



2010-2011 MHSAA Online Football Clinic Handouts

Officials: All of these slides are presented as part of your clinic.

Coaches: Slide 1 is presented; then proceed to slide 27 for the remainder of your presentation.

- Slide 1** Welcome to the MOA/MHSAA online clinic presentations. I am Mark Beckman, Executive Director of the MHSAA and Commissioner of the MOA. The MHSAA/MOA is again presenting the rules clinics in this electronic format for coaches and officials throughout the state. This format saves travel time and costs for schools and officials, and by eliminating travel to clinic sites, this online format provides a safer more flexible means of delivering this necessary information.
- Everyone will view the same clinic, providing consistency for coaches and officials. The clinic will be accessible during the season so you can go back and review a particular section. If you have any questions or comments regarding this format please contact Brian Michelotti at the MHSAA office; his email address is bmichelotti@mhsaa.org.
- All head coaches must view the clinic for their activity in order to meet the clinic requirement. However, all other members of the coaching staff, as well as activities directors, are encouraged to view the clinics.
- Please follow the directions at the end of the presentation to sign in and receive credit for completing the clinic requirement. We encourage you to print two copies of the verification page confirming that you have viewed the clinic. Keep one copy for your records, and if you are a coach, provide a copy to your administrator as proof of your completion of this clinic.
- Again, please feel free to contact the MHSAA office with any questions or comments concerning the online presentations of the MHSAA/MOA rules clinics.
- Slide 2** This MHSAA/MOA rules clinic presentation will follow the agenda listed on this slide. Please note that only MOA members will be required to view the MOA General Information and MOA Handbook portions of the clinic.
- Now I would like to turn it over to Theresa Stanisich, MOA Coordinator, who will be presenting the MOA General Information section of this clinic.
- Slide 3** Hi, I am Theresa Stanisich, your MOA Coordinator. I would like to take this opportunity to share with you some general information regarding the MOA.
- As in the past, please contact your Regional Director regarding any issues you may have in your area concerning officiating, but if you need information regarding ratings, upgrading or have questions regarding your MOA status please email me at tstanisich@mhsaa.org or you can call me at 442-6010.
- Slide 4** The Montana Officials Association Board is composed of eleven Regional Directors who represent his/her region for the MOA. The Directors shall have responsibility for the general oversight of the MOA.
- The MOA Regional Directors meet twice a year – in December and in June to conduct the business of the MOA. Later in this clinic information will be presented that includes rule changes that have been approved by the MOA Board and the MHSAA Executive Board during those meetings.
- Slide 5** The Directors serve a three year term and the MOA Board clarified that any member in good standing and residing within the prescribed boundaries of their region may be elected to the position of Director.
- Officials shall receive ballots for regional director for the region in which their pool is located. Officials who are members of multiple sports pools will receive ballots for the official's region of residence.
- Slide 6** The next two slides provide a list of your MOA Regional Directors. We thank all of these individuals for their service, and if you have any questions in your area, please do not hesitate to contact your representative. Also, all other contact information for your regional directors is listed on the MOA page of the MHSAA website at www.mhsaa.org.
- Slide 7** (Regional Directors' list continued)
- Slide 8** General information concerning the Montana Officials Association includes the following:
- Official dues are \$65.00 for one sport and \$30.00 for each additional sport.
- If you have changed your address please notify us of your new address so we can make sure our mailings reach you. We can be reached at 442-6010 or you can go to www.mhsaa.org – click on MOA – click on "Change of Address" to access the form. All MOA mailings are sent third class and the post office will not forward third class mail even if you have filed a change of address card.
- As an official, if you eject a player or coach from a contest, you must report the ejection to the MHSAA office within 48 hours. You can fax the report to 442-8250 or email it to the staff member presenting the rules portion of this clinic.

- Slide 9** 2010-2011 exam dates:
The dates for the exams to upgrade are listed on this slide. All prospective officials' exams will be provided online beginning this year and instructions will be sent to those individuals explaining the process for online examinations. Late pay and reinstatement exams will be provided at the upgrade exam site on the listed dates.
- Officials can download a request for upgrade form at www.mhsa.org
- Slide 10** Game Fees will increase this year to the following:
Varsity contest fees are \$60.00 per contest.
Sub varsity contest fees are \$36.00 per contest.
All other regular and post season fees can be viewed, and a hard copy printed, at mhsa.org on the MOA page. including the new fee schedules for football jamborees and for wrestling mixers.
- Mileage has decreased from 55 cents per mile to 50 cents per mile per IRS regulations. Per diem is 8 cents per mile so the driver would receive 58 cents for mileage and per diem and any rider would receive the 8 cents per diem for regular season events.
- For post season events, the driver is paid 50 cents per mile and the per diem for the driver and passenger is dependent on whether they commute to the tournament site or stay over night at the tournament site.
- As a reminder:
If you are a coach or an administrator, please be certain this information reaches your business office to ensure proper payment of officials; AND officials, please be certain to review your checks to ensure you are receiving proper payment.
- And now we'll return to MOA Commissioner Mark Beckman for this year's MOA Handbook and Uniform Changes.
- Slide 11** Thanks Theresa. As I have stated before, we are very fortunate to have Theresa Stanisich serving as MOA coordinator – she is an excellent employee who is very well versed in the day to day operations of the MOA. Also the eleven members who represent you on the MOA Board are very hard working, conscientious individuals who I can assure you review each and every proposal thoroughly and make well informed decisions regarding MOA issues.
- The following are regulations and procedures that have been approved by the MOA Regional Directors and by the MHSAs Executive Board to be enacted this year and also some reminders regarding other MOA policies and procedures.
- Slide 12** All prospective officials applications will include a background check and random checking of the current membership may occur.
- The background checks are completed in-house through several public internet background checks and there is no additional cost to the officials. The conviction status policy is listed in the MOA Handbook .
- Slide 13** During the last two years, the MOA offered mechanics clinics in football, basketball, and volleyball. Also this year the MOA offered a mechanics clinic in wrestling and will conduct its second football mechanics clinic. These clinic requirements can be satisfied by attending one of the several MOA approved clinics offered around the state, attendance at the "train the trainer" clinic offered by the MOA at the annual MCA convention in August or by verification from the pool that an official has attended and received credit for the MOA supplied mechanics study clubs presided over by a certified mechanics "trainer".
- Slide 14** Each trainer must be recertified concurrent with the printing of each new NFHS rules officials' manual (generally every other year). Failure to complete the rules and/or mechanics clinic for their sport renders an official ineligible for any postseason contest. Also, upgrading will be denied for a one-year period for failure to complete both the current year rules and mechanics clinics. Basketball, Football, Volleyball and Wrestling are the only sports requiring mechanics clinics at this time. Mechanics clinics for soccer and softball will be made available in future years.
- Slide 15** A joint venture strategy for MOA members to join the Montana Coaches Association (MCA) as an associate member and receive selected benefits associated with their MCA membership was implemented last year.
- Over 13 percent of the registered officials joined the MCA so far this year. The dues collected will help to fund the mechanics clinics to be held in conjunction with the MCA yearly convention held in Great Falls. The idea behind this program is to focus on mechanics training in all sports.
- The MCA card will also grant admission to regular season athletic contests of participating high schools and colleges.
- If you have any questions regarding mechanics training or joining the MCA, please call the MOA Office at 442-6010 or email Theresa Stanisich – MOA Coordinator at tstanisich@mhsa.org
- Slide 16** Other actions:
Guidelines for MHSAs Pools addition – Pools may provide information regarding availability of eligible officials for post season assignment to a district or division representative for distribution to schools in those districts or divisions, when requested in writing. Individual officials shall not provide such information. The Regional Directors are allowing pools to provide a list of officials and the dates those officials are available for post season assignment to a district or divisional representative to distribute to the schools in their respective districts or divisions allowing coaches to vote for officials who are available on each weekend of post season competition.

- Slide 17** Study Club requirements – For football and basketball an official must attend six (6) study clubs - reduced from eight (8). All other study club requirements remain the same.
- Rules Clinics – if an official is to receive credit for attendance, they must complete the clinic in the format provided *prior to the published deadline*.
- Addition to Sexual Harassment /Sexual Intimidation Section – now includes electronic communication or online postings.
- Slide 18** Misconduct by Officials addition –
4. Engaging in derogatory, abusive, demeaning, and/or racially or sexually insensitive remarks through electronic communication or online postings toward any student-athlete, coach, fan or other person associated with an MHSAA sanctioned contest.
- Slide 19** Payment of Officials – there are only two ways that officials can be paid for contests
- 1) All officials assigned be paid before the contest with a check issued by the member school or;
 - 2) If a member school and the local officials pool agree to other methods of payment (still payment to the individual official – not to the pool) the official must be paid within five (5) working days of the contest. Pools cannot receive payments from the schools to distribute to individual members as this would make the officials pool the employer, no longer having independent contractor status and subject the pool to unemployment and workers' compensation obligations.
- The addition to this section now includes that– *Any changes in the payment process must be approved by the Regional Director.*
- Slide 20** Reminders on some general uniform information:
- An American flag, if worn, will be worn on the left shoulder.
- Jewelry, except wedding bands, a watch if necessary, and medical alert bracelets, shall not be worn while officials are working.
- Eye wear requirements - except in cases where a prescription is necessary, officials working MHSAA sanctioned outdoor contests shall adhere to the six requirements for wearing sunglasses or other eye wear listed in the MOA Handbook on page 283 – Section D.
- Slide 21** Embroidered MOA patches are acceptable – but it is mandatory that the patch be the same style, font and size as the MHSAA/MOA patch and have black lettering with white background. In addition, only MOA members in good standing are authorized to display the MOA patch on the uniform.
- Slide 22** Every sport has new NFHS Rules regarding concussions.
- The MHSAA has expanded the scope to include possible concussions and other serious injuries. The new rule and MHSAA procedures will be explained in detail during the presentation of new NFHS rules.
- The MHSAA Return to Play Rule is as follows:
- Slide 23** Section (4) Return to Play
A participant in any MHSAA sanctioned sport who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) or other serious injury shall be immediately removed from the game, evaluated by the coaching staff in regard to the nature of the injury, and if it is determined to be a possible concussion or other serious injury, the player shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional (MD, DO, PAC or NP).
- Slide 24** Given that most concussed athletes do not lose consciousness, yet they often show other common signs, symptoms and behaviors of concussion, the NFHS and the MHSAA strongly believes that officials must be empowered to remove these athletes from play, thus protecting them from potential further injury.
- Slide 25** Neither officials, nor coaches, are expected to "diagnose" a concussion, as that is the job of an appropriate health-care professional. The previous rule called upon officials to determine "apparently unconscious" which appeared to expect some level of medical judgment. Officials are now being asked to use their best judgment again in observing the signs, symptoms and behaviors of a possible concussion (listed later in this presentation) or serious injury, but are no longer being asked to make what could be perceived to be a medical opinion.
- Slide 26** The game official is not responsible for the sideline evaluation or management of the athlete after he or she is removed from play.
- The responsibility of further evaluating and managing the symptomatic athlete falls upon the head coach, appropriate health-care professional or other individual designated by school administrators.
- If an appropriate health-care professional on the sideline determines that the athlete HAS NOT suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.
- The official does not need written permission for an athlete to return nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the appropriate health-care professional.

Slide 27 MOA Policy requires that all officials must follow and use the mechanics and signals that are in the National Federation's Officials' Manual and adhere to all rules and regulations listed in the NFHS rules book for each sport. All officials must understand that personal interpretations of the rules have a negative impact on the game. The rules are written to provide a balance between offense and defense, minimization of risk to participants, promotion of the sound tradition of the game and promotion of fair play. Individual philosophies and deviations from the rules as written, negatively impact the basic fundamentals and tenets of the rules. Officials must be consistent in the application of all rules.

Now I would like to turn it over to: **Brian Michelotti**, MHSAA Assistant Director, who will be presenting the 2010 **Football** Rules Clinic.

Slide 28 I would like to welcome all coaches, administrators and officials to another season of Montana High School Football

My name is Brian Michelotti, and I am an Assistant Director for the Montana High School Association.

We are here at the MHSAA to assist you and we can be reached by phone at 442-6010; our fax number is 442-8250.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns in regard to high school football please give me a call or you can send me an email at the address listed here.

Also, please make sure you visit the MHSAA website. We have made many changes to the site and we will be updating information on a regular basis directly from the MHSAA office. This can be a great source for you to keep informed with the latest information occurring in Football and all MHSAA activities.

Slide 29 You are about to view the mandatory clinic for your activity. You must view the entire presentation in order to receive credit. Complete the information on the last page to ensure that your attendance has been submitted. Properly recording your attendance after the viewing is complete will fulfill the MHSAA and/or MOA clinic requirements. Head coaches are required to view the clinic, but all assistant coaches and other personnel are strongly encouraged to view the presentation.

Slide 30 Here are a few items before we get into the National Federation rules changes for 2010

The first day for practice for Class AA, Class A, and Class C 8 Player football is August 13th and for Class B and Class C 6 Player football is August 16th.

The first three days of football practice will be a period of acclimation with no contact and no pads. The only football equipment to be used is shoes and helmets. Non-contact is defined as no student-to-student contact. However, participants may contact dummies/shields held by others.

No individual shall play in any association contest until he/she has a minimum of twelve (12) days of football practice and at least one practice session per day on twelve (12) different days (no practice permitted on Sunday), prior to the date of the first allowable game.

If a student begins his/her twelve days of required practices and that period of days is interrupted by sickness, injury, academic ineligibility or for any other reason for a period of two weeks, then the student shall be required to practice an additional five (5) days and in cases of sickness or injury to produce a doctor's release.

Slide 31 The first contest for Class AA, Class A, and Class C 8 Player is August 27th and for Class B and Class C 6 Player is September 2nd. This is only if the player has the required number of practices.

Also, remember No football player shall be allowed to participate in more than ten (10) quarters per week (Sunday to Sunday) nor in more than two (2) games within a 48 hour period.

Slide 32 The MOA has approved the following uniform change for the 2010 football season. Last year, this was approved on a trial basis, but the MOA Regional Directors have made this a permanent change for the 2010 season.

Black officiating pants may be worn in place of the traditional knickers if worn by the entire crew.

These pants are from Gerry Davis Sports. With the expansion of the specs to a 1 ¼ inch strip, the black pants can be also ordered from other suppliers

These can be ordered online at www.gerrydavis.com or By phone at Gerry Davis Sports - 800.916.9088

Slide 33 All athletic coaches (paid or volunteer) at all levels (fresh, jr, varsity) must take and pass the MHSAA Coaches Education program.

The website is listed, and there is a new registration page on which a coach MUST sign in each time she/he enters the curriculum. The coach will either select or be assigned his/her own password that must be remembered. The testing curriculum will also be changed with each login. See the coaches' education website for more details.

The coaches education certification is good for three years and the MHSAA strongly recommends that this certification be completed by all coaches before the start of the season.

If coaches haven't completed the program – the school and coach can be liable – since the program is mandatory. If an injury occurs at practice or during a game and a lawyer is contacted – the attorney will usually contact our office and ask two things – did the coach complete the annual rules clinic? And did the coach complete the mandatory coaches education program?

Schools are required to complete and send the Coaches Education Certification form, which lists all coaches and whether they have completed the program, to the MHSAA or be subject to penalties if not submitted.

Slide 34 Next, a new item to MHSAA Football. The Board approved the following language to be added to General Rules and Regulations in the Football Section of the MHSAA Handbook in regard to Sub Varsity Jamborees: 28. A school may participate in a jamboree, which shall involve three or more junior varsity, sophomore and/or freshman team competition (varsity teams are not allowed to compete in any jamborees).

The following rules apply for jamborees:

Slide 35 No varsity teams are allowed – even if a varsity team from a smaller classification wants to participate with sub varsity teams from a larger classification.

12 practices (on 12 separate days after the first allowable practice date) are required for each individual player before they can compete in a jamboree.

Season limits – Jamborees may occur within 28 days from the date of the 1st allowable contest in each classification.

Quarter Rules – For any player who participates in a jamboree, it will count as 1 game towards their season limit of 10 games, and 4 quarters towards their weekly limit of 10 quarters.

Slide 36 The maximum amount of plays per team would be 60 offensive and 60 defensive plays per team per day.

Up to 4 teams would be allowed on the same field at the same time. Teams playing on each end of the football field are allowed.

The hiring of MOA officials is recommended. Jamborees must have the required number of officials per classification. Coaches are allowed to officiate, but cannot on-field coach even when they are officiating. The MOA Regional Directors have approved a pay schedule for Jamborees, which can be found on the MOA Page of the MHSAA website.

Slide 37 NFHS Football Rules apply (Examples of penalties that must be called: holding, illegal blocks; illegal formations; facemasks; horse collar tackles; pass interference; etc..)

The 25-second play clock between plays must be followed.

All players must be properly equipped.

No kicking game is required, but it would be allowed.

The score and time are not required to be kept.

Coaches are not allowed to be in the huddle or on the field instructing. Coaches must be a member of the high school football coaching staff meeting all requirements set by the MHSAA and school administration.

Slide 38 NOW MOA info: New this year, six study clubs are required of all football officials. It used to be 8 study clubs in football.

You should have already received your National Federation Preseason Football Guide, which was sent with your rulebooks. The Football Guide is a great reference manual explaining rule changes, points of emphasis, and giving officials helpful tips.

This is a reminder to officials to review the MOA Handbook for important information that pertains to them. The MOA Handbooks will be sent to you soon, but you can see a copy of the information if you go to mhsa.org and click on MOA then click on Handbook.

Also, MOA Policy requires that all officials must follow and use the mechanics and signals that are in the National Federation's Football Officials' Manual. We are trying to create consistency among all of the State's football officials.

Slide 39 Now, the 2010 National Federation Football Rule Changes.

Slide 40 **The First Major Rule Change - Concussions - Rules Change 3-5-10b**

The committee continues to maintain a focus on primary efforts toward maintaining the highest level of player safety. This change stipulates that any player who exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion shall be immediately removed from the game. The rule also requires that the clearance to return to play be issued by an appropriate health-care professional. The previous rule directed officials to remove an athlete from play if "unconscious or apparently unconscious," which was perceived in some circles as requiring a medical diagnosis. The previous rule also allowed for return to play based solely on written authorization by a medical doctor or osteopath.

Though the enforcement of all contest rules is the responsibility of game officials, the recognition of the possibly concussed player and the removal of the player from the game is a shared responsibility. All coaches must be aware of the signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with

a concussion and must remove a player from any game or practice if he or she exhibits those signs, symptoms or behaviors.

The revised rule states:

ART. 10 . . . A time-out occurs when:

b. Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) shall be immediately removed from the game and shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional. This time-out, if not charged, is an official's time-out.

Every sport has new NFHS Rules regarding concussions. The MHSA has expanded the scope to include possible concussions and other serious injuries. The new rule and the MHSA Return to Play Rule procedures are as follows:

(See NFHS Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion, in Appendix B on page 100)

❖ Rationale for Change:

❖ Comment on Slide:

~~(PlayPic A) The sole role of the officials is to stop play and immediately remove the player that displays the signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (See "Suggested Guidelines for the Management of Concussion" on page 100 of the NFHS Football Rules Book) and the officials are not involved with return to play decisions.~~

~~(PlayPic B) No specific written authorization needs to be presented to the officials in order for a player to return to play. Later in this presentation we will define the procedure for Montana~~

~~**See Concussion Recognition and Management Point of Emphasis on pages 82-84 of the NFHS Football Rules Book for more information.~~

❖ Case Book: See SITUATION 3.5.10D

Slide 41 MHSA Rules and Regulations item (4) states:

A participant in any MHSA sanctioned sport who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) or other serious injury shall be immediately removed from the game, evaluated by the coaching staff in regard to the nature of the injury, and if it is determined to be a possible concussion or other serious injury, the player shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional (MD, DO, PAC or NP).

The MHSA has implemented specific procedures for managing possible injury situations during Association activities.

Slide 42 To help in recognizing possible concussions, the most common symptoms are listed in NFHS Rules Books. Symptoms include:

headache, fogginess, difficulty concentrating, easily confused, slowed thought processes, difficulty with memory, nausea, lack of energy, tiredness, dizziness, poor balance, blurred vision, sensitivity to light and sounds, or mood changes - meaning the athlete is irritable, anxious or tearful

Slide 43 Officials, coaches and administrators are being asked to make all efforts to ensure the safety of athletes who participate in MHSA activities. In regard to players experiencing possible concussions or other serious injuries during MHSA contests or practices, the procedures outlined in the next several slides have been implemented:

Slide 44 Officials' Responsibilities:

Officials are asked to use their best judgment in observing the signs, symptoms and behaviors of a concussion and other possible serious injuries.

If there is a player that exhibits signs and symptoms of an injury, officials will make coaches aware of the injured player and call an injury time out.

The official should notify the coach by making the following statement:

- "Coach, you need to take a look at this player; he/she is exhibiting signs and symptoms of an injury."

Once the official notifies the coach, it is now the coach's responsibility.

The official does not need written permission for an athlete to return to play nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the appropriate health-care professional.

The decision to return an athlete to competition rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by an appropriate health care professional.

Slide 45 Coaches' Responsibilities:

After the official has notified the coach of the injury and has sent the athlete off of the field or court, or if a coach witnesses an incident in practice, the coach must then make the initial determination of the injury. For instance, if the coach knows that a player is diabetic, and may be experiencing a diabetic episode, the coach should have the student treated appropriately and then return the player to play or practice.

If the coach suspects the athlete is exhibiting the signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion, then the coach must have the player evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional. (MD, DO, NP or PAC)

If an appropriate health-care professional on the sideline determines that the athlete HAS NOT suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.

If an appropriate health-care professional is not available to evaluate the athlete, the athlete SHOULD NOT be allowed by the coach to return to play.

In game situations, the official does not need written permission for an athlete to return to play nor does the official need to verify the credentials of the appropriate health-care professional.

Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition or practice rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by an appropriate health care professional.

Slide 46 Administrators' Responsibilities:

Administrators must require all coaches to review and implement this procedure.

Administrators should have regular reviews with their coaching staffs concerning these procedures.

Administrators should require coaches to report all incidents to the administration immediately following the practice or contest. All incidents should be documented.

Administrators must understand the responsibilities that coaches have in the decision to return athletes to play.

Administrators must enforce the return to play language in the MHSAA Rules and Regulations as stated in this presentation. Schools are encouraged to establish policies at the local district level to address concussion and serious injury management. A sample policy is available by contacting Joe Brott, Policy Services Director, at MTSBA. Phone – (406) 442-2180 or email jbrott@mtsba.org

Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition or practice rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by an appropriate health care professional (MD, DO, NP or PAC).

Slide 47 This flow chart summarizes the MHSAA procedures as presented in this clinic. Feel free to pause the clinic to review these steps.

Slide 48 This presentation and additional resources are available on the MHSAA website. Visit www.mhsaa.org and proceed to the Sports Medicine page by using the link on the home page.

Slide 49 ❖ The first Rules Change - Gloves and Hand Pads – Rule 1-5-2c:

Beginning in 2012, football gloves and hand pads must meet the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) test standard at the time of manufacture. Until the 2012 playing season, the 1994 test specifications on file with the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA) will be utilized. The new glove definition incorporates the old definition of a glove and the old definition of a hand pad into a single definition of a glove. Consequently, the original phase in of 2012 on hand pad requirements is now moot.

Here is the revised rule:

ART. 2 . . . The following auxiliary equipment may be worn if sanctioned by the umpire as being soft, nonabrasive, nonhardening material:

c. Through the 2011 season, gloves and hand pads, which may be anchored with athletic tape. Gloves, even though modified, must have a securely attached label or stamp (NFHS/NCAA specifications) indicating compliance with test specifications on file with the SGMA as of January 1, 1994, unless made of unaltered plain cloth. Beginning in 2012, gloves, which may be anchored with athletic tape, and even though modified, must meet the NOCSAE test standard at the time of manufacture, unless made of unaltered plain cloth.

NOTES:

1. A glove is a covering for the hand having separate sections for each finger. Pads worn on the hand, but not having separate sections encircling at least part of any finger are not gloves. The thumb is not considered a finger.
2. Non-athletic gloves, worn solely for warmth and made of unaltered plain cloth, and which do not enhance contact with the ball, do not require a label or stamp indicating compliance.

❖ Rationale for Change:

NOCSAE finalized a new test standard for football gloves and hand pads at the request of the NFHS and NCAA. This standard establishes performance requirements for the friction and adhesion properties and is specifically created to limit the level of stick/tackiness of football gloves to limit the potential aid these devices may have in handling/catching the ball.

Slide 50 ❖ The next Rules Change – 1-5-3c3:

❖ With this change, the committee removed the restriction on penalty-marker colored pads or gloves. The committee felt that even with different shades of yellow being used in both penalty-markers and gloves/pads, there was no impact on the administration of the game.

Slide 51 ❖ Next – Casts and Braces – Rule 1-5-3b1 and 1-5-3b3

This new football playing rule eliminated the language requiring a licensed medical physician (MD/DO) to direct the usage of specific casts and braces in writing. Even though the note is no longer required, the brace may still be disallowed by the umpire if it does not meet the specifications. In place of this previous requirement, the rule now only specifies a required thickness for padding over hard and unyielding items, and requires all knee and ankle braces to be used as specified by the manufacturer. The committee concurred with the SMAC recommendation that if these braces were unaltered and worn as intended by the manufacturer, and casts were properly padded within the rules, written authorization should not be required. The SMAC was concerned that padding braces to comply with the previous rule carried a risk of interfering with the braces' function. The risk of injury to other players from braces which are unaltered and worn as intended by the manufacture is negligible.

The revised rule states:

ART. 3 . . . Illegal equipment. No player shall participate while wearing illegal equipment. This applies to any equipment, which in the opinion of the umpire is dangerous, confusing or inappropriate. Illegal equipment shall always include but is not limited to:

b. The following items related to Pads and Padding:

1. Hard and unyielding items (guards, casts, braces, etc.) on the hand, wrist, forearm, elbow, or upper arm unless padded with a closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding no less than ½" thick.

2. Knee and ankle braces which are altered from the manufacturer's original design/production.

NOTE: Knee and ankle braces that are unaltered do not require any additional padding.

3. Knee braces worn over the pants.

❖ Rationale for Change:

The committee felt the need to continue to address risk minimization issues and accepted a recommendation from the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) to revise the authorization procedures and define required padding for casts and braces.

❖ Case Book: See SITUATION 1.5.3C

Slide 52 ❖ Member state associations may continue to choose to adopt a procedure to utilize a running clock or terminate a game when a specific point differential is reached. With this change, member state associations that have chosen to adopt such regulations may allow for utilization of the running clock or termination of the game at any point during the game.

❖ Here is the Rules Change:

ART. 2 . . . By state association adoption, a point differential may be established whereby if one team has gained the established point differential, the game shall be terminated. A state association may also establish guidelines to use a running clock when the point differential is reached.

In fact in Montana, the MHSA Member Schools voted to make following amendment to the MHSA Football section – This now states - Classes A, B and C: **In any** Class A, B or C (8 and 6 player) football game, **if at** any time the score differential reaches 35 points or more, the clock will not be stopped for 6 different reasons. In the old rule, the game would only have had a running clock in the second half, but with this new rule change it can happen anytime in the game.

Also, please note that in order to be consistent for all levels and versions of football, the running clock note listed in the nine-, eight- and six-player rules differences has been deleted. This change does not affect Rule 3-1-3 that allows for mutual agreement by coaches and the referee to shorten a period or terminate the game.

Slide 53 ❖ Next, The coin toss – rule 3-2-2 - This change now defines that no more than the four captains per team can be on the field of play for the coin toss or simulated coin toss when it is conducted three minutes prior to the game in accordance with Rule 3-2-1. All other team personnel must remain outside the field of play unless required to be present at the coin toss per state association policies.

❖ Rationale for Change:

The committee revised the coin toss provisions to help ensure that unsporting acts do not occur in conjunction with the coin toss prior to the contest.

Also, another change was made in Montana, which mandates the coin toss or simulated coin toss to occur at 3 minutes prior to the game. Coaches can work with contest officials to have the coin toss occur during the pre-game at anytime (and the field does not need to be cleared for this), but the simulated coin toss must occur at 3 minutes. Schools must schedule the national anthem, introductions, etc. to account for this 3 minute procedure. A pre-game procedure guide can be found on the MHSA football page at www.mhsa.org

Slide 54 ❖ **Next – Substitution rule change, Rule 3-7-1:**

This rule change clarified when a replaced player is expected to leave the field. The 3-second provision inserted into the rule applies to both teams at all times, and is not impacted by whether or not a team huddles.

Upon recognition, the replaced player has 3 seconds to start to his/her bench area. A replaced player is one who has been notified by a substitute that he/she is to leave the field. A player is also replaced when the entering substitute become a player.

Rules Change - ART. 1 . . . Between downs any number of eligible substitutes may replace players. Replaced players shall leave the field within three seconds.

❖ **Case Book:** See 3.7 COMMENT, SITUATIONS 3.7.1A and 3.7.1B

Slide 55 ❖ **Rules Change:**

The committee refined six existing articles and created a new article regarding fouls on scoring plays that have succeeding spot enforcement. The revisions now give both teams the same options when a nonplayer or unsportsmanlike conduct foul is committed during a down in which a touchdown is scored. The penalty for these fouls can be enforced either on the subsequent kickoff or on the try (succeeding spot). Rules 2 and 10 were amended to ensure that the provisions in Rule 8 allowing for subsequent kickoff enforcement are consistent with the rest of the rules. Fouls committed after the initial ready for play signal following the touchdown are not affected by this change.

❖ **Comment on Slide:** **ART. 2 . . .** If an opponent of the scoring team commits a foul (other than a foul for which the basic spot is the succeeding spot) during a down in which a touchdown is scored and there was not a change in possession during the down, A may accept the results of the play and choose enforcement of the penalty:

- a. On the try, or
- b. On the subsequent kickoff.

ART. 3 . . . If an opponent of the scoring team commits a foul (other than a foul for which the basic spot is the succeeding spot) during a down in which a touchdown is scored and there was a change of possession during the down, and such foul occurs after the change of possession, the scoring team may accept the results of the play and choose enforcement of the penalty:

- a. On the try, or
- b. On the subsequent kickoff.

ART. 4 . . . If either team commits an unsportsmanlike conduct or a nonplayer foul during a down in which a touchdown is scored, the opponent may accept the results of the play and choose enforcement of the penalty:

- a. On the try, or
- b. On the subsequent kickoff.

❖ **Rationale for Change:**

During a down that results in a touchdown, if either team commits an unsportsmanlike or nonplayer foul, the offended team has the choice of enforcement on the try or the subsequent kickoff

❖ **Case Book:** See SITUATIONS 8.2.2G and 10.5.3B

Slide 56 **Rule 8-2-2, 8-2-3, and 8-2-4 continued**

This slide shows that the penalty for an unsportsmanlike foul (A) during a down that results in a touchdown on the last timed down of regulation must be enforced on the try (B) as there would be no subsequent kickoff without the try.

❖ **Case Book:** See SITUATIONS 8.2.2G and 10.5.3B

Slide 57 ❖ **Rules Change:-** If during a touchdown-scoring play either team commits a foul that has succeeding-spot enforcement, the penalty may be enforced on either the try or on the subsequent kickoff.

-Rules 8-2-5 states:

ART. 5. . . If after a down in which a touchdown is scored, and prior to the initial ready-for-play signal for the try, either team commits any foul for which the basic spot is the succeeding spot, the offended team may accept the penalty and choose enforcement of the penalty:

- a. On the try, or
- b. On the subsequent kickoff.

-Rule 10-5-1f – special enforcement provisions:

ART. 1 . . . The following fouls have special enforcement provisions and options for the offended team:

- f. Fouls that occur during or after a touchdown scoring play. (see 8-2-2, 8-2-3, 8-2-4, 8-2-5)

❖ **Case Book:** See SITUATIONS 8.2.2G and 10.5.3B

Slide 58 In regard to this slide - If either team commits a foul that has a succeeding-spot enforcement before the initial ready-for-play signal on the ensuing try following a touchdown-scoring play, the penalty may be enforced on either the try or on the subsequent kickoff.

❖ **Case Book:** See SITUATIONS 8.2.2G and 10.5.3B

Slide 59 In regard to this slide - If during a touchdown-scoring play on the last timed down of the fourth period either team commits a foul that has succeeding-spot enforcement, it is not possible to carry over the penalty to an overtime period. The penalty must be enforced on the try.

❖ **Case Book:** See SITUATIONS 8.2.2G and 10.5.3B

Slide 60 ❖ Now, a modification has been made to the Horse Collar Rule, Rule 9-4-3k:

The committee revised the wording in the definition of a horse-collar to address situations when player possession was lost or the ball became dead by rule after the back or side of the jersey collar/shoulder pads were grasped. Under the previous rule, if the tackle was completed out of bounds, in the end zone or after a loss of player possession, a horse-collar foul could not be called as the player was no longer a runner. The wording was modified to ensure that a horse-collar foul could be called even if the runner no longer had possession of the ball or the ball became dead by rule. This change also specified that this (horse-collar) is not a tackle in the above cases, as the player by definition was no longer a runner.

ART. 3 . . . No player or nonplayer shall:

k. Grab the inside back or side collar of the shoulder pads or jersey of the runner and subsequently pull that opponent to the ground (Horse-collar).

❖ Comment on Slide:

(PlayPic A) – A24 is carrying the ball when B40 grabs him by the inside back collar of the jersey.

(PlayPic B) – B40 subsequently pulls A24 to the ground after he crosses the goal line to score a touchdown.

(PlayPic C) – A horse-collar foul is called. The referee uses signal #25. The foul is enforced applying Rule 8-2-2.

❖ Case Book: See SITUATION 9.4.30

Slide 61 ❖ On this Slide:

(PlayPic A) – A24 is carrying the ball when B40 grabs him by the inside back collar of the jersey. A24 then fumbles the ball.

(PlayPic B) – B40 subsequently pulls A24 to the ground.

(PlayPic C) – A horse-collar foul is called. The referee uses signal #25. The foul is enforced applying Rule 8-2-2.

❖ Case Book: See SITUATION 9.4.30

Slide 62 ❖ The next rule change is in regard to unintentional contact with a coach and official in the restricted area:

The committee action created a new foul for unintentional contact between a nonplayer and an official in the restricted area while the ball is live. In order to stress the importance of keeping the restricted area clear, a 15-yard penalty is assessed at the succeeding spot for the first offense. The second offense results in a 15-yard penalty from the succeeding spot, and disqualification of the head coach.

This Rule states:

ART. 8 . . . Unintentional contact between a nonplayer and an official in the restricted area while the ball is live.

The revised penalty now states: Unintentional contact with an official in the restricted area. Nonplayer foul (Art 8) – (S38-29). For the first offense, 15 yards from the succeeding spot. For the second offense (S38-29-47) – 15 yards from the succeeding spot and disqualification of the head coach. Disqualification also if any foul is flagrant – (S47).

What is shown on the slide is only an example of an official colliding with the head coach (nonplayer). The purpose of the restricted area is to provide for the safety of players, nonplayers and officials. The head coach is expected to ensure compliance with the restricted area provisions. A nonplayer is a coach, athletic trainer, other attendant, substitute or replaced player who does not participate by touching the ball, hindering an opponent or influencing the play.

❖ Case Book: See SITUATIONS 9.4.8A and 9.4.8B

Slide 63 **Remember Rule 9-8-3,–** In this slide - *If a player, coach or nonplayer is in the restricted zone while the ball is live but does not contact an official, a warning is issued for the first offense. The second instance results in a five-yard penalty and the third offense results in a 15-yard penalty. **A fourth offense will result in another 15-yard penalty and disqualification of the head coach.***

❖ Rule 9-8-3 . . . A nonplayer shall not be outside his team box unless to become a player or to return as a replaced player. A maximum of three coaches may be in the restricted area. No player, nonplayer or coach shall be in the restricted area when the ball is live.

❖ Case Book: See SITUATIONS 9.4.8A and 9.4.8B

Slide 64 ❖ The final rule change for 2010 is in regard to a clarification on Field Markings for Eight- and Six-Player fields: -No change to the actual field markings.

The committee clarified that in eight- and six-player games, all players who participated in the previous down and all substitutes must be momentarily between the 7-yard marks if they play on regulation 80-yard fields

In the eight and six Player Rules, RULE 7 states:

b. After the ball is marked ready for play, each player of A who participated in the previous down, and each substitute for A must have been, momentarily, between the 7-yard marks, before the snap.

❖ **Comment on Slide:**

Athletic Administrators are reminded to review all field marking placements when for eight- and six-player games. A copy of the field markings for 80 and 100 yard fields can be found on the football page of the MHSA website at www.mhsa.org.

Slide 65 Now, the 2010 National Federation Football Editorial Changes

Slide 66 ❖ **Slide Comment:**

This slide lists the rules references and a brief description to the football editorial changes that were made to the 2010 NFHS Football Rules Book.

Slide 67 ❖ **Slide Comment:**

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Slide 69 ❖ **Slide Comment:**

• This slide lists the rules references and a brief description to the football editorial changes that were made to the 2010 NFHS Football Rules Book.

Slide 70 ❖ **Slide Comment:**

This final editorial slide lists the rules references and a brief description to the football editorial changes that were made to the 2010 NFHS Football Rules Book. If you have any questions on these editorial changes, please contact me in the MHSA Office.

Slide 71 Now, the 2010 National Federation Football Points of Emphasis

Slide 72 ❖ **Slide Comment:**

The following six football points of emphasis were selected by the NFHS Football Rules Committee for the 2010 high school football season. Each of these football points of emphasis need to be stressed to all coaches, officials, players, parents, school administrators, appropriate health-care professionals and all others who have an interest in high school football.

Slide 73 **Heat Illness and Hydration (Point of Emphasis):**

Heat illness has frequently been designated as a point of emphasis over the past two decades. The NFHS SMAC and the NFHS Football Rules Committee continue to focus on this issue because 31 high school football players have died from heat-related causes since 1995. This tragic figure includes three high school athletes who died in 2009. It is widely believed that the vast majority of heat-related deaths are preventable if specific steps are taken by coaches and administrators:

1. Prior to each season, administrators and coaches should meet with local Emergency Medical Services personnel and develop an Emergency Action Plan which accounts for all practice and game venues in the event of a medical emergency. (This overview may be found in the 2008 NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook).
2. Adequate time should be given at the beginning of each football season to allow athletes to acclimatize to heat and humidity. This can be accomplished by gradually increasing the duration and intensity of practices over approximately 10 days. Practices should begin in shorts and T-shirts, with helmets and shoulder pads being added over the next few days in a step-wise fashion as football equipment greatly affects the body's ability to dissipate heat.
3. All participants, including athletes, coaches, officials and administrators, should be educated regarding the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness. (This overview may be found in the 2008 NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook).
4. Frequent periods of rest should be given during each practice session and water should be freely available to all participants. Access to water should never be restricted during practices or games. Athletes should also be encouraged to take in fluids frequently before and after practices and games. (See NFHS SMAC position statement and recommendations for Hydration to Minimize the Risk for Dehydration and Heat Illness).
5. Practices should be scheduled at times during the day that minimize exposure to heat and humidity. Practices should be altered (no pads or helmets) or cancelled in the event of extreme heat or humidity, or a high Heat Index. (See NFHS SMAC position statement and recommendations for Hydration to Minimize the Risk for Dehydration and Heat Illness).

Slide 74 **Heat Illness and Hydration (Point of Emphasis):**

The following is a Heat – Humidity Index Chart from the National Weather Service for reference.

Slide 75 Heat Illness and Hydration (Point of Emphasis):

Rule 3-5-7h:...An official's time-out occurs during a dead ball without a time-out being charged to either team:
h. For unusual heat or humidity which may create a health risk to the players.

Slide 76 Illegal Helmet Contact (Point of Emphasis):

In response to an alarming number of head and neck injuries resulting in death or paralysis during the 1960s and early 1970s, all forms of initiating contact with the helmet were ruled illegal in 1976. At the same time, coaches emphasized the illegality and danger of such tackling techniques and taught their athletes proper, safer methods of tackling and blocking. While catastrophic cervical spine injuries are still a danger, rates rapidly declined in the late 1970s and have stayed relatively low since that time.

Concussions have come under increasing attention in football during the past several years, garnering attention from television, newspapers and the United States Congress. The NFHS has been at the forefront of national sports organizations in emphasizing the importance of concussion education, recognition and proper management for the past several years. In addition, High School RIO and the National High School Sports Related Injury Surveillance Study provides the NFHS SMAC with information about concussion rates and mechanisms. Among the most concerning concussion data from the 2009 football season were that concussions accounted for 19.3 percent of all injuries reported and **63.1 percent of all concussions resulted from helmet-to-helmet contact!**

Currently, illegal helmet contact is defined under NFHS Rule 2-20-1 as an "act of initiating contact with the helmet against an opponent." There are three specific types of illegal helmet contact:

1. Butt Blocking is an act by an offensive or defensive player who initiates contact against an opponent who is not a ball carrier with the front of his helmet.
2. Face Tackling is an act by a defensive player who initiates contact with a ball carrier with the front of his helmet.
3. Spearing is an act by an offensive or defensive player who initiates contact against any opponent with the top of his helmet.

Clearly, any initiation of contact with the helmet by a player is already deemed an illegal act. However, given the frequency of this type of contact, these illegal methods of initiating contact continue to either be taught or condoned in practices, and are infrequently penalized during games. In light of increasing concerns about the incidence and severity of concussions in football, including the risk of death and long-term disability, the NFHS SMAC and the NFHS Football Rules Committee call upon coaches to insist that players do not initiate contact with any portion of the helmet against an opponent. Furthermore, officials must recognize and penalize all illegal helmet contact. Only through continual repetition of proper technique in practice including the correction of illegal acts when they occur, AND the consistent penalizing of illegal helmet contact in games will athletes lower the risk of concussion for their opponents and themselves.

Slide 77 Assisting the Runner (Point of Emphasis):

The NFHS Football Rules Committee develops competitive rules that promote fair play and attempt to minimize risks to student-athletes. Fundamental to this process is the constant evaluation of the rules and how they impact the balance between offense and defense. NFHS Rule 9-1 states: "An offensive player shall not push, pull or lift the runner to assist his forward progress." These acts, whether intentional or not, create an inequity between the offensive and defensive teams and must be penalized without regard to down or field position.

Pushing the pile forward has become more prominent at the high school level. This act alone does not necessarily constitute a violation of Rule 9-1 unless an offensive player is in direct contact with the runner and deliberately attempting to move him forward. Pulling or lifting a runner to assist his forward progress has no place in high school football. The sole reason these acts occur is to give the offensive team an advantage. Football officials are expected to penalize such actions so the balance can be maintained.

Slide 78 Sportsmanship and Public Address Announcers (Point of Emphasis):

SPORTSMANSHIP:

The NFHS Football Rules Committee has once again made Sportsmanship a point of emphasis for the 2010 football season and wants to extend the focus to include the public address announcers who have influence on the sporting atmosphere at all contests. In order for sports to serve a purpose in the educational system, students must obtain positive educational benefits from participation in the game. Players, coaches, officials, cheerleaders, game announcers, students and spectators all play a vital role in the promotion of good sportsmanship. It is essential that all individuals involved understand that the playing field is an extension of the classroom. Therefore, values such as respect for self and others, fairness, self-discipline and responsibility must be an integral part of the high school game. Everyone needs to take a part in developing and implementing these fundamental values by setting and reinforcing clear expectations at practice and on the playing field.

Acts that are intended to engender ill will toward individuals, have no place in the educational activities. The rules clearly outline that unsportsmanlike conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- any "baiting" or "taunting" acts
- acts such as diving into the end zone with no defender present
- excessive face painting or marking of equipment
- inappropriate language that attacks one's ethnicity, race, religion, sex or disability
- use of disconcerting gestures
- one or more back flips
- jump shooting a football as though it were a basketball
- dunking or attempting to dunk a football over the crossbar
- interacting with spectators

- bringing attention to one's self through choreographed movements and displays of symbolic gestures and signs
- standing with crossed arms on chest
- strutting back and forth.

These must be penalized immediately as unsporting acts per the NFHS Football Rules Book.

The rules also extend to any acts or excessive celebrations involving the entire team. Team rituals performed at any time including prior to and following games that are designed to intimidate, embarrass, ridicule or demean others should not be tolerated. Each state association is encouraged to develop policies that clearly define application of the rules to these situations.

Since coaches are the most influential persons in teaching good sportsmanship, one of their fundamental responsibilities is to inspire players to conduct themselves in a manner which best represents the values of high school sports. Coaches must stress respect for opposing players and not tolerate conduct that demeans or embarrasses the opponent.

School assemblies involving cheerleaders, pep groups and other student leaders can provide opportunities for informing students and adult spectators of their responsibility to uphold the standards of good sportsmanship conduct before, during and after games.

In summary:

- Individuals, regardless of their roles in athletics, are expected to be aware of their influence on the behavior of others and act in a responsible manner at all times.
- Coaches, players, cheerleaders, announcers, students, officials and spectators must make an extra effort to model the type of behavior that illustrates the educational values of interscholastic athletics.
- Good sportsmanship maintains an educational perspective and can be exhibited by:
 - understanding the game and following the rules of the contest at all times;
 - managing behavior at all times by exercising self-control;
 - shaking hands with opponents prior to and/or after the contest;
 - appreciating skilled performances regardless of school affiliation;
 - exhibiting respect for officials and accepting and abiding by their decisions;
 - being a good host to opponents;
 - displaying pride in your actions at all time;
 - losing without excuses and winning without boasting.

Slide 79 Sportsmanship and Public Address Announcers (Point of Emphasis):

PUBLIC ADDRESS ANNOUNCERS:

The public-address announcer contributes in a major way to the atmosphere for the event. This individual should never be an advocate from behind the microphone, and should always remember that this is an educational event that is taking place as an extension of the classroom. An effective public-address announcer is an individual who sets the proper atmosphere for the event by doing advance preparation for the game, having the proper voice quality, knowing the game and officials' signals, knowing when to speak, and maintaining a professional approach to the game at all times. The unseen, but often-heard voice is an important part of the administration and the enjoyment of interscholastic events.

To accomplish this, public-address announcers must:

- not attempt to be bigger than the game or event by doing play-by-play or by providing commentary;
- be impartial, with announcements (written or impromptu) being made with no show of favoritism, in a positive, non-disrespectful manner;
- understand that cheers and antics designed to incite the crowd for the purpose of gaining an advantage are inappropriate such as yelling, booing or heckling officials or their calls;
- use proper language at all times;
- treat the opposing coaches, participants, cheerleaders and their fans as guests;
- never criticize players, coaches or officials.

Slide 80 NFHS Football Officials Manual (Point of Emphasis):

❖Communication Between Officials and Head Coach:

Communication between officials and the head coach is a key to a smoothly run contest. Keeping the head coach informed of penalties, the players who committed them and alerting the coach to players who are pushing the letter and spirit of the rule near the point of being penalized allow both the head coach and the officials to stay focused on the contest rather than being upset with each other. It is also important that officials listen to concerns of the head coach as long as the coach acts professional and reasonable, and concerns are not continual. Sometimes, a coach needs to vent or has a question that can be answered quickly without interrupting the flow of the contest and without demeaning an official. On the other hand, head coaches who want to officiate rather than coach should be dealt with swiftly and in a firm manner. Head coaches have a responsibility to coach their players and to control assistant coaches and team personnel. Officials have a responsibility to officiate. All communication between the two parties should be professional and to the point. When used properly and appropriately, communication aids in the flow of the contest.

❖Enforcement of Uniform Adornment Rules:

Wearing a tinted eye shield, adding tape to a part of the uniform to create a "striping effect," wearing a belt that is so long it hangs down like a towel, sweat bands worn in nontraditional locations, towels that do not comply with the rule specifications or elastic bands worn on the forearms or biceps are all illegal. Both the head coach and the officials are responsible for enforcement of the uniform adornment rules and those rules must be enforced consistently in order to prevent problems from developing with player safety or sportsmanship.

Slide 81 The final POE from the NFHS Football Officials Manual (Point of Emphasis):

❖ Enforcing that Legal Equipment is Worn Properly:

Head coaches and officials should always keep in mind that safety comes first. Required equipment is mandated for the well-being of the players. Coaches and officials must remember that high school players are apt to mimic what they see collegiate or professional players doing on television. Note that what is allowed at those levels by either rule or application of rules can be totally different than what is legal in high school. Permitting players to wear knee pads that do not cover the knee is another one such area of concern. Enforcing the NFHS equipment rules is just as important as enforcing a clip or chop block as both of those rules deal with player safety. Ideally, the head coach should shoulder this responsibility because the coach is required to verify that all of the team's players are legally equipped. Officials have the responsibility to penalize the head coach when players are not legally equipped and to prohibit the players from participating until they do become legally equipped. Coaches and officials must work together to make the game as safe as possible for the athletes participating by requiring compliance with equipment rules.

Slide 82 Here are several Football Rules Reminders for 2010

Slide 83 ❖ Required Player Equipment

• Hip pads, tailbone protector, knee pads and thigh guards must not be altered from the manufacturer's original design/production. There are concerns that players and coaches are altering mandatory equipment and, therefore, sacrificing safety by changing the original design of the manufacturer to protect the player.

• See RULES 1-5-1c1, 2, 3 for the exact rule reference

Slide 84 -Please see Rules 1-5-1b6, 7 on pages 18-19 of the 2010 NFHS Football Rules Book for the 2012 NFHS Football Jersey Rule.

❖ Comment on Slide:

• Beginning with the 2012 season visiting team's jerseys must be basically white. Home team's jerseys will also be restricted in the use of white. The issue of the football game jersey went through additional revisions in 2007 in order to provide manufacturers and schools with clarity of the specifications. The revised specification still requires that the visiting team's game jersey essentially be white in color and contrast with the home team's game jersey. Though the changes were minor in scope, the Committee set the implementation date for 2012 to give schools an opportunity to make the necessary changes during the normal uniform rotation and replacement cycles.

****NOTE: Need to remind ALL Athletic Directors and Head Football Coaches of this NFHS football rule change for 2012.**

Slide 85 ❖ Comment on Slide:

- All of the sample football jerseys that are shown on this slide, are currently legal and will still be legal in 2012.
- The design patterns and color schemes on these sample football jerseys do comply with the new 2012 NFHS football jersey rule.

Slide 86 ❖ Comment on Slide:

- All of the sample football jerseys on this slide are currently legal by NFHS rules through the 2011 football season.
- In 2012, all four of these designs and color schemes will be illegal based on the 2012 NFHS football jersey rule.
- **Football Jersey A:** This home football jersey will be illegal in 2012 because the white on the blue home team jersey cannot be between the shoulders, on the yoke and below the collar.
- **Football Jersey B:** This home football jersey will be illegal in 2012 because it cannot have both a white decorative stripe insert on the shoulder and a white side seam decorative stripe to the collar. It could have one or the other as long as the decorative stripe does not exceed 1 inch at any point in the body of the jersey or the decorative stripe insert does not exceed 3.5 inches, or the stripes do not contain white.
- **Football Jersey C:** This visiting team football jersey will be illegal in 2012 because the black on the white visiting team jersey cannot be between the shoulders, on the yoke and below the collar.
- **Football Jersey D:** This visiting team football jersey will be illegal in 2012 because the orange on the white visiting team jersey cannot be between the shoulders, on the yoke and below the collar. Also, the black and orange collar can be no wider than one-inch in width.

Slide 87 ❖ Mechanics Reminder:

Signaling Sequence for Penalties Enforced on the Subsequent Kickoff:

- The NFHS Officials Manual Committee in 2009 approved a new procedure to be used on scoring plays involving a penalty by the opponent of the scoring team. The following is the procedure that is to be used by the referee:
 - 1 and 2. Referee gives preliminary penalty signal and indicates offending team.
 - The referee then obtains the captain's choice.
 - 1 and 2. Referee gives penalty signal and indicates offending team again.
 - 3. If penalty is accepted and is to be enforced on the subsequent kickoff, the Referee indicates that the score counts.
 - 4. If penalty will be enforced on the subsequent kickoff, the Referee should indicate by pointing to midfield.
 - The Back Judge in 5-person and the Linesman in 4-person, will repeat penalty signal and indicate offending team again by giving final signals, prior to stepping off penalty and prior to the subsequent kickoff.

Slide 88 ❖ NFHS REMINDER – 2011 NFHS Football Rule Change Proposal Form:

- ALL NFHS Football Rule Change Proposal Forms must first go through the state association office and be approved by that respective state association office before it can be sent to the NFHS.
- Only member state associations, members of the NFHS Football Rules Committee and the NFHS can submit football rule change proposal forms.
- The 2011 NFHS Football Rule Change Proposal Form is due in the NFHS office by November 1, 2010.

Slide 89 This concludes the 2010 Football Rules Clinic. After viewing this presentation, if you have questions or suggestions please email: bmichelotti@mhsa.org

Find the football section of the MHSА Handbook on the MHSА website at www.mhsa.org, then proceed to the football page

Please continue to the next screen to verify your completion of this clinic requirement.

Slide 90 It is vital that your clinic attendance be recorded. You must verify that you have viewed this entire presentation in order to meet your clinic requirement for this activity.

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Do not close this presentation until you have verified that your attendance has been recorded using the appropriate link.

Thank you for viewing the 2010 MHSА/MOА Football Rules clinic. If I can be of any assistance during the year, please contact me. Have a great season!