis prior to participation, private schools shall require each student and at least one parent or legal guardian of the student to sign the Concussion – Private School Informed Consent form acknowledging the receipt of information regarding symptoms and warning signs of concussions. Private schools shall maintain a copy of each student’s signed form on file for review at any time by OSAA staff.

B. **Official’s Responsibilities.**

An official shall remove a player from a contest when that player exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion due to an observed or suspected blow to the head or body. The official shall document and notify the head coach or his/her designee making sure that the head coach or designee understands that the player is being removed for exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion as opposed to behavior, a non-concussive injury or other reasons. The official is not responsible for evaluation or management of the player after he/she is removed from play. The official does not need written permission for a player to return nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the appropriate health care professional who has cleared the player to return. The responsibility of further evaluating and managing the symptomatic player falls upon the school and appropriate health care professionals.

5. **EJECTION POLICIES – EJECTED PLAYER OR COACH** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) **(Ejection Report)** (Revised December 2016)

- A. If a player or coach is ejected by an official, the commissioner of officials shall notify the OSAA and the athletic director of the school of the ejected player/coach by completing the online ejection report by the next workday. Ejected coaches must leave the contest immediately and shall remain out of “sight and sound” of the team for the duration of that contest and any other school contests that day. It shall be the responsibility of the school to disallow the ejected player or coach from participating during the period of suspension specified in the Regulations, regardless of whether written notification has been received by the school from the commissioner of officials. Should an ejected player participate or an ejected coach remain within “sight and sound” of the team during the period of suspension specified in the Regulations, and no appeal is pending, that action shall be considered use of an ineligible participant and shall result in forfeiture of that contest and other penalties as determined by the Executive Board.
- B. **Additional Requirements Regarding an Ejected Coach.** In addition to the requirements previously listed in this policy, an ejected coach shall be required to complete the online NFHS course, “Teaching and Modeling Behavior”, within seven calendar days of the school being provided a license to take the course by the OSAA. Should a coach fail to complete the course requirement within the time limit stipulated in this policy, the ejection suspension shall be reinstated and the coach shall be ineligible to coach until the requirement has been fulfilled. Should an ejected coach remain within “sight and sound” of the team during the reinstated period of suspension specified in the Regulations, and no appeal is pending, that action

shall be considered use of an ineligible participant and shall result in forfeiture of that contest and other penalties as determined by the Executive Board.

- C. **Appeal Process.** If the principal or the Athletic Director of the ejected coach/player and the commissioner of officials agree that the suspension should be set aside, the principal may appeal to the Executive Director within 48 hours of the ejection to set aside the next game suspension portion of the penalty. Unless the commissioner agrees that the suspension should be set aside, the appeal must be denied by the Executive Director. If the Executive Director denies an appeal, that denial may be appealed to the Executive Board, which shall hear the appeal at its earliest convenience and issue a final ruling. Implementation of the next game suspension may be postponed during the time that an appeal is pending.

1. **Q.** When a player is ejected, may the player remain on the bench?  
**A.** Yes. The player is required to sit out the remainder of the contest, but may remain on the bench.
2. **Q.** When a coach is ejected, must the coach leave the playing area?  
**A.** Yes. The coach must leave the playing area and shall be allowed no further direct or indirect contact with the team until the contest is completed. In order to avoid direct or indirect contact, the coach must be “out of sight and sound” of the team.
3. **Q.** May a player sit on the bench during a period of suspension?  
**A.** Yes, but the player must not be in uniform.
4. **Q.** May a coach have any contact with a team at a contest following an ejection or at the contest at which the suspension is served?  
**A.** No. The coach is allowed no direct or indirect contact with the team during the contest following ejection. In order to avoid direct or indirect contact, the coach must be “out of sight and sound” of the team. Further, the coach is allowed no direct or indirect contact with the team at the contest at which the suspension is served nor is the coach permitted to attend the contest at which the suspension is served.
5. **Q.** May a coach or participant who has been suspended at one level of competition (e.g. varsity) participate in a contest at another level during the period of suspension?  
**A.** No.
6. **Q.** May a coach or participant who has been suspended at one level of competition (e.g. varsity) serve the suspension in a contest at another level?  
**A.** No.
7. **Q.** When a coach or player is ejected, when and over what period of time are the ejection period and suspension period?  
**A. NOTE:** If the ejection occurs in the last contest at a particular level, the suspension carries over to the next contest at any level in that sport in that season.

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Ejection Period</u>	<u>Suspension Period</u>
Baseball	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
Basketball	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
Football	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
Soccer	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
Softball	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
Volleyball	Remainder of that day.	Sit out through next playing date at that level.
Wrestling	Follow NFHS Rules Book.	Sit out through next contest at that level.
8. **Q.** When does the period of suspension begin?  
**A.** The suspension is served after the ejection has been served. The ejection and suspension may not be served simultaneously.
9. **Q.** May a coach or participant ejected from a contest serve the one-game suspension at a jamboree?  
**A.** No, the coach or participant may not count a jamboree as a “contest” for the purpose of serving the period of suspension. The coach or participant must sit out the jamboree and the next contest at that level of competition.
10. **Q.** May a suspended coach have contact with team members/other coaches of the team during the period of suspension on a game day that is a school day?  
**A.** A suspended coach may have contact with team members/other coaches of the team during regular school hours. However, once the regular school day is over, the coach must be “out of sight and sound” of the team members/other coaches of the team, and have no contact with them until the game is over.
11. **Q.** May a suspended coach have contact with team members/other coaches of the team during the period of suspension on a game day that is NOT a school day?  
**A.** The suspended coach may have no contact with team members/other coaches of the team until the game is over.

12. Q. May a suspended coach have any contact with other coaches of the team (for example, via mobile phone or wireless radio) during a game in which a suspension is being served?  
A. No. The suspended coach must be “out of sight and sound” of the contest during which a suspension is served.
13. Q. If a player or coach is ejected during the last contest of the season, does the unserved suspension carry forward to a subsequent season?  
A. No.
14. Q. In basketball, does the ejection of a player or coach as a result of receiving two technical fouls result in the player or coach being suspended through the next contest at that level?  
A. Yes, a player or coach who is ejected as a result of receiving two technical fouls is ejected for the remainder of the day and must sit out through the next contest at that level.
15. Q. Does the contest from which a participant is suspended due to an ejection count against the individual contest limitation for the participant?  
A. Yes.
16. Q. When a player or coach is ejected while acting as a spectator at a contest, but at which he or she is not serving as a player or a coach, does a period of suspension still apply?  
A. Yes. The ejected player or coach is suspended from all participation for the same period of time as if he or she had been a participant in the contest at which the ejection occurred.
17. Q. When a player or coach is ejected in one sport, may the player or coach participate or coach in another sport during the period of suspension?  
A. No.
18. Q. When a player or coach is ejected from an out-of-state contest, does the OSAA ejection policy apply?  
A. Yes. It is the responsibility of the school to notify the OSAA of the ejection.
19. Q. When a player or coach is ejected from an out-of-state contest, what appeals process is followed?  
A. If the school of the ejected player or coach wishes to appeal to set aside the next game suspension portion of the penalty for the ejection, it is the responsibility of the school to contact the commissioner of the out-of-state officials’ association to obtain written information to submit to the OSAA in support of the appeal.
20. Q. May a forfeited contest that is not actually played count toward the period of suspension for a player or coach?  
A. Yes, but only for a player or coach from the team that is receiving the forfeit. It would not count toward the period of suspension for a player or coach from the team forfeiting the contest.

6. **EJECTION POLICIES – FINES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Fall 2015)

- A. Schools shall be assessed fines for ejections within specific sports programs. Each sport (e.g., Football, Boys Basketball, Softball) shall be tracked as separate and distinct for the purpose of calculating fines. When the first participant or coach in a sport is ejected, the school that the participant or coach is representing shall be assessed a \$50 fine by the Executive Board. A second ejection in the same sport during the same season shall result in the assessment of a \$100 fine, and each ejection thereafter in that sport during that season shall result in a fine to be increased by \$50 increments for each ejection without limitation.
- 1) **EXCEPTION:** The fine for an ejection in the last contest of the season shall be increased by \$100 over the greater of the standard fine described above or the most recent fine for that program.
  - 2) **EXCEPTION:** Soccer Player: A soccer player who is disqualified because he or she “deliberately handles a ball to prevent it from going into the goal” or “receives two cautions (yellow cards)” shall not be subject to the fine specified in this and other OSAA ejection policies, but shall be subject to the specified suspension.
- B. A school receiving five or more ejections during one school year shall be required to attend a sportsmanship training class and submit a written Plan of Correction to the OSAA, including timelines for implementation of the Plan.

7. **EJECTION POLICIES – MULTIPLE EJECTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Fall 2012)

A second ejection during the same sport season will result in a two-game suspension. A third ejection during the same sport season will result in disqualification from further participation in that sport during that sport season.

8. **HEAT INDEX** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies **(Heat Index Calculator)** **(Heat Index Record)**) (Fall 2014)

Schools shall monitor the Heat Index for their geographic area prior to practices. Outlined below are the steps that each member school shall take in order to implement this policy. NOTE: Indoor activities where air conditioning is available are not bound by this policy.

- A. **Subscribe.** Athletic directors and coaches shall subscribe to OSAA Heat Index Notifications at <http://www.osaa.org/heat-index>. An OSAA Heat Index Alert is generated for areas where the forecasted high temperature and relative humidity indicate a forecasted heat index that may require practice modifications. Only those areas that have a forecasted heat index of 95 or higher receive alerts. Notifications are sent daily via e-mail and/or SMS to subscribers.
- B. **Designate.** Schools shall designate someone who will take the necessary steps to determine and record the heat index for your geographic area within one hour of the start of each team's practice. This is only necessary on days when the school receives an OSAA Heat Index Alert. Depending on practice schedules, it is possible that the designated person will have to record the heat index multiple times on the same day.
- C. **Calculate.** Within one hour of the start of each team's practice on days when the school receives an OSAA Heat Index Alert, the designated person shall utilize the OSAA Heat Index Calculator to determine the actual heat index.
- D. **Record.** If the actual heat index is 95 or higher, the designated person shall record it using the OSAA Heat Index Record or by printing out a copy to be kept at the school for inspection at the request of the OSAA. A separate record shall be kept for each fall sport at each level. Practice modifications, as necessary, shall also be recorded. If the actual heat index is less than 95, no action is needed.
- E. **Act.** If the actual heat index is 95 or higher, activity should be altered and/or eliminated using the following guidelines:
  - 1) **95° to 99° Heat Index:** OSAA Recommendation: Consider postponing practice to later in the day.
    - a) Maximum of five hours of practice.
    - b) Practice length a maximum of three hours.
    - c) Mandatory three-hour recovery period between practices.
    - d) Contact sports and activities with additional equipment - helmets and other possible equipment removed if not involved in contact or necessary for safety.
    - e) Provide ample amounts of water.
    - f) Water shall always be available and athletes should be able to take in as much water as they desire.
    - g) Watch/monitor athletes for necessary action.
  - 2) **100° to 104° Heat Index:** OSAA Recommendation: Postpone practice to later in the day.
    - a) Maximum of five hours of practice.
    - b) Practice length a maximum of three hours.
    - c) Mandatory three-hour recovery period between practices.
    - d) Alter uniform by removing items if possible - allow for changes to dry t-shirts and shorts.
    - e) Contact sports and activities with additional equipment - helmets and other possible equipment removed if not involved in contact or necessary for safety.
    - f) Reduce time of planned outside activity as well as indoor activity if air conditioning is unavailable.
    - g) Provide ample amounts of water.
    - h) Water shall always be available and athletes should be able to take in as much water as they desire.
    - i) Watch/monitor athletes for necessary action.
  - 3) **Above 104° Heat Index:** OSAA Recommendation: Stop all outside activity in practice and/or play, and stop all inside activity if air conditioning is unavailable.

9. **AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(May 2018)

***These guidelines, created in consultation with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), provide a default policy to those responsible or sharing duties for making decisions concerning the cancellation, suspension and/or restarting of practices and contests based on poor air quality.***

- A. **Designate Personnel:** ***Given the random behavior of wind and air currents, air quality may change quickly. Schools shall designate someone who will monitor the air quality prior to and during outdoor activities. While typically due to wildfires, schools need to also consider non-wildfire situations if the air quality is unhealthy.***

- B. **Areas with Air Reporting Stations:** The Air Quality Index (AQI) should be monitored throughout the day, and during an event, to have the best data possible to make informed decisions about conducting practices and competitions. School personnel shall review the AQI information for all regions throughout the state on either the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) website at <https://oraqi.deq.state.or.us/home/map>, the Oregon DEQ app "OregonAir", or on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Air Now website at [https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.local\\_state&stateid=38](https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.local_state&stateid=38) to determine if action is necessary (see chart below). Schools shall regularly review the AQI throughout events to assess deteriorating conditions.
- C. **Areas without Air Reporting Stations:** Given the random behavior of factors related to the calculation of the AQI levels in different areas of the state (wind speed and direction) member schools not near a reporting station should consult with local state and/or federal authorities to help determine the AQI level in your specific area. If air monitoring equipment is not available, member schools should utilize the 5-3-1 Visibility Index to determine air quality.
- 1) **5-3-1 Visibility Index:** Making visual observations using the 5-3-1 Visibility Index is a simple way to estimate air quality and know what precautions to take. While this method can be useful, you should always use caution and avoid going outside if visibility is limited, especially if you are sensitive to smoke.
    - (a) Determine the limit of your visual range by looking for distant targets or familiar landmarks such as mountains, mesas, hills, or buildings at known distances. The visual range is that point at which these targets are no longer visible. As a rule of thumb: If you can clearly see the outlines of individual trees on the horizon it is generally less than five miles away. It is highly recommended that schools use pre-determined landmarks that were established on a clear day to determine their visual range.
    - (b) Ideally, the viewing of any distant targets should be made with the sun behind you. Looking into the sun or at an angle increases the ability of sunlight to reflect off of the smoke, thus making the visibility estimate less reliable.
    - (c) Be aware that conditions may change rapidly and always use the more conservative of multiple metrics (AQI, 5-3-1 Visibility Index, etc.).
- D. **Act:** This chart will help determine the action needed based on the air quality in your area.

Air Quality Index (AQI)	5-3-1 Visibility Index	Required Actions for Outdoor Activities
51 -100	5-15 Miles	Athletes with asthma should have rescue inhalers readily available and pretreat before exercise or as directed by their healthcare provider. All athletes with respiratory illness, asthma, lung or heart disease should monitor symptoms and reduce/cease activity if symptoms arise. Increase rest periods as needed.
101 -150	3-5 Miles	Because they involve strenuous activity for prolonged periods of time, all outdoor activities (practice and competition) shall be canceled or moved to an area with a lower AQI. Move practices indoors, if available. Be aware that, depending on a venue's ventilation system, indoor air quality levels can approach outdoor levels.
151 -200	1-3 Miles	Because they involve strenuous activity for prolonged periods of time, all outdoor activities (practice and competition) shall be canceled or moved to an area with a lower AQI. Move practices indoors, if available. Be aware that, depending on a venue's ventilation system, indoor air quality levels can approach outdoor levels.
>200	1 Mile	Because they involve strenuous activity for prolonged periods of time, all outdoor activities (practice and competition) shall be canceled or moved to an area with a lower AQI. Move practices indoors, if available. Be aware that, depending on a venue's ventilation system, indoor air quality levels can approach outdoor levels.

- E. **Additional Resources:** Schools may also refer to OHA's fact sheet regarding School Outdoor Activities During Wildfire Events at <https://apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8815h.pdf>. NOTE: While OHA's guidelines do allow for light outdoor activities in the orange level, the intensity and duration of high school practices/competitions are not considered light activity.

10. **LIGHTNING SAFETY GUIDELINES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) **NFHS Position Statements & Guidelines (Revised Fall 2018)**

- A. These guidelines provide a default policy to those responsible or sharing duties for making decisions concerning the suspension and restarting of practices and contests based on the presence of lightning or thunder.
- B. **Proactive Planning:**
- 1) Assign staff to monitor local weather conditions before and during practices and contests.
  - 2) Develop an evacuation plan, including identification of appropriate nearby safe areas **and determine the amount of time needed to get everyone to a designated safe area.**
    - a) **A designated safer place is a substantial building with plumbing and wiring where people live or work, such as a school, gymnasium or library. An alternate safer place for the threat of lightning is a fully enclosed (not convertible or soft top) metal car or school bus.**
  - 3) Develop criteria for suspension and resumption of play:
    - a) When thunder is heard, or a cloud-to-ground lightning bolt is seen\*, the leading edge of the thunderstorm is close enough to strike your location with lightning. Suspend play for **at least 30 minutes and vacate the outdoor activity to the previously designated safer location immediately.**
    - b) **Thirty-minute Rule.** Once play has been suspended, wait at least 30 minutes after the last thunder is heard or lightning is witnessed\* prior to resuming play.
    - c) Any subsequent thunder or lightning\* after the beginning of the 30-minute count will reset the clock and another 30-minute count should begin.
    - d) **When lightning detection devices or mobile phone apps are available, this technology could be used to assist in making a decision to suspend play if a lightning strike is noted to be within 10 miles of the event location. However, you should never depend on the reliability of these devices and, thus, hearing thunder or seeing lightning\* should always take precedence over information from a mobile app or lightning detection device.**  
**\*At night under certain atmospheric conditions, lightning flashes may be seen from distant storms. In these cases, it may be safe to continue an event. If no thunder can be heard and the flashes are low on the horizon, the storm may not pose a threat. Independently verified lightning detection information would help eliminate any uncertainty.**
  - 4) Review annually with all administrators, coaches and game personnel **and train all personnel.**
  - 5) Inform student athletes of the lightning policy at start of season.

11. **MORATORIUM WEEK** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(Revised May 2014)

- B. Each year a seven-day OSAA Moratorium Week shall be in effect during which there shall be no contact between administrators/coaches/directors/advisors and students involved in any OSAA-sanctioned sport or activity, including cheer, dance/drill, speech, solo music, choir, band/orchestra. In addition, there shall be no high school athletic facility usage by athletic staff and students/teams, including dance/drill and cheer, during the OSAA Moratorium Week. Use of non-athletic facilities by athletic staff is allowed.
- C. Week 4 of the NFHS Standardized Calendar shall be designated as Moratorium Week. Designated OSAA Moratorium Week dates:
- |      |                    |      |                          |
|------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 2018 | July 22 – July 28  | 2021 | July 25- July 31         |
| 2019 | July 28 – August 3 | 2022 | July 24 – July 30        |
| 2020 | July 26 – August 1 | 2023 | <b>July 23 – July 29</b> |

1. **Q.** During the Moratorium Week, will coaches be allowed any contact with their athletes?  
**A.** No.
2. **Q.** During the Moratorium Week, will schools be allowed to have open facilities?  
**A.** Schools may only host an activity that includes high school students involved in athletics and activities if they have appealed for and been granted permission from the Executive Director prior to the Moratorium Week. Permission shall not be granted for team camps.
3. **Q.** During the Moratorium Week, will coaches be allowed to have conditioning with their athletes, including working out in the weight room?  
**A.** No, no contact is allowed.

4. **Q.** During the Moratorium Week, may students attend camps, clinics, etc.?  
**A.** Yes, so long as no high school administrators/coaches/directors/advisors are present, and participation is not organized or paid for by the school.
5. **Q.** Are there any exceptions to this policy?  
**A.** Yes. There will be an appeals process in place for teams, coached by a high school coach, that have been playing together all summer and have qualified for a post-season event that is taking place during all or part of the Moratorium Week. Approval must be granted by the Executive Director prior to the Moratorium Week.
6. **Q.** What is the penalty for a Moratorium Week violation?  
**A.** The violation penalty will be similar to that assessed for a Rule of Two violation. The standard penalty is a \$500 fine and game suspension for the offending coach.
7. **Q.** May coaches work with non-high school students during the Moratorium Week?  
**A.** Yes, but not at a high school venue.
8. **Q.** May coaches encourage their athletes to work out at another facility during the Moratorium Week?  
**A.** No. The intent of the policy is that coaches and students take a week off.
9. **Q.** May a school schedule their athletic physical night, or a similar event, during the Moratorium Week?  
**A.** No, the school may schedule nothing that is related to OSAA activities.
10. **Q.** May coaches/student make contact through phone, email, etc., during Moratorium Week?  
**A.** Yes, but with restrictions. For example, the coach may not ask the student, "What is your workout today?".
11. **Q.** May a high school coach work with another high school's students during the Moratorium Week?  
**A.** No. Contact is not allowed by high school coaches with any high school students during the Moratorium Week.
12. **Q.** May a coach work in any capacity (coaching or not coaching) at a camp during the Moratorium Week?  
**A.** Yes, but only if there are no high school students at the camp and not at a high school venue.
13. **Q.** May an outside entity hold an event during Moratorium Week (e.g. youth soccer camp, little league baseball tournament) that utilizes high school athletic facilities?  
**A.** Yes, provided that no high school students and no members of the high school athletic staff are involved in any capacity (scheduling, supervising, instructing, etc.) with the event.
14. **Q.** May athletic staff members work in school offices or classrooms during the Moratorium Week, even if they may have contact with students?  
**A.** Yes, provided that the contact with students is limited to non-athletic pursuits such as schedule changes, registration, etc.
15. **Q.** At what point does the OSAA consider a person to be a school's coach?  
**A.** Once a person and a school have verbally agreed that the person will perform coaching duties for the school, he/she is considered to be that school's coach by the OSAA. At that time, all OSAA policies are in effect for that coach until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school.
16. **Q.** May a returning coach work with students outside their designated sports season since the coach working under a one-year contract and has not signed a contract for the coming year?  
**A.** No. Once a person becomes a school's coach, the OSAA considers that person to be a coach for the school until such time that the coach resigns or is notified by the school that they are no longer a coach for that school. Coaches who resign and are then brought back in a coaching capacity by the same school in an attempt to circumvent OSAA policy are subject to penalties as outlined in **Rule 5, "Violations of Regulations - Penalties."**

**12. OFFICIALS – HOST SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(Revised Winter 2014)

A game manager shall be designated by the host school for all contests in sports that use certified officials. A member of the coaching staff of the home team is not eligible to serve as game manager during a varsity contest at which he or she is coaching. A coach of a sub-varsity team may act as the game manager at a sub-varsity contest at which he or she is coaching. The game manager shall wear easily recognizable identification, shall be physically present and / or readily accessible by phone, and shall be responsible for:

- A. Designating reserved parking for officials as close as possible to the contest site where available if requested by the commissioner of the Local Association providing the officials;
- B. Designating dressing facilities for officials where available if requested by the commissioner of the Local Association providing the officials;

- C. Monitoring and responding to inappropriate crowd conduct during and after the contest; and
- D. Providing an escort to the designated dressing facilities or vehicle for officials following each contest unless that offer is declined.

13. **REPORTING SCHEDULES, ROSTERS AND RESULTS** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

(Revised Fall 2018)

A. **Schedules.**

- 1) **Team Sports.** It shall be the responsibility of each member school to submit varsity team schedules to the OSAA through <http://www.osaa.org/> prior to the first contest date of that sport's season. Varsity schedules are required for the following OSAA-sanctioned sports: football, boys' soccer, girls' soccer, volleyball, boys' basketball, girls' basketball, baseball, softball. Subsequent changes to each varsity team's schedule shall be submitted as they occur throughout the season.
- 2) **Wrestling.** It shall be the responsibility of each member school to input varsity team schedules into the assigned TrackWrestling team profile prior to the first contest date. Subsequent changes to the schedule shall be submitted as they occur throughout the season.

B. **Rosters.**

- 1) **Team Sports.** *It shall be the responsibility of each member school to submit varsity team sport rosters to the OSAA through <http://www.osaa.org/> prior to the first contest date of that sport's season. Varsity rosters are required for the following OSAA-sanctioned sports: football, boys' soccer, girls' soccer, volleyball, boys' basketball, girls' basketball, baseball, softball. Subsequent changes to each varsity team's roster shall be updated as they occur throughout the season.*

C. **Results.**

- 1) **Team Sports.** The host school is required to report the result of each varsity contest through <http://www.osaa.org/> by 10pm on the day the contest is played. In neutral site contests, the designated home team shall report the result. In the case where an OSAA member school is competing outside of Oregon, it is the responsibility of the member school to report the result. Reports of varsity scores are required for the following OSAA-sanctioned sports: football, boys' soccer, girls' soccer, volleyball, boys' basketball, girls' basketball, baseball, softball.
- 2) **Wrestling.** Member schools shall verify after all Varsity dual meets and Varsity tournaments (individual and dual meet formats) that complete results are entered into the school's assigned TrackWrestling team profile and have been accepted. It is highly recommended, but not required, that all events be scored live using TrackWrestling. If the host school does not score the event live using TrackWrestling, then the host school has the responsibility for inputting results for all participating teams within 24 hours after the conclusion of the event. In the case where an OSAA member school is competing outside of Oregon, it is the responsibility of the member school to input the results.

- D. **Consequences of Failure to Report Complete Schedules or Rosters.** Failure to report a complete schedule **or a varsity team sport roster** shall be punishable by fines, forfeiture and/or other penalties as determined by the OSAA Executive Board.

- E. **Consequences of Failure to Report Results.** Failure to report results shall cause the following progressive sanction(s) process for each individual incident and in the time stated. Failure to report results by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Level shall be punishable by fines, forfeiture and/or other penalties as determined by the OSAA Executive Board.

1) **Team Sports:**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> Level – Reminder Email (1<sup>st</sup> day after scheduled contest)
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Level – Warning Email (2<sup>nd</sup> day after scheduled contest)
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Level – Probation Email (3<sup>rd</sup> day after scheduled contest)

2) **Wrestling:**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> Level – Reminder Email (5<sup>th</sup> day after scheduled contest)
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Level – Warning Email (6<sup>th</sup> day after scheduled contest)
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Level – Probation Email (7<sup>th</sup> day after scheduled contest)

14. **SHARED FACILITIES** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

**(Shared Facility Request)**

(Fall 2015)

Member schools are permitted to share practice and/or competition facilities with other teams with prior approval from the OSAA. Schools requesting a shared facility are required to submit a "Shared Facility Request" for approval prior to the facility being utilized by different groups at the same time. This policy prohibits practice or competition to or between groups approved

to share a facility. It is recommended that each team have their own coaching staff and that staggered practice times be utilized when possible.

**15. SPECTATOR CONDUCT AT OSAA SANCTIONED EVENTS (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies) (Revised Winter 2015)**

In addition to the general expectations included in the OSAA Constitution, Rule 3, that school officials...shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that the school's students and supporters maintain a sportsmanlike attitude toward all events... the following specific expectations regarding spectator conduct at all OSAA sanctioned events, including regular and post season competition, are provided:

- A. All cheers, comments and actions shall be in direct support of one's team. No cheers, comments or actions shall be directed at one's opponent or at contest officials. Some examples of inappropriate conduct or actions that are not permitted are: turning backs, holding up newspapers or jeering at cheerleaders during opposing team introductions; disrespecting players by name, number or position; negative cheers or chants; throwing objects on the floor.
- B. Spectators are not permitted to have signs or banners (larger than 8 ½ by 11 inches), confetti, balloons or glass containers. Fathead type items are considered signs and shall not be larger than 8 ½ by 11 inches. Spectators are required to wear shirts.
- C. Spectators are not permitted to have artificial noisemakers. Some examples of artificial noisemakers are Thunder Stix, cowbells, clappers and air horns.
- D. Spectators shall not be permitted to use vulgar/offensive or racially/culturally insensitive language. Spectators shall not be permitted to engage in any racially / culturally insensitive action.
- E. Spectators who fail to comply with Association or site management spectator conduct expectations may be expelled from the contest.

**1. Q.** May home team schools display signs and/or banners at their home venues?  
**A.** Yes, home team schools may display permanent signs and/or banners that are positive/supportive at their home venues. Examples are welcome signs, in-season rosters, league banners, league/state championship banners and sportsmanship banners.

**2. Q.** May visiting schools bring signs and/or banners to hang at the host school's venue?  
**A.** No.

**3. Q.** Are run through signs allowed?  
**A.** Yes, so long as the message is positive/supportive.

**4. Q.** May a school use an artificial noisemaker at specific times during athletic events?  
**A.** In limited cases, yes. An example of an allowable use of artificial noisemakers by a school would be the firing of a cannon or the ringing of a bell after a touchdown is scored.

**5. Q.** May spectators use small, handheld megaphones?  
**A.** Yes, but only cheerleaders are allowed to use large megaphones. Neither cheerleaders nor spectators may use megaphones for banging on the floor or bleachers.

**6. Q.** What are some examples of cheers that do not encourage a positive atmosphere?  
**A.** Any yell that is intended to antagonize an opponent detracts from a positive atmosphere. Air Ball! Air Ball! booing, You! You! You! or You Got Swatted! are examples of yells that will not encourage a positive atmosphere. Conversely, a positive atmosphere is created when fans focus on positive yells in support of their team, rather than on negative yells attacking their team's opponents.

**7. Q.** May students stand on the bottom row of the bleachers?  
**A.** Yes, but when they sit down, they must be seated on the second row.

**8. Q.** May students cheer during serves in volleyball and free throws in basketball?  
**A.** Yes, so long as they are just making noise and not specifically addressing a contest official or an individual player from the opposing team.

**9. Q.** May a school use balloons at an athletic event?  
**A.** Yes, a host school may use balloons for decoration. However, fans may not have balloons, and balloons may not be placed by the school in any manner that would block spectator viewing.

**10. Q.** May a school use balloons at a state championship final site?  
**A.** No.

**11. Q.** May spectators have oversized foam fingers at athletic events?  
**A.** Yes, they are allowed so long as they are not blocking spectator viewing.

The OSAA shall use a ranking system to place qualifying teams on to OSAA State Championship brackets in the following team sports: football, boys' soccer, girls' soccer, volleyball, boys' basketball, girls' basketball, baseball and softball. Specifics regarding the ranking system and its implementation are listed below.

- A. **Overall OSAA Ranking.** The overall OSAA ranking system shall be a combination of a Rating Percentage Index (RPI) system and the Colley Rating system. Each team will have an RPI Rank and a Colley Rank that will be averaged to create their overall OSAA Ranking. The Colley Rank will be used to break ties between teams with the same OSAA Ranking.
- B. **Rating Percentage Index (RPI).** Factors included are wins, losses, ties and location of the contest (home, neutral, away). Score differential and rewards/penalties for playing teams outside one's classification are not a part of the RPI system.
- 1) **Weighting of Contests.** The weight of a particular contest in the RPI system is determined by its location.
 

Home Win – .8 of .8	Road Win – 1.2 of 1.2	Neutral Site Win – 1.0 of 1.0
Home Tie – .4 of .8	Road Tie – .6 of 1.2	Neutral Site Tie - .5 of 1.0
Home Loss – 0 of 1.2	Road Loss – 0 of .8	Neutral Site Loss – 0 of 1.0
  - 2) **Percentage Breakdown.** The RPI system factors a team's weighted winning percentage (35%) and a team's opponents' winning percentage (65%) to create a team's RPI ranking.
- C. **Colley Rating.** This system is based on winning percentage, which is adjusted for a team's strength of schedule. **Only games against opponents within the same classification or one classification away are included in the formula.** When this system is expanded to include all teams in a classification **or one classification away**, a linear system is created with the same number of variables as there are equations. The result of the calculations is a rating for each team that measures the team's winning percentage against the strength of its opponents and the interactions of their opponents with all teams within the classification **or one classification away**.
- D. **Results.** Wins and losses shall be included in the rankings for all team sports. Ties shall only be included for boys' and girls' soccer.
- 1) **Endowment Games.** Results from contests designated as Endowment Games shall be included.
  - 2) **Independent Status Teams.** Results from contests that have been granted Independent Status by the OSAA shall be included.
  - 3) **Forfeits.** Forfeits shall be included and counted as a loss for the forfeiting team and a win for the team receiving the forfeit victory. However, in the RPI system, computation of opponents' winning percentage (OWP) shall not include the results of any forfeits where the result of the contest changes due to the forfeit. Contests that have been legally played (using eligible players, etc.) shall not be counted as forfeits in the rankings, regardless of a league/district's standard operating procedures.
  - 4) **Out of State Teams.** In the RPI system, results from contests against out of state teams shall be included in a team's weighted winning percentage and a team's opponents' winning percentage only. Schools are strongly encouraged to utilize the Out-of-State Opponent form in order to have direct, regular contact with these teams.
  - 5) **Out of Country Teams.** In the RPI system, results from contests against out of country teams shall not be included, except for contests against teams who are members of NFHS Affiliate Associations (e.g., Canadian provinces, U.S. territories, etc.) which shall be treated like contests against out of state teams.
  - 6) **Contests vs. Teams Whose Classification's Rankings Are Frozen.** Results from contests involving any team whose classification's rankings are already frozen shall not be included in the rankings.
  - 7) **Contests vs. Teams More Than One Classification Away.** In the RPI system, results from contests added to a team's schedule after a certain date each season (**Fall – Sept. 12; Winter – Dec. 19; Spring – Apr. 3**) vs. a team more than one classification away shall not be included in the rankings. **NOTE:** bracketed contests at tournaments are not affected by this policy.
  - 8) **Contests Added After a Certain Date.** Results from contests added to a team's schedule after a certain date each season (**Fall – Sept. 26; Winter – Jan. 9; Spring – Apr. 10**) shall not be included in the rankings. **NOTE:** Contests not affected by this policy include bracketed contests at tournaments, league tiebreakers, and district/league tournaments. Schools may apply for an exception to OSAA Staff in extenuating circumstances.
  - 9) **Volleyball Pool Play.** Results from pool play in volleyball tournaments shall not be included.
  - 10) **Football.** Results from contests between football teams **of differing on field participants (11-man, 8-man, 6-man)** shall not be included.

- 11) **JV Teams.** Results from contests against JV teams shall not be included.
  - 12) **Alumni Teams.** Results from contests against alumni teams shall not be included.
  - 13) **Jamborees.** Results from jamborees shall not be included.
  - 14) **Cancellations.** Results from contests that are cancelled shall not be included.
- E. **Home/Away Designation.** Since the RPI system factors in where a contest is played, it is important that schools correctly designate this information when reporting schedules and results, especially for tournaments. Tournament play shall be considered a neutral site, except for contests played by the tournament host at its home venue. Baseball and softball contests, even those played as part of a tournament, shall not be listed as neutral due to the fundamental difference associated with being the home team in those sports (advantage of batting last).
- F. **Ranking Timelines.** The rankings for each team sport shall be available to the public through the OSAA website beginning with the first contest date of each sports season. Rankings shall be frozen on the following dates for each classification in each team sport:

<b>Sport (includes all games played on that day)</b>	<b>6A</b>	<b>5A</b>	<b>4A</b>	<b>3A</b>	<b>2A</b>	<b>1A</b>
<b>Volleyball - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Sat, Oct 20	Tues, Oct 23	Thurs, Oct 18	Tues, Oct 23	Tues, Oct 23	Mon, Oct 22
<b>Soccer - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Tues, Oct 23	Sat, Oct 27	Tues, Oct 23	Sat, Oct 27	Sat, Oct 27	Sat, Oct 27
<b>Football - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Fri, Oct 26	Fri, Oct 26	Fri, Oct 19	Sat, Oct 27	Sat, Oct 27	Fri, Oct 26
<b>Basketball (Boys) - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Fri, Feb 22	Tues, Feb 26	Tues, Feb 19	Sat, Feb 16	Sat, Feb 16	Sat, Feb 16
<b>Basketball (Girls) - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Sat, Feb 23	Wed, Feb 27	Tues, Feb 19	Sat, Feb 16	Sat, Feb 16	Sat, Feb 16
<b>Baseball/Softball - Rankings Freeze Date (10pm)</b>	Thurs, May 16	Sat, May 18	Mon, May 13	Sat, May 18	<b>Thurs, May 16</b>	<b>Thurs, May 16</b>

- G. **Breaking Ties in the Overall Rankings.** In the event of a tie in the final overall OSAA Rankings, the teams' Colley Rank will be used to break the tie. Although the Colley Ratings are displayed to the thousandths, the Colley Ratings shall be extended to as many digits as possible in order to break the tie. If a tie still exists, then head-to-head competition shall decide the higher overall OSAA ranking. If a tie still exists, the RPI ranking shall be extended to as many digits as possible in order to break the tie. If that does not resolve the tie, the RPI ranking shall be extended to as many digits as possible for each of the following components in this order: winning percentage, weighted winning percentage, opponents' winning percentage. If a tie still exists, a coin flip by the OSAA staff shall decide the higher overall OSAA ranking.
- H. **Home Games for League Champions.** League champions at the 6A, 5A, 4A, 3A, 2A and 1A classifications shall be guaranteed a home game in their first state playoff contest, provided that the league champion finished in the top 16 of the final frozen rankings. Only one team per league will be considered the league champion under this policy; ties must be broken by the league. League champions meeting this criterion shall be moved up in the rankings the least number of places in order to ensure a home game (e.g., a league champion ranked #13 in the final frozen rankings shall be moved up to #8 and affected teams will shift down accordingly). League champions not meeting this criterion shall not be moved.  
**Note: Division champions of football special districts with at least 11 teams that have split into two divisions shall be treated as a league champion for the purpose of this policy.**
- I. **Avoiding Same League Matchups in 1<sup>st</sup> Round.** The OSAA Staff shall make adjustments to the bracket to avoid teams from the same league matching up in the 1<sup>st</sup> Round. At the 1A level in volleyball and basketball, adjustments to the bracket shall be made beginning in the Round of 16 to avoid same league matchups. **Note: Divisions in football special districts with at least 11 teams that split into two divisions shall be considered different leagues for the purpose of this policy.** The following process shall be used:
- 1) Always move the lower ranked team when a conflict occurs.
  - 2) Never take a home game away from a team when trying to resolve a conflict.
  - 3) Make a total of three moves for a team to try and fix the conflict.
  - 4) The three moves must move downward, if possible (e.g., #23 shifting with #24, #25, #26).
  - 5) If there is not room to move downward (e.g., #32 is the conflict in a 32-team bracket), then move upward.
  - 6) If the conflict is not resolved after a total of three moves, no change shall be made to fix the conflict.
- J. **Placing Teams on the OSAA Bracket.** Once any adjustments are completed per sections H and I above, teams shall be assigned an adjusted playoff ranking (APR) and placed on the bracket accordingly (e.g., 1-32, 1-16, etc.). **In football only, if a non-league champion state qualifying team does not have four rankable contests, they will be placed in the last possible APR seed.**

Following are the support group policies as adopted by the Executive Board regarding state championships:

- A. **Admission.** Members of support groups shall be given complimentary admission from game management for contests during which their school is participating. Members shall enter the facility in uniform as a group and must be accompanied by their coach/director for verification.
- 1) **Cheerleading.** The number of cheerleaders permitted is limited to members of the varsity cheer team for that sport season. Venue space, as determined by game management, may limit the number of cheerleaders able to cheer on the sideline. Squad size for routines performed prior to the contest, during timeouts and for halftime entertainment may exceed the venue sideline limit so long as the additional members return to the stands when the contest resumes.
- B. **Pep Band Expectations.** The purpose of performances by pep bands at athletic events is to entertain, promote school spirit and support cheerleaders in providing positive crowd participation activities. All members of the pep band are expected to exhibit the highest standards of good sportsmanship.
- 1) Musical selections including rhythmic percussion cadences in support of cheerleaders may be performed only during the following times:
    - a) Prior to the game.
    - b) During time outs.
    - c) Between quarters or at halftime.
    - d) Following the game.
    - e) Exceptions:
      - (1) Rhythmic percussion cadences in support of cheerleaders may be performed during play at outdoor venues only.
      - (2) No musical selections may be performed during injury time outs.
  - 2) Amplified instruments are permitted at basketball contests unless the State Championship Director determines that space availability or distance to an electrical outlet precludes its use. The State Championship Director has the authority to control the volume of any amplified instrument.
  - 3) If two pep bands are playing at an athletic contest, the groups shall alternate performances and split the halftime. In football, the performance time after a touchdown or point after goes to the band representing the school that has scored regardless of which band performed last. The directors of the two groups shall meet prior to the contest to confirm how the time will be shared.
- C. **Halftime Entertainment.** The following halftime procedures shall be utilized:
- 1) **Basketball.**
    - a) Schools participating in the Basketball State Championships will be given first choice to entertain during halftime intermission of all basketball games. Other schools will be considered in order of application received. It shall be understood that schools not participating in the state championships shall not bring a band.
    - b) All halftime entertainment must be approved by the State Championship Director.
    - c) Individuals or groups shall provide their own equipment for music accompaniment.
    - d) Total halftime entertainment shall not exceed eight minutes.
    - e) Participating schools are to mutually agree on how the eight-minute halftime is to be shared.
    - f) The facilities will not be blacked out nor will fire of any nature be permitted for entertainment.
    - g) Individuals or groups must wear appropriate gym floor shoes.
    - h) Questions concerning halftime entertainment shall be directed to the State Championship Director.
  - 2) **Football.**
    - a) Halftime entertainment shall be approved by game management.
    - b) If special announcer is required for support group performances, previous arrangements shall be made with game management in order to gain access to public address system.
    - c) Advisor of the support group shall give exact number of seats needed to game management.
    - d) Total halftime entertainment shall not exceed 14 minutes (See below).
    - e) The game clock shall be in operation during halftime and shall be started at the conclusion of the first half. Clock will show 15 minutes (See below).

- f) The visiting school support group shall perform first (unless the two schools mutually agree otherwise) and shall be prepared to start performance within 30 seconds after end of first half. Performance by visiting school support group may not exceed seven minutes, including time to get on and off the field.
  - g) The second support group shall be prepared to start performance within 30 seconds after the first support group clears the field. The second support group performance may not exceed seven minutes, including time to get on and off the field (See below).
  - h) The field shall be cleared for mandatory three-minute warm-up drills by the two teams.
  - i) Delaying the start of the second half shall be subject to reprimands and/or penalties by the Executive Board.
  - j) If game management wishes to extend the halftime entertainment per the National Federation Rules Book, two minutes shall be added to each performance (total time of 18 minutes instead of 14 minutes) and clock will show 20 minutes at start of halftime.
- 3) **Soccer.** Same as for football, except total time for entertainment at halftime is eight minutes (four minutes for each school support group).

**18. WITHDRAWAL DURING A COMPETITION** (OSAA Handbook, Executive Board Policies)

- A. Removal of a team from competition prior to completion of that competition shall be considered a gross act of unsportsmanlike conduct.
- B. In such a case, the school shall forfeit the contest and an administrator and the coach responsible for the action shall appear before the Executive Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting. See [Executive Board Policies, Withdrawal from State Championships](#) for additional information.

**Rule 3 – Contests – Sportsmanship – Crowd Control** (OSAA Handbook, Rules)

- 3.1.** The arrangement of all festivals, meets, contests or championships is the responsibility of the superintendent, assistant superintendent or high school principal, subject to the Regulations of the Association.
- 3.2.** When a festival, meet, contest or championship is in progress, the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) rules governing such activities shall apply, except for specific deviations as approved by the Executive Board.
- 3.3. Sportsmanship Responsibility.** The high school principal, coach and other responsible officials of each member school shall take all reasonable measures to insure that the school's coaches, players, students and supporters maintain a sportsmanlike attitude toward all events so that events may be conducted without unreasonable danger or disorder. All cheers, comments and actions shall be in direct support of one's team. No cheers, comments or actions shall be directed at one's opponent or at contest officials. Derogatory and/or unsportsmanlike language is not allowed. No player may be singled out by number, name or position with negative comments of any kind.

When a petition is filed alleging violation of this rule, the Executive Director may, at his/her discretion and with concurrence of any two Executive Board members, postpone any pending event which the Executive Director has reason to believe cannot be conducted without an unreasonable danger of disorder. All such protests shall be referred to the Executive Board, which shall proceed as provided in Rule 4. In addition to any other action the Executive Board may take regarding a protest alleging a violation of this rule, the Executive Board shall have the power to cancel or reschedule the event involved, or to impose conditions on conducting it.

- 3.4. Sportsmanship Violations/Penalties.** When the coaches, players, students, staff or supporters of any member school engage in unsportsmanlike conduct, disorder or infliction of damage to persons or property in connection with any festival, meet, contest or championship sponsored by this Association, the Executive Board may treat such acts as a violation by the school of the Rules of the Association. Any school whose coaches, players, students, supporters, rooters or partisans take part in riots, fights, pilfering, painting or any other unsportsmanlike conduct shall be subject to penalty.
- 3.5.** A member school shall not participate in any festival, meet, contest or championship with a school that has been suspended or expelled from the Association.
- 3.6.** The Association shall conduct state championships as directed by the Delegate Assembly.
- 3.7.** A school shall not be allowed to participate in more than one state championship in a given sport.

- 1. Q.** Is the host school exclusively responsible for crowd control?
  - A.** No. While the host school for any activity must assume a primary responsibility for the physical management of the activity, including providing for crowd control, this is a mutual responsibility. The visiting school also must take such measures as are necessary to insure proper behavior on the part of its own students and fans.

2. **Q.** May home team schools display signs and/or banners at their home venues?  
**A.** Yes, home team schools may display permanent signs and/or banners that are positive / supportive at their home venues. Examples are welcome signs, in-season rosters, league banners, league / state championship banners and sportsmanship banners.
3. **Q.** May visiting schools bring signs and/or banners to hang at the host school's venue?  
**A.** No.
4. **Q.** Are run through signs allowed?  
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11. **Q.** May a school use balloons at a state championship final site?  
**A.** No.
12. **Q.** May spectators have oversized foam fingers at athletic events?  
**A.** Yes, they are allowed so long as they are not blocking spectator viewing.

**Rule 7 – Out-of-Season and Non-School Activities** (OSAA Handbook, Rules)

- 7.1. Out-of-season festivals, meets, contests or championships shall not be permitted during the school year involving member schools of this Association unless special authorization is given by the Executive Board.
  - 7.2. A member school or official representative of a member school shall not participate, either directly or indirectly, in the promotion, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating of an all-star contest involving high school students during the Association year.
  - 7.3. No member school or official representative of a member school shall condition participation in high school athletics on participation in non-school athletic events or workouts, including, but not limited to camps, leagues, and any form of organized out-of-season or summer competition. Further, no member school may give consideration to such participation when determining membership on, or participation in, high school competitive athletics.
1. **Q.** May a coach require participation on a non-school team including summer teams or use participation on a non-school team as a factor in selecting members of a school team or allowing full participation in team activities?  
**A.** No to both questions. Participation on a non-school team is a personal choice of the student and his/her parents, and may not be required or even considered when selecting school team members or allowing full participation in team activities.
  2. **Q.** May a coach require participation in out-of-season or summer workouts as a factor in selecting members of a school team or allowing full participation in team activities?  
**A.** No.