



Baseball



Manual



2009 • 2010

A CENTURY OF EXCELLENCE

| 2008-09 Baseball State Champions |



Miles
Conference 1A Champions



Danbury
Conference 2A Champions



Carthage
Conference 3A Champions



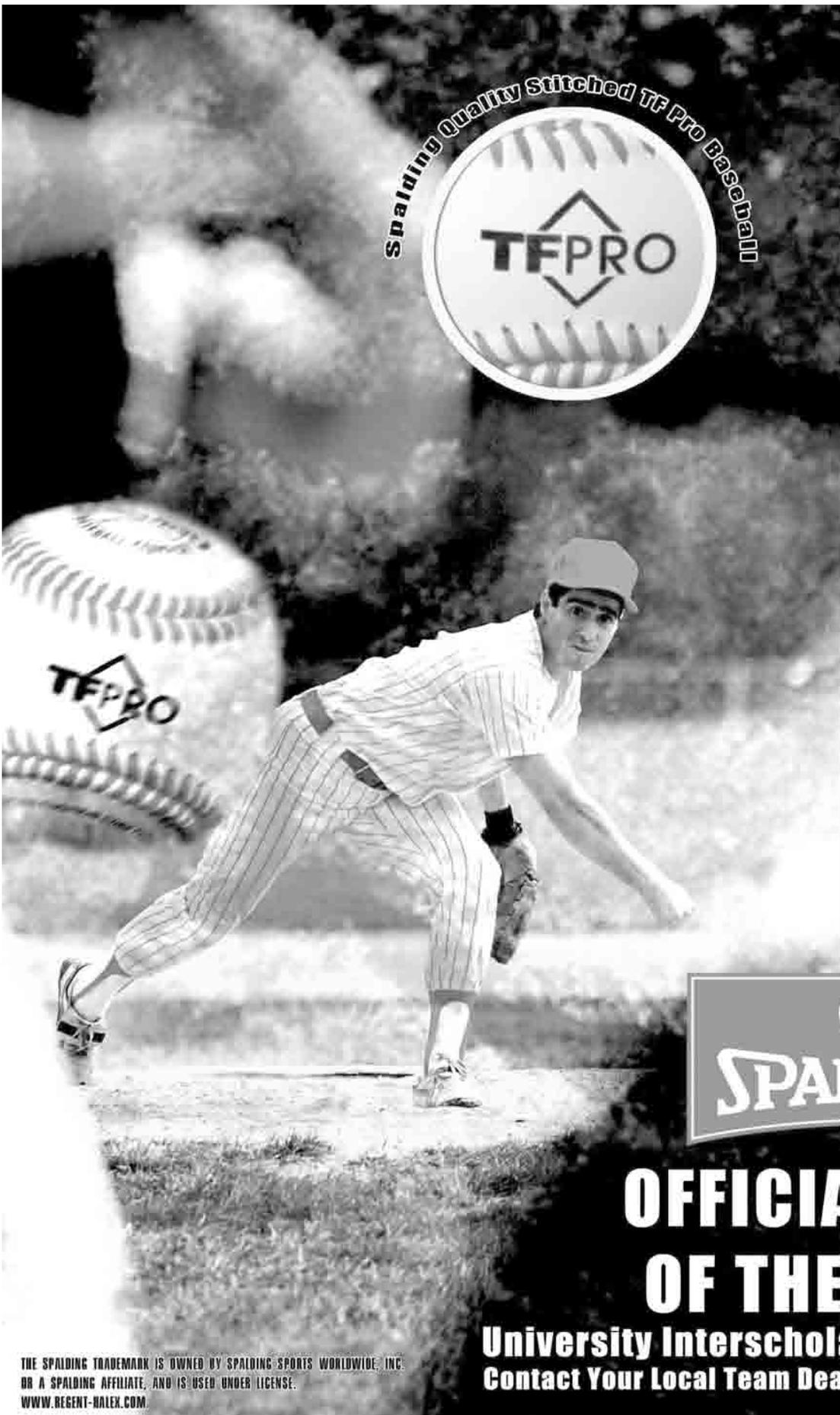
Texarkana Texas
Conference 4A Champions



El Paso Socorro
Conference 5A Champions



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"One of the beautiful things about baseball is that every once in a while you come into a situation where you want to, and where you have to, reach down and prove something."

- Nolan Ryan -

"Ninety feet between the bases is the nearest thing to perfection that man has yet achieved."

- Red Smith -

"Every day is a new opportunity. You can build on yesterday's success or put its failures behind and start over again. That's the way life is, with a new game every day, and that's the way baseball is."

- Bob Feller -

2009 | 2010

University Interscholastic League Baseball Manual

PURPOSE| To acquaint baseball coaches and administrators with the policies, rules, procedures and forms necessary for proper enforcement of regulations for baseball, and to insure a better opportunity for coaches to have first-hand information.

LIMITATIONS| This manual does not cover all rules. The Constitution and Contest Rules is the official UIL rule book and covers information more detailed than does this manual. Coaches should confer with their principals and superintendents if there are questions concerning the rules. Information and opinions may be obtained from the League office during regular office hours 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM or by calling 512.471.5883 or by faxing 512.471.6589.

WARNING ABOUT THE INHERENT DANGERS OF ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION|

Student athletes and parents should be aware that any athletic participation will always have inherent dangers. Although rare, death or catastrophic injury can result from participation in sports, and care should be taken by all concerned to minimize such dangers through the use of appropriate equipment, proper training methods and common sense.

The UIL encourages student athletes in all sports, and their parents, to discuss risks and risk minimization with coaches and school administrators.

NOTE| Questions concerning the UIL Baseball Plan and eligibility requirements found in the UIL Constitution and Constest Rules should be directed to Darryl Beasley at the UIL office. Peter Contreras, Sheila Henderson, Traci Neely and Cliff Odenwald are also available to answer questions.

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~ **BASEBALL CALENDAR** ~

JANUARY

29 First day for practice

FEBRUARY

8 First day for interschool scrimmages

22 First day for interschool games

MAY

4 Last day to determine district baseball representatives

8 Last day to certify bi-district baseball champions, conferences

15 Last day to certify area baseball champions, conferences

22 Last day to certify regional quarterfinal baseball champions

29 Last day to certify regional semifinal baseball champions

JUNE

5 Last day to certify regional final baseball champions

9-12 State Baseball Tournament

~ **UIL BASEBALL RULES** ~

RULES. All games will be for seven innings (unless tied). The National Federation Baseball Rules, published by the National Federation of State High School Associations shall govern all games. See UIL calendar for playoff dates. To order a rule book contact NFHS Customer Service, PO Box 361246, Indianapolis, IN 46236-5324; Phone 800-776-3462 or Fax 317-899-7496.

NATIONAL FEDERATION STATE ASSOCIATION ADOPTIONS.

1-4-4

To allow for special occasions, commemorative or memorial patches (not to exceed 2 1/4 square inches are allowed-UIL allows).

1-2-9

Double first base is permitted (UIL permits but does not require its use).

2-33-1

Suggested speed up rules (UIL allows use of Courtesy Runner).

4-2-2

Ten Run Rule (UIL utilizes 10 run rule in all games).

4-2-4

Game ending procedures (Unless District Executive Committee specified otherwise in writing prior to the season, UIL follows NFHS game ending procedures. In playoffs, all games will be played to completion).

4-3-1

A regulation game where a winner cannot be determined shall be counted as a 1/2 game won and 1/2 game lost for each team (UIL utilizes the NFHS rule unless District Executive Committee specified otherwise in writing prior to the season.)

4-4-1a

Time frame specified and/or circumstances necessary before a forfeit is declared for late arrival by a team (UIL leaves this to the discretion of the local District Executive Committee).

4-5-1

Protest procedure (UIL accepts no protests of an officials decision).

~ NATIONAL FEDERATION BASEBALL RULE CHANGES ~

Rule 1-2-4 -- "...When the dugout area is temporarily extended, for any reason, it shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line. The extension of the dugout area shall be equally applied for both teams."

This change dropped the word "recommended" and replaced it with "shall" to ensure that a team could not enlarge the dugout in another direction if they simply chose to do so. Additionally it provides State Associations and umpires rule backing for enforcement when needed. The word "temporary" was added to insure the application was with the situation where a team simply wants to chalk a line to extend their dugout or team area. When a team wants to permanently extend their dugout or team area with structure changes, this allows them the ability to permanently extend it in any needed direction.

Rule 1-3-2 (New Rule) -- "Effective January 1, 2012, the bat which may be a wood or non-wood product shall be a smooth cylinder implement from the top of the cap to the top of the knob. The cap of the bat and knob of the bat shall be permanently and securely fastened. All non-wood bats shall meet the Batted Ball Coefficient of Restitution (BBCOR) performance standard, and such bats shall be labeled with a silk screen or other permanent certification mark. The certification mark has to be rectangular, a minimum of a half-inch on each side and located on the barrel of the bat in any contrasting color. There shall be no devices, attachments or wrappings that cause the handle to become flush with the knob. Molded grips are illegal."

The new BBCOR standard will get non-wood bats to hit exactly like wood. The bat is supposed to swing and feel like the non-wood bats of today, but will reduce performance to that of a wood bat. Additionally, this change will make the bats such as the Mattingly, the Reebok Vector O, and DiMarina Vendetta illegal in 2012. Two Piece bats will continue to be legal. The requirement for the size of the certification mark was added, as it was becoming difficult to find the labeling on some bats.

Rule 1-4-2m -- Addition -- "...A pitcher shall not wear white or gray exposed undershirt sleeves or any white or gray sleeve that extends below the elbow. A vest and coordinating shirt that is worn underneath is viewed as a type of uniform top.

Editorial. This was added simply to put last year's approved ruling into the rule book.

Rule 3-3-1g6 -- New -- "Any member of the coaching staff who was not the head (or designee) in 3-2-4 leaves the vicinity of the dugout or coaching box to dispute a judgment call by an umpire... PENALTY: For coaches who violate g (1-5), h, I, j, k or l, the umpire may...For violation of g (6), both the head coach and the offending coach shall be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game, or if the offense is judged severe enough, the umpire may eject the offender and restrict the head coach.

Over the past several years, across the nation, incidents have become more numerous where the behavior of assistant coaches has become obtrusive and counterproductive. The past two years the committee has made this behavior a Point of Emphasis in hopes that the trend would halt and improve. Reports from across the different sections states that the assistant coach behavior continues to be a major problem and an issue in games. The head coach is held responsible for his staff and players and has to accept the responsibility for those under his charge.

Rule 7-3-2 -- Change Article 2 -- "...hit the ball fair, foul or foul tip while either foot or knee is touching the ground..."

Editorial. Adds to the list of batter's infractions hitting a foul tip while either foot or knee is touching the ground outside the lines of the batter's box. Clarifies what was intended in the rule.

Rule 7-4-1f -- Change f to read: "any member of the offensive team or coach other than the runner(s) interferes with a fielder who is attempting to field a foul fly ball."

In the past, if a runner interfered with a fielder attempting to field a foul fly ball, the ball was dead and the batter was out. This change keeps the rules consistent with the principle that when a runner interferes, he will be the one declared out. When the offender is a coach, or a member of the offensive team not a runner, who interferes, then the batter would be out. In the case of the runner interfering, in addition to the runner being out, the batter will have a strike added to his count, unless he started that pitch with two strikes.

Rule 8-1-1d-1 -- Change wording -- "If he permits the pitched ball to touch him (7-3-4)...of the pitch."

Primarily an editorial change. Puts rule 7-3-4 and 8-1-1d-1 into compliance with each other in terms of wording.

Rule 8-4-2 PENALTY -- Change – “The runner is out. Interference is called and the ball is dead immediately. On a force-play...a fielder’s choice.”

This really is for clarification only. In 8-4-2d, for a runner being more than 3 feet out of the basepath, it was never intended for the ball to become dead, unless the runner committed interference.

Rule 9-1-1d: Change – “When a third out is declared during a play resulting from a valid defensive appeal, which results in a force out (this takes precedence if enforcement of it would negate a score); or...”

This rule section was not changed when the appeal rule was put back into the rulebook. Primarily an editorial change.

There were two Approved Rulings of note:

1. SITUATION: With a runner at third base taking his lead in foul ground, a batted ball hits third base and is deflected into foul ground where it contacts the runner. RULING: When a batted ball hits a base and is deflected into foul territory where it touches a runner, the ball stays live and in play. Unless the runner moved intentionally so that he contacted the ball, he is not out.

2. SITUATION: The pitcher, in the set position, takes his stance with the ball in his pitching hand and his pitching arm hanging straight down. RULING: This is legal. If the pitcher were to swing his pitching arm, while in this position, it would be illegal and a balk if runner(s) are on base.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS

1. Rolling and altering bats.
2. Checking bats and equipment.
3. Good sporting behavior/ Assistant coaches.
4. Concussions.
5. Lightning/bad weather.
6. Violations of the 3-foot running lane.

~ UIL RULE CHANGES ~

All amendments below are effective for the 2009-10 school year, unless otherwise noted.

- In football, Conference 1A, 11-man participating schools will be divided in to two divisions.
- Change in “Reclassification and Realignment” process by which six-man schools determine enrollment figures.
- Allow track and field regional and/or state qualifiers, including alternates to be eligible to participate in any event at a regional and/or state qualifiers meet. (Effective January 2009)
- Changes to the official fee scale for wrestling.
- Allow a school golf coach to coach from green to tee.
- Allow swimming and diving consolation finals at the regional meet.
- Change in the time frame to identify or place overage students in 504 or special education for an athletic eligibility waiver prior to the end of his or her second year in high school.
- Change to the softball practice start date.

~ BASEBALL PLAN ~

Following is an excerpt from the UIL Constitution & Contest Rules.

Section 1220: BASEBALL PLAN

- (a) ATHLETIC PURPOSE, CODE, PLAN APPLICABLE. Rules in Sections 1200-1209 also apply to the Baseball Plan.
- (b) NUMBER OF GAMES, TOURNAMENTS AND SITES.
 - (1) Violations/Penalties. The district executive committee shall determine the penalty for violations of the regulations below.
 - (2) Total Number of Games. No team or student shall compete in more than 2 invitational tournaments plus 19 baseball games or 3 invitational tournaments plus 17 baseball games, in a season, including all games prior to the first playoff game. This shall include non-district and district games. If the district champions have a bye for the first round of the play-offs, those schools may schedule a warm-up game in addition to the game limits. This additional game shall be played on a non-school night with no loss of school time.
 - (3) Exception To Resolve District Ties.
 - (A) Two Schools Tied. To resolve a two-way tie, the district executive committee may authorize a single elimination game. The tie breaking game may be in addition to the 19 allowed games but may not be played as an exception to the school week limitation.
 - (B) Three or More Schools Tied. If three or more schools are tied, the district executive committee may authorize a single elimination tournament in addition to the total number of games and tournaments allowed for the season.
 - (4) Substituting Games for Tournaments. Two games may be substituted in place of a tournament. If a team or student does not play in any invitational tournaments, a total of 23 games may be played.
 - (5) Invitational Tournament Restriction.
 - (A) No team shall participate in an invitational baseball tournament held on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, except on school holidays. However, games in tournaments may be played after school on the last day of the school week prior to holidays.
 - (B) Tournament Restriction. Baseball teams shall play no more than six total games in a tournament and no more than three games in any one day.
 - (6) Site of Game. The district executive committee in arranging a schedule within the district shall determine the place of games in case of disagreement between the two teams.
 - (7) Exception for Rescheduled Games. District varsity baseball games postponed by weather or public disaster (not including illness) shall be rescheduled on the next date, other than Sunday, on which another district game is not scheduled. In the event weather or public disaster forces the makeup game to be rescheduled it shall be rescheduled on the next date as described earlier. These makeup games may be played as an exception to the school week limitation. District varsity games that are postponed by weather or public disaster, and not played on the next available date, shall be rescheduled and played on a date determined by the district executive committee, but may not be made up as an exception to the school week limitation.
- (c) PLAYING DATES.
 - (1) Practice Dates. There shall be no organized or formal school baseball practice for a contestant or a team, before or after school, until the 19th Friday prior to the State Baseball Tournament, and after the date for certifying district champions, except for teams that have not been eliminated from the playoffs.
 - (2) Scrimmages. Schools shall not scrimmage until the 18th Monday prior to the State Baseball Tournament, not to exceed two scrimmages per calendar week, Monday through Saturday. Scrimmages are subject to the one contest per school week limitation.
 - (3) Games. Schools shall not play their first game until the 16th Monday prior to the State Baseball Tournament.
 - (4) School Equipment. It will be considered a school game if a team is wearing school uniforms and/or using school equipment following the close of the regular UIL season.
 - (5) Non-School Participation. See Section 1209.
- (d) TIES IN DISTRICT AND NON-DISTRICT GAMES. Unless otherwise specified by district minutes prior to the beginning of season, a regulation district or non-district game called with a tie score after five innings have been played (and a winner cannot be determined) shall be counted as one-half game won and one-half game lost for

each team. The game shall not be replayed provided five innings have been completed. If five innings have not been completed, the game shall be replayed from the start.

- (e) **PLAYOFF GAMES.** In playoff games, a suspended game shall be continued from the point of suspension at a later time.
- (f) **GAME CALLED BEFORE COMPLETION.** If a district or non-district game is called before completion of the number of innings and conditions as specified in National Federation Baseball Rules, the umpire shall declare the contest "no game". Unless otherwise specified by district minutes prior to the season, the game will be replayed from the start. In games beyond the district level, a game begun, then suspended, shall continue at a later time from the point of suspension.
- (g) **GRADUATING SENIORS.** Sections 400 (a) and 402 of the Constitution shall not disqualify a contestant during the baseball season, who is eligible in all other respects at the time of spring graduation. This exception refers only to contestants whose playoff competition extends into the summer from the end of school.
- (h) **POST SEASON PLAYOFFS.**
 - (1) **Playoffs.** Playoffs may be single elimination or two-out-of-three from bi-district to state. If neither method is mutually agreeable, a coin flip shall determine play-off format.
 - (2) **Two-out-of-Three Series.** If schools play a two-out-of-three elimination series, the first (and only the first) game may be played prior to Friday, provided there is no loss of school time traveling to or participating in the game. Games 2 and/or 3 shall not be played until Friday. If one game is played and a second game cannot be played because of weather, then the winner of the one game advances to the next round. If two games are played (and split) and the third game cannot be played on Saturday because of weather conditions, the third and deciding game should be played on Monday of the next week.
 - (3) **State Tournament.** All conferences will be single elimination at the state tournament.
 - (4) **Disputes.** In case there is a dispute regarding a neutral or home site or time of a game it shall be settled by the flip of a coin. See Section 1208 (q).
 - (5) **Day of Playoff Game.** Baseball playoff games shall not be played before Wednesday of that week unless by mutual consent.
 - (6) **Gate Receipts From State Tournament.** The UIL office retains an annually determined percentage of gate receipts from the state baseball tournament.

2009-10 Sport Season Dates and Number of Games Allowed

Sport	Number of Contests Allowed	Conference	First Day of Practice	Certification Deadline	Date(s) of State Championship
* Baseball (Boys)	2 invitational tournaments plus 19 games or 3 invitational tournaments plus 17 games	all conferences	1/29	5/4	6/9-12/2010
* Basketball (Girls)	3 invitational tournaments plus 21 games	all conferences	10/21	2/13	3/4-6/2010
* Basketball (Boys)	3 invitational tournaments plus 21 games	all conferences	10/28	2/20	3/11-13/2010
** Cross Country (Girls & Boys)	8 meets	all conferences	year round	10/31	11/14/2009
* Football (Boys)	10 games	Districts w/byes in first playoff round Districts w/o byes in first playoff round 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A w/no spring training 4A, 5A w/spring training	8/3 8/3 8/3 8/10	11/14 11/7 11/7 11/7	12/12/2009--Division I— 1A 11-man, 2A, 3A; 1A 6-man Division I & II 12/19/2009--Division II— 1A 11-man, 2A, 3A, 4A; 4A, 5A Division I & II
** Golf (Girls & Boys)	8 tournaments	1A, 2A, 4A, 3A, 5A	year round	4/17 4/17	5/10-11/2010 5/13-14/2010
* Soccer (Girls & Boys)	3 invitational tournaments plus 15 games	4A 5A	11/30 11/30	3/16 3/20	4/8-10/2010
* Softball (Girls)	2 invitational tournaments plus 19 games or 3 invitational tournaments plus 17 games	all conferences	1/22	4/27	6/3-5/2010
** Swimming & Diving (Girls & Boys)	8 meets	all conferences	year round	2/6	2/26-27/2010
* Team Tennis (Girls & Boys)	8 tournaments (team & individual combined)	4A, 5A	year round	10/27	11/6-7/2009
** Tennis-Individual (Girls & Boys)	8 tournaments total (team & individual combined)	all conferences	year round	4/17	5/10-11/2010
** Track & Field (Girls & Boys)	8 meets	2A, 3A, 4A, 5A 1A	year round	4/17 4/10	5/14-15/2010
* Volleyball (Girls)	3 invitational tournaments plus 23 matches-all conferences	all conferences	8/3	10/31	11/19-21/2009
** Wrestling (Girls & Boys)	8 tournaments	all conferences	year round	2/6	2/26-27/2010

*District chair is responsible for sending certification form to the UIL office.

**District chair is responsible for sending district results to regional director.

~ PRE-SEASON REGULATIONS ~

~ GENERAL ELIGIBILITY RULES ~

UIL Rules Compliance

District Executive Committee. It shall be the duty of the DEC to: 1) enforce all rules and regulations; 2) investigate and check eligibility of athletes; 3) uphold principles of high school athletics as a valuable educational activity; and 4) arrange a schedule for district competition and representation.

School Authority Responsible. The superintendent shall be responsible for the proper conduct of athletic contests in a school system.

Observe Rules. Each school shall abide by all rules contained in the Constitution. In case an ineligible contestant is used in any League game, knowingly or unknowingly, the minimum penalty shall be forfeiture of the game.

Rule Violations. Students who violate the rules shall be ineligible for at least one year from the date of the violation unless otherwise specified by rule. Regulations in the athletic plans of the Constitution and Contest Rules govern all varsity and sub-varsity teams. Specific rules within the junior high section of the Constitution govern eighth grade and below.

Penalties. (1) Fighting, i.e. unauthorized entrance on to the playing field/court area to engage in a fight with an opponent, teammate, fan, and/or an official and (2) Failure to complete an athletic contest, i.e. removing a team from a field/court in protest, will be included under the UIL penalty structure.

Eligibility for UIL Contest

Eligibility rules are found in Section 400 and 440 of the Constitution and Contest Rules. Any question regarding a student's eligibility, should be addressed to the school principal and/or superintendent. Residence requirements according to Sections 400 (d) 440, and 442 should be thoroughly investigated for any student new to school.

Students are eligible to represent their school in varsity interscholastic activities if they:

- are not 19 years of age or older on or before September 1 of the current scholastic year. (See 504 handicapped exception.)
- have not graduated from high school.
- are enrolled by the sixth class day of the current school year or have been in attendance for fifteen calendar days immediately preceding a varsity contest.
- are full-time day students in a participant high school.
- initially enrolled in the ninth grade not more than four calendar years ago.
- are meeting academic standards required by state law.
- live with their parents inside the school district attendance zone their first year of attendance. (Parent residence applies to varsity athletic eligibility only.) When the parents do not reside inside the district attendance zone the student could be eligible if: the student has been in continuous attendance for at least one calendar year and has not enrolled at another school; no inducement is given to the student to attend the school (for example: students or their parents must pay their room and board when they do not live with a relative; students driving back into the district should pay their own transportation costs); and it is not a violation of local school or TEA policies for the student to continue attending the school. Students placed by the Texas Youth Commission are covered under Custodial Residence (see Section 442 of the Constitution and Contest Rules).
- have observed all provisions of the Awards Rule.
- have not been recruited. (Does not apply to college recruiting as permitted by rule.)

- have not violated any provision of the summer camp rule. Incoming 10-12 grade students shall not attend a baseball, basketball, football, soccer, or volleyball camp in which a seventh through twelfth grade coach from their school district attendance zone, works with, instructs, transports or registers that student in the camp. Students who will be in grades 7, 8, and 9 may attend one baseball, one basketball, one football, one soccer, one softball, and one volleyball camp in which a coach from their school district attendance zone is employed, for no more than six consecutive days each summer in each type of sports camp. Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball, and Volleyball camps where school personnel work with their own students may be held in May, after the last day of school, June, July and August prior to the second Monday in August. If such camps are sponsored by school district personnel, they must be held within the boundaries of the school district and the superintendent or his designee shall approve the schedule of fees.
- have observed all provisions of the Athletic Amateur Rule. For purposes of competing in an athletic contest, a student in grades 9-12 is not an amateur if that individual, within the preceding 12 months received money or other valuable consideration for teaching or participating in a League sponsored school sport or received valuable consideration for allowing his or her name to be used in promoting a product, plan, or service related to a League contest or accepted money or other valuable consideration from school booster club funds for any non-school purpose. It is a violation of the athletic amateur rule for parents of student athletes to accept tickets to athletic contests where their children are participating. It is also a violation for parents of student athletes to accept free pass gate admission to athletic contests where their children are participating unless they are at the contest in another capacity, i.e., if the parent is an employee of the school or a board member, or working at a concession booth, etc.

If a student did not realize that accepting the valuable consideration was a violation of the amateur rule, and returns the valuable consideration within 30 days after being informed of the violation, that student may regain athletic eligibility as of the date the valuable consideration is returned. If a student fails to return it within 30 days, that student remains ineligible for one year from when he or she accepted it. During the period of time a student is in possession of valuable consideration, he or she is ineligible for varsity athletic competition in the sport for which the violation occurred. Any games or contests in which the student participated during that time would be forfeited as the minimum penalty.

This rule is sport-specific. For example if a student violates the rule in one sport, such as accepting a prize for winning a hole-in-one contest in golf, that student would be ineligible only for golf.

- did not change schools for athletic purposes.

Athletic Eligibility

Athletic Amateur Rule

Student-athletes shall be in compliance with the Athletic Amateur Rule from the first day of attendance in the ninth grade through their last day of UIL athletic competition in grade twelve. This includes during school and during non-school time and applies to all UIL competition and to non-school participation in the same sports sponsored by the UIL. (For instance, a race of six miles or longer is not considered to be a cross country meet, so the Amateur Rule is not applicable to students participating in this type of race.)

Student-athletes in grades 9-12 shall not:

1. Accept any valuable consideration as an award for winning or placing in an athletic contest. Valuable consideration is defined as anything wearable, usable or sellable, and includes such items as tee-shirts, hamburger coupons, free or reduced rate tennis racquets, etc.
2. Accept valuable consideration for teaching or coaching any UIL sport, except beginning swimming or lifesaving lessons.
3. Accept valuable consideration for allowing their name to be used for advertisement of a product, plan or service.
4. Accept any special service or benefit offered only to athletes or members of an athletic team.

The penalty for violation of the Amateur Rule is forfeiture of varsity eligibility in the involved sport for at least one year from the date of the violation. **The Athletic Amateur Rule is sport specific, so that a violation in one sport would make the student ineligible only in that sport, not in all UIL athletic activities.**

Limitation on Awards. Schools may give one major award, not to exceed \$70.00 in value, to a student during high school enrollment at the same school for participation in one of the UIL interschool competitions listed in Section 380. One additional symbolic award, not to exceed \$10.00 in value, may be presented for participation in each additional UIL activity listed in Section 380. The \$10.00 award may be given to a student for an activity during the same year that the major award is given for that activity.

Required Forms. It shall be the responsibility of each school to keep on file the following required annual forms for each student who participates in any practice, scrimmage, or game. Forms to be filed can be downloaded from the UIL website (www.uil.utexas.edu/athletics/forms/).

- a. **Pre Participation Physical Examination Form.** As a minimum requirement, a Physical Examination Form must be completed prior to junior high athletic participation and again prior to first and third years of high school athletic participation. Local district policy may require an annual physical exam. The form must be filled in and signed by either a Physician, a Physician Assistant licensed by a State Board of Physician Assistant Examiners, a Registered Nurse recognized as an Advanced Practice Nurse by the Board of Nurse Examiners, or a Doctor of Chiropractic. Examination forms signed by any other health care practitioner, will not be accepted.
- b. **Medical History Form.** Each year prior to any practice or participation a UIL Medical History Form signed by both a student and a parent or guardian is required. A Medical History Form shall accompany each physical examination and shall be signed by both a student and a parent or guardian.
- c. **Parent or Guardian Permit.** Annual participation permit signed by the student's parent or guardian.
- d. **Rules Acknowledgment.** Annual UIL Rules Acknowledgment Form signed by the student and the student's parent or guardian.
- e. **Parent/Student Anabolic Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing Form.** The parent/guardian of each high school athlete, along with each high school athlete, must annually sign the UIL Illegal Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing Parent and Student Notification/Agreement Form.

Other Forms. It shall be the responsibility of each school to keep on file the following required forms. Forms to be filed can be downloaded from the UIL website (www.uil.utexas.edu/ath/forms/index.html).

- a. **Eligibility Form.** Schools must submit comprehensive eligibility blanks for football, basketball, volleyball, softball, baseball, and soccer. For all other athletic activities general alphabetical listing of eligible athletes is required. One copy shall be sent to the district executive committee chair and one copy shall be filed in the school's office. Completed eligibility forms are to be signed by the superintendent or a designated administrator and the coach. These forms are to be postmarked before a contestant is allowed to participate in a varsity contest. Failure to furnish correct and complete information may, upon request by the proper committee, constitute grounds for suspension.
- b. **Previous Athletic Participation Form.** New students in grades 9-12 who represented their former school in a varsity or sub-varsity athletic contest or practice in grades 8-12 in any previous school year must have a Previous Athletic Participation Form completed prior to participation in a varsity contest at the new school.
- c. **Late Forms.** If an eligibility form or a Previous Athletic Participation Form was not filed prior to competition, and it was an inadvertent error and the student is actually eligible under Subchapter M of the Constitution, the district executive committee is not required to demand forfeiture or to rule the student ineligible. They may assess the minimum penalty of private reprimand to the school.
- d. **Foreign Exchange Students.** Subject to the other eligibility rules of the Constitution and Contest Rules, foreign exchange students in approved CSJET foreign exchange programs are allowed to apply for exceptions to the residence rule through the UIL waiver process. A waiver could be granted in certain activities if they have not received advanced training or have not had extensive experience in the activity of their choice. **Foreign exchange students are not eligible for varsity athletic participation unless they are granted a Foreign Exchange Student Waiver.**

- e. Varsity Athletic Eligibility for Over-Age Student. Subject to the other eligibility rules of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, an individual is eligible to participate in a League varsity athletic contest as a representative of a participant school if that individual is less than 19 years old on September 1 preceding the contest; or has been granted eligibility based on a handicapping condition which delayed his or her education by at least one year and the student is currently in special education and under the auspices of an ARD Committee or has been identified as a 504 student prior to the end of their second year in high school (effective for entering ninth graders in the 2009-10 school year).

New Student Athletic Eligibility Questionnaire

The following are questions which should be answered before any new student in a high school is allowed to participate in an athletic competition.

- * Is the student enrolled on a full time basis?
- * Do the parents of the student reside in the attendance zone of the school for which they wish to participate?
- * Are parents together/divorced/separated? (If parents are separated, a waiver of the parent residence rule is required.)
- * Does the student's parent, guardian, or other person whose residence determines the student's residence own a house or condominium or rent a house, apartment or other living quarters in the school district and attendance zone?
- * Do the student and the parent or guardian have their furniture and personal effects in the district and attendance zone?
- * Do the student and the parent or guardian receive their mail (other than office mail) in the district and attendance zone?
- * Are the parents or guardians registered to vote in the district and attendance zone?
- * Do the parents or guardians regularly live in the district and attendance zone, and intend to live there indefinitely?
- * Has a Previous Athletic Participation Form been signed and completed by all concerned parties?
- * Is there any indication the student changed schools for athletic purposes?
- * Was the student recruited?
- * If the student is not living with either parent, was the student placed by a court or other state agency? If so, when and why? (If not residing with parent(s), a waiver of the Parent Residence Rule is required.)
- * If the student is living with a guardian, has the guardianship been in effect for one year with the guardian having custodial care of the student for that time? If not, has the student applied for a waiver?
- * Was the student in good standing at the former school? (i.e. was the student removed from the athletic program at the former school?)
- * If enrolled after the sixth class day of the school year, has the student sat out the required fifteen days?
- * Is the student a foreign exchange student? If so, a waiver is needed for varsity athletic participation.

~ HIGH SCHOOL COACHING REQUIREMENT ~

All high school coaches must be full-time employees of the school district. All coaches/sponsors at the high school level must sign a Professional Acknowledgment Form prior to the beginning of their tenure at a participant school. Coaches who knowingly and willfully violate rules may be penalized according to the Constitution and Contest Rules by the District Executive Committee (reprimand) or State Executive Committee (reprimand, public reprimand, suspension). EXCEPTION: A retired teacher/administrator who has 20 or more years of experience may serve as an assistant coach in all athletics and as a head coach for golf, tennis, team tennis, cross country, track and field, and swimming. (This rule shall not affect the status of a coach on a leave of absence attending college.) Also, student teachers, while they are assigned to a participant school to fulfill their student teaching requirements, may volunteer to serve as an assistant coach in all athletics. Schools shall not pay student teachers for assisting athletic coaches.

Coaches Education

All first year coaches and any coach who is not a full-time employee of the school district must complete the National Federation of State High School Associations "Fundamentals of Coaching" course prior to their participation as a coach for any UIL member school. EXCEPTION: Retired teachers/administrators with 20 or more years experience and student teachers. The cost of the course is \$35 and shall be paid for by the coach or school district. Upon completion of the course, coaches shall print a copy of the Completion Certificate and submit it to their Athletic Director, who will keep it on file at the school.

UIL Coaches and Officials Positive Expectations Program (COPE)

The UIL Legislative Council requires all coaches to complete the COPE program each year. As of May, 2008 the COPE program is available only via the UIL Website. Upon completion of the program, coaches shall print a copy of the Completion Certificate and submit it to their Athletic Director, who will keep it on file at the school.

Minimum Penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct.

- (1) Automatic Minimum Penalty. Any coach who is ejected from a contest for unsportsmanlike conduct, or any football coach who is given two or more 15-yard unsportsmanlike penalties during a contest, is required to appear before the State Executive Committee. If the ejection is not overturned, the coach will be subject to:
 - (A) an automatic penalty of public reprimand (name will be published once in the Leaguer) and one year's probation in the applicable sport; and
 - (B) completing the National Federation of State High School Associations Fundamentals of Coaching Course.
- (2) Automatic Greater Penalty. If a coach so penalized has no proof of having taken the COPE program prior to the sports season, that coach shall also be automatically suspended from the next game/contest.
- (3) Subsequent Violations. Any further ejection or accumulation of two 15-yard unsportsmanlike penalties during a football game, while on probation, will require the coach to appear before the State Executive Committee for consideration of penalty.
- (4) Notification. Schools must notify the UIL within three school days if a coach has been ejected from a game or received two 15-yard unsportsmanlike penalties.

Coaches Steroid Education

The Texas Education Code, section 33.091 (c) requires coaches' steroid education for all district employees who serve as an athletic coach at or above the seventh grade level for an extracurricular athletic activity sponsored or sanctioned by the League. All coaches must view the UIL Steroid Education Video, "The Making of a Champion." Upon completion of viewing the video, coaches shall print a copy of the Gateway confirmation page as documentation of completion and submit it to their Athletic Director, who will keep it on file at the school.

Safety Training

Senate Bill 82, effective for the 2008-2009 school year, related to safety regulations for certain public school extra-curricular activities.

This legislation:

1. Requires safety training for all coaches or sponsors for athletic activities, and any marching band director. UIL has developed a safety training program that is available through the UIL Gateway on the UIL web site, similar to what is currently available for COPE training and Steroid Education. For additional information from the Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 76.1003, on these requirements as they pertain to athletic trainers and team physicians, see the web address: www.uil.utexas.edu/athletics/health/extracurricular_req.html. The web address for the UIL Gateway is: <http://utdirect.utexas.edu/uilgate/index.WBX>
2. Mandates that schools, at least once per year, conduct a safety drill that incorporates the training described in the safety training program developed by UIL.
3. Requires that students shall be provided training in recognizing symptoms of catastrophic injuries, including head and neck injuries, concussions, asthma attacks, heatstroke, cardiac arrest and injuries requiring use of an AED, the risks of using nutritional supplements. This safety training Powerpoint presentation can be conducted by the school, using the materials available on the SB 82 portion of the Health and Safety Section of the UIL web site.
4. Mandates that unsafe athletic activities are prohibited and schools must make sure that safety precautions are required (asthma medication, hydration materials present, emergency lanes clear etc.)
5. Requires that any student who is rendered unconscious while participating (in practice or game) cannot participate further in that practice or game any more and must get written clearance prior to any further participation.
6. Mandates that records of compliance with the requirements of the legislation be kept and be made public upon request.
7. Requires that non-compliance with the provisions of the bill could subject the school to penalties as outlined in section 27 and 29 of the C&CR.
8. Mandates that the Texas Education Agency create hotline number and email address for reports of non-compliance and schools must post that information in their administration offices. To report complaints or violations, contact the Health and Safety Division of the Texas Education Agency at 512-463-3070 or healthandsafety@tea.state.tx.us.
9. Requires the text of sections of bill as well as the Parent Information Manual must be provided to parents of participants. The bill does allow that the required materials can be provided electronically, unless specifically requested otherwise.

First Aid/CPR/AED Certification/Safety Training

Chapter 33 of the Texas Education Code, section 33.086 states:

§33.086. CERTIFICATION IN CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION AND FIRST AID.

- (a) A school district employee who serves as the head director of a school marching band or as the head coach or chief sponsor for an extracurricular athletic activity, including cheerleading, sponsored or sanctioned by a school district or the University Interscholastic League must maintain and submit to the district proof of current certification in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation issued by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or another organization that provides equivalent training and certification.
- (b) Each school district shall adopt procedures necessary for administering this section, including procedures for the time and manner in which proof of current certification must be submitted.

Added by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 396, § 2.14(a), eff. Sept. 1, 1999. Amended by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 881, § 1, eff. June 20, 2003.

Additionally, Chapter 22 of the Texas Education Code, section 22.902 states:

§ 22.902. INSTRUCTION RELATED TO CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION AND USE OF AUTO-MATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR.

- (a) A school district shall annually make available to district employees and volunteers instruction in the principles and techniques of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator, as defined by Section 779.001, Health and Safety Code.
- (b) The instruction provided in the use of an automated external defibrillator must meet guidelines for automated external defibrillator training approved under Section 779.002, Health and Safety Code.
- (c) Each school nurse, assistant school nurse, athletic coach or sponsor, physical education instructor, marching band director, cheerleading coach, and any other school employee specified by the commissioner and each student who serves as an athletic trainer must participate in the instruction in the use of an automated external defibrillator. A person described by this subsection must receive and maintain certification in the use of an automated external defibrillator from the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, or a similar nationally recognized association.
- (d) The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.
- (e) This subsection applies only to a private school that receives an automated external defibrillator from the agency or receives funding from the agency to purchase or lease an automated external defibrillator. A private school shall adopt a policy under which the school makes available to school employees and volunteers instruction in the principles and techniques of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator. The policy must comply with the requirements prescribed by this section and commissioner rules adopted under this section, including the requirements prescribed by Subsection (c).

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1371, § 3, eff. June 15, 2007.

BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS OF THE COACH

- Exemplify the highest moral character, behavior and leadership, adhering to strong ethical and integrity standards. Practicing good citizenship is practicing good sportsmanship!
- Respect the integrity and personality of the individual athlete.
- Abide by and teach the rules of the game in letter and in spirit.
- Set a good example for players and spectators to follow.
- Please refrain from arguments in front of players and spectators; no gestures which indicate an official or opposing coach does not know what he or she is doing or talking about; no throwing of any object in disgust. Shake hands with the officials and opposing coaches before and after the contest in full view of the public.
- Respect the integrity and judgment of game officials. The officials are doing their best to help promote athletics and the student/athlete. Treating them with respect, even if you disagree with their judgment will only make a positive impression of you and your team in the eyes of all people at the event.
- Display modesty in victory and graciousness in defeat in public and in meeting/talking with the media. Please confine remarks to game statistics and to the performance of your team.
- Instruct participants and spectators in proper sportsmanship responsibilities and demand that they make sportsmanship the No. 1 priority.
- Develop a program that rewards participants and spectators for displaying proper sportsmanship and enforces penalties on those who do not abide by sportsmanship standards.
- Be no party to the use of profanity, obscene language or improper actions.



“The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength, not a lack of knowledge, but rather a lack of will.”

— Vincent Lombardi

“Success is never final, failure is never fatal.”

— Joe Paterno

“A good coach will make his player see what they can be rather than what they are”

— Ara Paraseghian



“Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.”

—Albert Einstein

BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS OF THE STUDENT ATHLETE



“No student ever attained eminent success by simply doing what is required of him/her; it is the amount and excellence of what is over and above the required, that determines the greatness of ultimate distinction.”
— Charles Kendall Adams, American Historian

- Accept and understand the seriousness of your responsibility, and the privilege of representing your school and the community.
- Live up to the standards of sportsmanship established by the school administration and the coaching staff.
- Learn the rules of the game thoroughly and discuss them with parents, fans, fellow students and elementary students. This will assist both them and you in the achievement of a better understanding and appreciation of the game.
- Treat opponents the way you would like to be treated, as a guest or friend. Who better than yourselves can understand all the hard work and team effort that is required of your sport?
- Wish opponents good luck before the game and congratulate them in a courteous manner following either victory or defeat.
- Respect the integrity and judgment of game officials. The officials are doing their best to help promote you and your sport. Treating them with respect, even if you disagree with their judgment, will only make a positive impression of you and your team in the eyes of the officials and all the people at the event.

“When you win, say nothing. When you lose say less.”

— Paul Brown

~ SCHOOL PRACTICE AND GAME RESTRICTIONS ~**Participation**

- a. Sundays. A League participant school shall not participate in any athletic contest or conduct any practice, or teach any plays, formations, or skills on Sunday.
 - (1) Violation. Any showing of films to, or meetings of athletes for the purpose of instructions or reviewing of plays, formations, or skills in any sport will be construed as a violation.
 - (2) Coaches Sunday Meetings. This does not prevent coaches from meeting on Sunday or from viewing films or planning an instructional program, provided that no athletes are involved in this meeting.
 - (3) Exceptions.
 - (A) Golf. If the regional and/or state golf tournaments are scheduled on a Monday, one 18-hole practice round is allowed at the regional and/or state tournament site and may be played on the Sunday afternoon preceding the meet (no earlier than 12:00 noon) if permitted by the regional or state meet director.
 - (B) Tennis. If the regional and/or state tennis tournaments are scheduled on a Monday, and if participants arrive at the site on the preceding Sunday because of travel distance, it will not be construed a violation of this rule if school district personnel accompany or transport participants to a tennis court for the purpose of practicing on their own, if permitted by the regional or state meet director.
 - (4) REGIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENT COMPETITION ON SUNDAY. Regional or state tournament directors may reschedule postponed or weather delayed tournaments on Sunday afternoon or evening with prior approval of the tournament director and the participating schools and with prior permission from the UIL athletic director.

Practice Time

According to the State Board of Education, practice time outside the school day is limited to eight hours per school week per activity from Monday 12:01 a.m. through the end of the school day Friday. (This does not include travel time to games/matches scheduled during the school week. See definition of school week below.)

Contest During the School Week

According to State Board of Education mandates, students may only participate on one day per activity during the school week. Exception: District varsity contests postponed due to weather or public disaster may also be scheduled during the school week, but must be rescheduled and played on the next date following the postponement in order to be played as an exception. Post-season competition may also be scheduled as an exception to the one contest during the school week. School week means the week beginning at 12:01 am on the first instructional day of a calendar week and ends at the close of instruction on the last instructional day of the calendar week, excluding holidays. Post-District play means competition in UIL play-off series or contests such as—Bi-District, Area, Regional, etc.

~ HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION ~

Chemical Abuse Programs

Schools are strongly encouraged to develop alcohol and drug prevention education programs. The UIL staff will provide assistance to coaches, sponsors and administrators in developing educational programs and referral procedures.

Illegal Steroid Use and Random Anabolic Steroid Testing

- Texas state law prohibits possessing, dispensing, delivering or administering a steroid in a manner not allowed by state law.
- Texas state law also provides that body building, muscle enhancement or the increase in muscle bulk or strength through the use of a steroid by a person who is in good health is not a valid medical purpose.
- Texas state law requires that only a medical doctor may prescribe a steroid for a person.
- Any violation of state law concerning steroids is a criminal offense punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
- As a prerequisite to participation in UIL athletic activities, student-athletes must agree that they will not use anabolic steroids as defined in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol and that they understand that they may be asked to submit to testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in their body. Additionally, as a prerequisite to participation in UIL athletic activities, student-athletes must agree to submit to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory if selected.

Also, as a prerequisite to participation by a student in UIL athletic activities, their parent or guardian must certify that they understand that their student must refrain from anabolic steroid use and that the student may be asked to submit to testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in his/her body. The parent or guardian also must agree to submit their child to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory if selected.

The results of the steroid testing will only be provided to certain individuals in the student's high school as specified in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol which is available on the UIL website at www.uil.utexas.edu. Additionally, results of steroid testing will be held confidential to the extent required by law.

Health Consequences Associated with Anabolic Steroid Abuse (source: National Institute on Drug Abuse)

- *In boys and men*, reduced sperm production, shrinking of the testicles, impotence, difficulty or pain in urinating, baldness, and irreversible breast enlargement (gynecomastia).
- In girls and women, development of more masculine characteristics, such as decreased body fat and breast size, deepening of the voice, excessive growth of body hair, and loss of scalp hair.
- In adolescents of both sexes, premature termination of the adolescent growth spurt, so that for the rest of their lives, abusers remain shorter than they would have been without the drugs.
- In males and females of all ages, potentially fatal liver cysts and liver cancer; blood clotting, cholesterol changes, and hypertension, each of which can promote heart attack and stroke; and acne. Although not all scientists agree, some interpret available evidence to show that anabolic steroid abuse-particularly in high doses-promotes aggression that can manifest itself as fighting, physical and sexual abuse, armed robbery, and property crimes such as burglary and vandalism. Upon stopping anabolic steroids, some abusers experience symptoms of depressed mood, fatigue, restlessness, loss of appetite, insomnia, reduced sex drive, headache, muscle and joint pain, and the desire to take more anabolic steroids.
- In injectors, infections resulting from the use of shared needles or nonsterile equipment, including HIV/ AIDS, hepatitis B and C, and infective endocarditis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the inner lining of the heart. Bacterial infections can develop at the injection site, causing pain and abscess.

Emergency Medical Procedures

Schools should have written procedures for medical emergencies at athletic contests. All schools cannot have physicians present. This makes it mandatory that emergency procedures be understood by administrators and coaches. Such procedures include:

1. Immediate, on-the-spot first aid by an adequately trained individual.
2. A telephone or other communication device to contact a doctor, ambulance, or emergency clinic.
3. A designated emergency vehicle. If an ambulance is not available, another suitable vehicle should be ready for quick utilization.
4. Notification of parents of injured player.
5. Proper arrangements at hospital or clinic to insure complete care of injured student.

Any plan of action should be carefully covered in advance with responsibilities of each party specified. Trainers, coaches, vehicle drivers, school administrators, and local law officers should function as an informed, effective team. Communication is the key to an effective athletic emergency care plan. Everyone - school personnel, medical professionals, transportation staff - must know exactly what is to be done in an emergency and who is responsible for each task.

If a definite procedure is adopted and followed, everyone will know that the health, safety and welfare of participants is a top priority.

Heat Stress and Athletic Participation.

Early fall football, cross country, soccer and field hockey practices are conducted in very hot and humid weather in many parts of the United States. Due to the equipment and uniform needed in football, most of the heat problems have been associated with football. There are no excuses for heatstroke if the proper precautions are taken. During hot weather conditions, the athlete is subject to the following:

Heat Cramps - Painful cramps involving abdominal muscles and extremities caused by intense, prolonged exercise in the heat and depletion of salt and water due to sweating.

Heat Syncope - Weakness, fatigue and fainting due to loss of salt and water in sweat and exercise in the heat. Predisposes to heatstroke.

Heat Exhaustion (Water Depletion) - Excessive weight loss, reduced sweating, elevated skin and core body temperature, excessive thirst, weakness, headache and sometimes unconsciousness.

Heat Exhaustion (Salt Depletion) - Exhaustion, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and dizziness due to profuse sweating and inadequate replacement of body salts.

Heatstroke - An acute medical emergency related to thermoregulatory failure. Associated with nausea, seizures, disorientation, and possible unconsciousness or coma. It may occur suddenly without being preceded by any other clinical signs. The individual is usually unconscious with a high body temperature and a hot dry skin (heatstroke victims, contrary to popular belief, may sweat profusely).

It is believed that the above mentioned heat stress problems can be controlled provided certain precautions are taken. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Sports Medicine, heat related illnesses are all preventable. (Sports Medicine: Health Care for Young Athletes, American Academy of Pediatrics, 1991). The following practices and precautions are recommended:

1. Each athlete must have a physical exam with a medical history when first entering a program and an annual health history update. History of previous heat illness and type of training activities before organized practice begins should be included. State high school association's recommendations should be followed.

2. It is clear that top physical performance can only be achieved by an athlete who is in top physical condition. Lack of physical fitness impairs the performance of an athlete who participates in high temperatures. Coaches should know the **physical condition** of their athletes and set practice schedules accordingly.
3. Along with physical conditioning, the factor of acclimatization to heat is important. Acclimatization is the process of becoming adjusted to heat and it is essential to provide for **gradual acclimatization to hot weather**. It is necessary for an athlete to exercise in the heat if he/she is to become acclimatized to it. It is suggested that a graduated physical conditioning program be used and that 80 percent acclimatization can be expected to occur after the first seven to ten days. Final stages of acclimatization to heat are marked by increased sweating and reduced salt concentration in the sweat.
4. The old idea that water should be withheld from athletes during workouts has no scientific foundation. The most important safeguard to the health of the athlete is the replacement of water. Water must be on the field and readily available to the athletes at all times. It is recommended that a minimum of ten minutes be scheduled for a water break every half hour of heavy exercise in the heat. **Water should be available in unlimited quantities**. Check and be sure athletes are drinking the water. Cold water is preferable. Drinking ample water before practice or games has also been found to aid performance in the heat.
5. Salt should be replaced daily. Modest salting of foods after practice or games will accomplish this purpose. Salt tablets are not recommended. **Attention must be directed to replacing water -- fluid replacement is essential**.
6. Know both the **temperature and humidity**. The greater the humidity, the more difficult it is for the body to cool itself. Test the air prior to practice or game using a wet bulb, globe, temperature index (WBGT Index) which is based on the combined effects of air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat and air movement. The following precautions are recommended when using the WBGT Index (ACSM's Guidelines for the Team Physician, 1991):

Below 64..... Unlimited activity
 65-72..... Moderate risk
 74-82..... High risk
 82 plus Very high risk

There is also a weather guide for activities that last 30 minutes or more (Fox and Mathews, 1981) which involves knowing the relative humidity and air temperature:

Air Temp	Danger Zone	Critical Zone
70 F	80 percent RH	100 percent RH
75 F	70 percent RH	100 percent RH
80 F	50 percent RH	80 percent RH
85 F	40 percent RH	68 percent RH
90 F	30 percent RH	55 percent RH
95 F	20 percent RH	40 percent RH
100 F	10 percent RH	30 percent RH

RH = Relative Humidity

One other method of measuring the relative humidity is the use of a sling psychrometer, which measures wet bulb temperature. The wet bulb temperature should be measured prior to practice and the intensity and duration of practice adjusted accordingly. Recommendations are as follows:

Under 60 F Safe but always observe athletes
 61-65 F Observe players carefully
 66-70 F Caution
 71-75 F Shorter practice sessions and more frequent water and rest breaks
 75 plus Danger level and extreme caution

7. Cooling by evaporation is proportional to the area of skin exposed. In extremely hot and humid weather reduce the amount of clothing covering the body as much as possible. **Never use rubberized clothing.**
8. Athletes should **weigh** each day before and after practice and **weight charts checked**. Generally a three percent weight loss through sweating is considered safe and over a three percent weight loss is in the danger zone. Over a three percent weight loss the athlete should not be allowed to practice in hot and humid conditions. Observe the athletes closely under all conditions. Do not allow athletes to practice until they have adequately replaced their weight.
9. Observe athletes carefully for signs of trouble, particularly athletes who lose significant weight, and the eager athlete who constantly competes at his/her capacity. Some trouble signs are nausea, incoherence, fatigue, weakness, vomiting, cramps, weak rapid pulse, visual disturbance, and unsteadiness.
10. Teams that encounter hot weather during the season through travel or following an unseasonable cool period should be physically fit, but will not be environmentally fit. Coaches in this situation should follow the above recommendations and substitute more frequently during games.
11. Know what to do in case of emergency and have your emergency plans written with copies to all your staff. Be familiar with immediate first aid practices and prearranged procedures for obtaining medical care, including ambulance service.

Heat Stroke - This is a medical emergency. DELAY COULD BE FATAL.

Immediately cool body while waiting for transfer to a hospital. Remove clothing and place ice bags on the neck, in the axilla (armpit), and on the groin area.

Heat Exhaustion - OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE AT ONCE.

Cool body as you would for heat stroke while waiting for transfer to hospital. Give fluids if athlete is able to swallow and is conscious.

Summary - The main problem associated with exercising in the hot weather is water loss through sweating. Water loss is best replaced by allowing the athlete unrestricted access to water. Water breaks two or three times per hour are better than one break an hour. Probably the best method is to have water available at all times and to allow the athlete to drink water whenever he/she needs it. Never restrict the amount of water an athlete drinks, and be sure the athletes are drinking the water. The small amount of salt lost in sweat is adequately replaced by salting food at meals. Talk to your medical personnel concerning emergency treatment plans.

Recommendations for Hydration to Minimize the Risk for Dehydration and Heat Illness

WHAT TO DRINK DURING EXERCISES

- For most exercising athletes, the ideal fluid for pre-hydration and re-hydration is water. Water is quickly absorbed, well tolerated, an excellent thirst quencher, and cost effective.
- The use of a sports drink with appropriate carbohydrates (CHO) and sodium as described below may prove beneficial in some general situations and for some individuals.
- Traditional sports drinks with appropriate CHO and sodium may provide additional benefit in the following general situations:
 - ~ Prolonged continuous activity of greater than 45 minutes
 - ~ Extremely intense activity with risk of heat injury
 - ~ Extremely hot and humid conditions
- Traditional sports drinks with appropriate CHO and sodium may provide additional benefit for the following individual conditions:
 - ~ Poor hydration prior to participation
 - ~ Increased sweat rate
 - ~ Poor caloric intake prior to participation
 - ~ Poor acclimatization to heat and humidity

- A 6-8% addition of CHO to water is the maximum that should be utilized. Any greater concentration will produce slow emptying from the stomach and a bloated feeling to the athlete.
- The other ingredient that may be helpful is a low concentration (0.3 - 0.7 g/L) of sodium which may help with cramping.
- All fluids should be served cold to optimize gastric emptying.

WHAT NOT TO DRINK

- Fruit juices with greater than 8 percent carbohydrate content and soda can both result in a bloated feeling and abdominal cramping.
- Beverages containing caffeine, alcohol, and carbonation are not to be used because of the high risk of dehydration associated with excess urine production, or decreased voluntary fluid intake.
- Athletes should be aware that nutritional supplements are not limited to pills and powders; many of these new fluids contain stimulants such as caffeine and/or ephedrine.
 - ~ These stimulants may increase the risk of heart or heat illness problems when exercising.
 - ~ Many of these drinks are being produced by traditional water, soft drink, and sports drink companies and may provide confusion to the sports community. As is true with other forms of supplements these "power drinks or fluid supplements" are not regulated by the FDA. Thus, the purity and accuracy of contents on the label are not guaranteed.
 - ~ Many of these beverages, which claim to provide additional power, energy, etc., have additional ingredients that are not necessary, some that are potentially harmful, and some that actually include substances banned by such governing bodies as the NCAA and the USOC.

HYDRATION TIPS AND FLUID GUIDELINES

- In general, athletes do not voluntarily drink sufficient water to prevent dehydration during physical activity.
- Drink early, by the time you're thirsty, you're already dehydrated.
- Drink before, during, and after practices and games. Specifically, the American College of Sports Medicine recommends the following;
 - ~ Drink 16 ounces of fluid 2 hours before exercise.
 - ~ Drink another 8 to 16 ounces 15 minutes before exercise.
 - ~ During exercise, drink 4 to 16 ounces of fluid every 15 to 20 minutes.
 - ~ After exercise, drink 24 ounces of fluid for every pound lost during exercise to achieve normal fluid status within 6 hours.
- The volume and color of your urine is an excellent way of determining if you're well hydrated. Large amounts of clear urine mean you're hydrated, small amounts of dark urine mean that you need to drink more! A Urine Color Chart can be accessed at: <http://at.uwa.edu/admin/UM/urinecolorchart.doc>.
- The NFHS SMAC strongly recommends that coaches, certified athletic trainers, physicians, and other school personnel working with athletes not provide or encourage use of any beverages for hydration of these youngsters other than water and appropriate sports drinks that meet the above criteria. They should also make information on the potential harm and lack of benefit associated with many of these other beverages available to parents and athletes.

REFERENCES

Casa DJ, Armstrong LE, Hillman SK, Montain SJ, Reiff RV, Rich BSE, Roberts WO, Stone JA. National Athletic Trainers' Association Position Statement: Fluid Replacement for Athletes. *Journal of Athletic Training*. 35(2):212-224, 2000.

McKeag DB, Moeller JL. *ACSM's Primary Care Sports Medicine*. 2nd Ed, Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2007.

Concussion Management Protocol

The UIL Legislative Council in concert with the Medical Advisory Committee has mandated the implementation of a Concussion Management Protocol for all UIL activities.

While all interested parties understand that concussion and brain injury are not the only risk associated with participation in extracurricular activities, a comprehensive and standardized plan to deal with occurrences of such injuries is a step in a positive direction for the health and safety of our participants.

A traumatic brain injury occurs when an outside force impacts the head hard enough to cause the brain to move within the skull or if the force causes the skull to break and directly hurts the brain.

A direct blow to the head can be great enough to injure the brain inside the skull. A direct force to the head can also break the skull and directly hurt the brain. This type of injury can occur from motor vehicle crashes, firearms, falls, sports, and physical violence, such as hitting or striking with an object.

A rapid acceleration and deceleration of the head can force the brain to move back and forth across the inside of the skull. The stress from the rapid movements pulls apart nerve fibers and causes damage to brain tissue.

In order to provide a consistent and safe process for dealing with possible traumatic brain injuries, the UIL has contracted with the Brain Injury Association of America to provide 25,000 Management of Concussion in Sports Palm Cards to the schools and coaches of Texas. These cards will be the protocol that must be followed by every school when dealing with possible head injuries that occur in any practice or game situation for all UIL activities.

These pocket-size concussion cards are designed for sideline evaluation by coaches and/or athletic trainers. Information contained on the card includes a brief explanation on the grades of concussion, management recommendations for the coach and/or trainer, guidelines on when the athlete can return to play and sideline evaluation tests.

Concussions - "Even Mild Concussions can be Deadly"

SOME SIGNS OF CONFUSION/CONCUSSION: Confusion can be defined in many different ways and listed below are some of the signs and symptoms frequently associated with minor head trauma (a.k.a. "ding," "Bell Rung," Dazed). Most categories of impairment appear to be deficits of attention, concentration, information processing speed and memory. We also have suggested some of the means of assessing these signs and symptoms to decide whether the athlete is "clear" to return to action.

1. Thinking deficits: Tests such as the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Task (PASAT), and Trails Making A & B Test have proven to be helpful in identifying post-head-trauma residual problems with brain function.
2. Lack of sustained attention: Difficulty sustaining adequate focus to complete a task or persevere with a coherent stream of thought can be a sign of poor attention. Repeating digits forward and backward, stating the months of the year in reverse order or counting backwards by a certain interval are ways of identifying this lack of concentration ability.
3. Confused mental status: Disorientation to time, date, place, address and phone number may be helpful; however, recent studies suggest that information relating to the game such as opponent, score, quarter, play was injured on and individual assignment on the play are more relevant to identifying deficits after minor head trauma.
4. Amnesia: Retrograde amnesia usually represents a more serious deficit than post-traumatic amnesia.
5. Dazed look or vacant stare.
6. Slurred or incoherent speech.
7. Vomiting and/or nausea.

8. Slow motor and verbal responses.
9. Emotional lability: Reactions that seem out of proportion and inappropriate, as well as combative and/or aggressive behavior can be seen for a period of time after a concussion.
10. Memory deficits (short-term and delayed memory): A common manifestation is the repeated asking of the same questions over and over again. Asking for details of the contest, names of teams in prior contests, remembering three words or objects at 0 and 5 minutes and asking about significant recent news events are ways of evaluating memory status.
11. Poor coordination: A recent study indicated an individual's balance was abnormal for three to five days after a concussion even without other residual signs and symptoms. Tests of strength, coordination and agility, such as finger-to-nose testing and tandem gait observations, can be helpful in analyzing the athlete's state of coordination.
12. Dizziness.
13. Headaches: This is a very important symptom and has been one of the gold standards of clinical symptoms to help determine return to play.
14. Restlessness: Changing position frequently and having trouble resting or "finding a comfortable position" can be manifestations of post-head-trauma difficulties.
15. Neurasthenia and hyperesthesias: Neurasthenia, which is nervous weakness, exhaustion and irritability, and hyperesthesias, excessive sensitivity to various sensory stimuli such as touch, pain, light, sound, etc.

It is very important that these assessments be done both in the resting state, and if the individual appears "clear," to ask the athlete to perform many of them after sufficient exercise such as short sprints, push-ups, sit-ups and knee bends to raise the heart rate. If any abnormal signs return, the athlete should be withheld from participation.

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National Federation of State High School Associations

Cold Illness

HYPOTHERMIA. Hypothermia is a decrease in core body temperature.

1. Mild Hypothermia - shivering, cold sensation, goose bumps, numb hands.
2. Moderate Hypothermia - intense shivering, muscle incoordination, slow and labored movements, mild confusion, difficulty speaking, signs of depression, withdrawn.
3. Severe Hypothermia - shivering stops, exposed skin is bluish and puffy, inability to walk, poor muscle coordination, muscle rigidity, decrease in pulse and respiration rate, unconsciousness.

Management:

- Remove athlete from cold environment.
- Remove wet clothing and replace with dry clothing and/or blankets.
- Refer all moderate cases to the emergency room once safe to transport.
- Treat severe hypothermia as a medical emergency! Wrap the athlete in an insulated blanket and seek emergency medical care immediately.

FROSTBITE. Thermal injury to the skin caused by cold exposure.

1. Frostnip - skin appears white and waxy or gray and mottled; possible numbness and pain.
2. Superficial Frostbite - skin appears white, mottled or gray; feels hard or rubbery but deeper tissue is soft, insensitive to touch.
3. Deep Frostbite - skin is white and has a wooden feel, numbness and anesthesia.

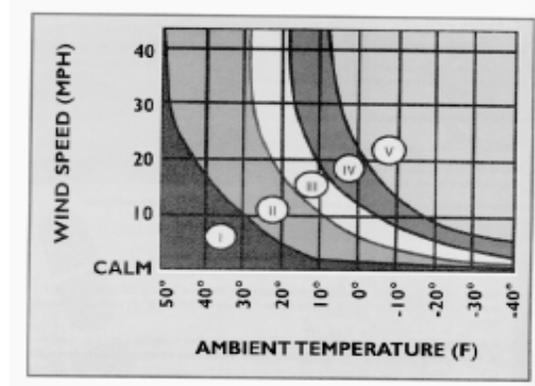
Management:

- Do not rub the area.
- Gently rewarm the area by blowing warm air onto the area, placing the area against a warm body part, or placing the affected area into warm (101° - 108° F) water for several minutes.
- If not absolutely certain that the tissue will stay warm after rewarming, do not rewarm it. Refreezing newly thawed frostbitten tissue can cause extensive tissue damage!
- If a person is also suffering from hypothermia, the first concern is core rewarming.

PREVENTION. The best method of management is prevention.

- Dress in layers.
- Cover the head to prevent excessive heat loss from the head and neck.
- Stay dry by wearing a wicking fabric next to the body and a breathable, water repellent outer layer.
- Stay adequately hydrated.
- Eat regular meals.
- Avoid alcohol, caffeine and nicotine.
- Educate participants, coaches, officials and administrators in recognition of cold-related illnesses.
- Consider cancellation of athletic events if weather conditions warrant.
- If unsure whether an athlete is hypothermic, err on the side of caution and treat accordingly.

Figure 1. Wind Chill Index



Recognition, Management and Prevention of Cold Exposure

SIGNIFICANCE: Although excessive and prolonged exposure to cold may be an infrequent problem in high school athletics, the prevention, recognition and management of cold-related conditions are still an important consideration for coaches, administrators and athletic trainers.

The human body's mechanisms of heat retention are significantly less efficient than our ability to dissipate heat. Epidemiological research suggests that even in otherwise innocuous environmental conditions, hypothermia can occur. During the day, the temperature may be moderate and the sun shining, but as the sun sets and the temperature begins to fall, when coupled with conditions of exhaustion, dehydration and wet clothing associated with physical activity, the risk of cold-related pathology can increase.

Understanding the mechanisms of heat retention and production are essential to the prevention and management of cold-related illnesses and injuries:

- Vasoconstriction - Decreases blood flow to the periphery to prevent loss of body heat.
- Shivering - While involuntary shivering generates heat through increased muscle activity, it may also hinder an athlete's sport performance and ability to perform behavioral tasks to aid in heat retention.
- Activity increase - Increases heat production through a general increase in metabolic activity. Quick bouts of intense activity can generate incredible amounts of heat.
- Behavioral responses - Adjusting the number and type of clothing layers will result in heat regulation by controlling the amount of heat lost by the body.

There are two cold-related pathologies that coaches, administrators and athletes should be aware of: hypothermia and frostbite.

- Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the core body temperature to at least 95 ° F. It occurs when the heat loss is greater than the metabolic and heat production. Hypothermia can be categorized in three stages: mild, moderate and severe, based on core body temperature.
- Frostbite is a thermal injury to the skin, which can result from prolonged exposure to moderate cold or brief exposure to extreme cold. The body areas most prone to frostbite are the hands, feet, nose, ears and cheeks. Frostbite can be classified into three basic categories: frostnip, superficial frostbite and deep frostbite.

Recognition of Cold-Related Issues

There are several factors influencing one's susceptibility or risk of cold related injury or illness. These factors can be additive. Thus, it is essential to appreciate each of these factors, along with the associated signs and symptoms of hypothermia and frostbite. For example, exposure to 30° - 50° temperature under wet and windy conditions can be equivalent to sub-zero temperatures with no wind or moisture.

Risk factors:

- Low air temperature - When cold exposure exceeds or overwhelms the body's ability to compensate for heat loss due to the external environment.
- Wind chill - Figure 1 provides a wind-chill index chart that identifies the risks associated with the interaction of the wind speed and air temperatures.
- Moisture - Wet skin freezes at a higher temperature than dry skin.
- Exposed skin - Heat loss occurs primarily through convection and radiation to the external environment, but may also include evaporation if the skin is moist. This is a concern for those exercising and sweating in cold environments.
- Insulation - The amount of insulation from cold and moisture significantly affects thermoregulation.
- Dehydration - Negatively influences metabolism and thermoregulation.
- Alcohol - Increases peripheral blood flow and heat loss; can also disrupt the shivering mechanism.
- Caffeine - Acts as a diuretic, causing water loss and dehydration
- Tobacco - Acts as a vasoconstrictor; increasing the risk of frostbite.

Recognition:

Coaches, athletes, officials and administrators should also be aware of the continuum of signs and symptoms associated with various classifications of cold-related pathologies: (Curtis, R. Outdoor Action Guide to Hypothermia and Cold Weather Injuries. Outdoor Action Program, Princeton University. www.princeton.edu/~oa/safety/hypocold.shtml, last updated 1995.)

Stage	Core Temperature	Signs and Symptoms
Mild Hypothermia	99° - 97° F	Normal, shivering may begin
	97° - 95° F	Cold sensation, goose bumps, unable to perform complex tasks with hands, shiver can be mild to severe, hands numb.
Moderate Hypothermia	95° - 93° F	Intense shivering, muscle in-coordination becomes apparent, movements slow and labored, stumbling pace, mild confusion, may appear alert.
	93° - 90° F	Violent shivering persist, difficulty speaking, sluggish thinking, amnesia starts to appear, gross muscle movements sluggish, unable to use hands, stumbles frequently, signs of depression, withdrawn.

Severe Hypothermia	90° - 86° F	Shivering stops, exposed skin blue or puffy, muscle coordination very poor, inability to walk, confusion, incoherent/irrational behavior, but may be able to maintain posture and appearance of awareness.
	86° - 82° F	Muscle rigidity, semiconscious, stupor, loss of awareness of others, pulse and respiration rate decrease, possible heart fibrillation.
	82° - 78° F	Unconscious, heart beat and respiration erratic, pulse may not be palpable.
	78° - 75° F	Pulmonary edema, cardiac and respiratory failure, death. Death may occur before this temperature is reached.

Signs and Symptoms of Frostbite

Stage	Signs and Symptoms
Frostnip	Only the outer layer of skin is frozen. Skin appears white and waxy or possibly gray or mottled. It may have sensation or may be numb. May be painful.
Superficial Frostbite	Skin appears white, mottled or gray. It feels hard or rubbery on the surface, but deeper tissue is still soft. Skin is insensitive to touch.
Deep Frostbite	Includes all the layers of the skin. Skin is white and has a "wooden" feel all the way through. There is numbness and possible anesthesia. Can include the muscle and bone.

Management

Hypothermia - The basic principles of rewarming victims of hypothermia are to conserve the heat they have, and replace the heat that they have already lost. The best method to determine the extent of core temperature loss is measurement of rectal temperature. Unfortunately, obtaining a rectal temperature reading on a moderately or severely hypothermic patient can be difficult, and may expose the athlete to further cooling. The following describes the management regimens for hypothermia relative to severity:

- Mild hypothermia - Seek dry shelter; replace wet clothing, insulate whole body and head, avoid sweating, use external warmth (bath, fire) only if core above 95° F, give warm sweet drinks and food.
- Moderate hypothermia - Avoid exercise and external warmth, gently rest, give warm sweet drinks and calories, internal warming via warm moist air, monitor pulse and breathing.
- Severe hypothermia - Medical emergency, give nothing by mouth, wrap in an insulated blanket, avoid rapid rewarming, transfer to hospital immediately.

Frostbite - It is very important to note that refreezing newly thawed frostbitten tissue can cause extensive tissue damage. If it is not absolutely certain that the tissue will stay warm after rewarming, do not rewarm it. Once the tissue is frozen, the major harm has been done. Keeping it frozen for a longer period of time will not cause significant additional damage. The following describes the management of frostbite relative to severity:

- Frostnip - Rewarm the area gently by blowing warm air onto the area or placing it against a warm body part or place in a warm (101° - 108° F) water bath for several minutes. Never rub the area. This can damage the affected tissue by increasing the friction on the ice crystals in the cell, causing tearing of the tissue.
- Superficial frostbite - If a small area is involved, it can be treated the same as indicated for frostnip; if it is a larger area, follow the management for deep frostbite.
- Deep frostbite - Rewarm by removing restrictive clothing and immersing the affected body part in a water bath of 105° - 110° F for 25-40 minutes. Refer deeply frostbitten athletes to the emergency room. Do not rewarm the tissue unless absolutely certain that it will stay warm after rewarming.

Lightning Safety

Lightning may be the most frequently encountered severe storm hazard endangering physically active people each year. Millions of lightning flashes strike the ground annually in the United States, causing nearly 100 deaths and 400 injuries. Three quarters of all lightning casualties occur between May and September, and nearly four fifths occur between 10:00 am and 7:00 pm, which coincides with the hours for most athletic events.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIGHTNING SAFETY

1. Establish a chain of command that identifies who is to make the call to remove individuals from the field.
2. Name a designated weather watcher (A person who actively looks for the signs of threatening weather and notifies the chain of command if severe weather becomes dangerous).
3. Have a means of monitoring local weather forecasts and warnings.
4. Designate a safe shelter for each venue. See examples below.
5. Use the Flash-to-Bang count to determine when to go to safety. By the time the flash-to-bang count approaches thirty seconds all individuals should be already inside a safe structure. See method of determining Flash-to-Bang count below.
6. Once activities have been suspended, wait at least thirty minutes following the last sound of thunder or lightning flash prior to resuming an activity or returning outdoors.
7. Avoid being the highest point in an open field, in contact with, or proximity to the highest point, as well as being on the open water. Do not take shelter under or near trees, flagpoles, or light poles.
8. Assume that lightning safe position (crouched on the ground weight on the balls of the feet, feet together, head lowered, and ears covered) for individuals who feel their hair stand on end, skin tingle, or hear “crackling” noises. Do not lie flat on the ground.
9. Observe the following basic first aid procedures in managing victims of a lightning strike:
 - Activate local EMS
 - Lightning victims do not “carry a charge” and are safe to touch.
 - If necessary, move the victim with care to a safer location.
 - Evaluate airway, breathing, and circulation, and begin CPR if necessary.
 - Evaluate and treat for hypothermia, shock, fractures, and/or burns.
10. All individuals have the right to leave an athletic site in order to seek a safe structure if the person feels in danger of impending lightning activity, without fear of repercussions or penalty from anyone.

DEFINITIONS

Safe Shelter:

1. A safe location is any substantial, frequently inhabited building. The building should have four solid walls (not a dug out), electrical and telephone wiring, as well as plumbing, all of which aid in grounding a structure.
2. The secondary choice for a safer location from the lightning hazard is a fully enclosed vehicle with a metal roof and the windows completely closed. It is important to not touch any part of the metal framework of the vehicle while inside it during ongoing thunderstorms.
3. It is not safe to shower, bathe, or talk on landline phones while inside of a safe shelter during thunderstorms (cell phones are ok).

Flash-to-Bang:

To use the flash-to-bang method, begin counting when sighting a lightning flash. Counting is stopped when the associated bang (thunder) is heard. Divide this count by five to determine the distance to the lightning flash (in miles). For example, a flash-to-bang count of thirty seconds equates to a distance of six miles. Lightning has struck from as far away as 10 miles from the storm center.

Postpone or suspend activity if a thunderstorm appears imminent before or during an activity or contest (irrespective of whether lightning is seen or thunder heard) until the hazard has passed. Signs of imminent thunderstorm activity are darkening clouds, high winds, and thunder or lightning activity.

~ BOOSTER CLUB REGULATIONS ~

The Role of Competition

Participation teaches that it is a privilege and an honor to represent one's school. Students learn to win without boasting and to lose without bitterness.

Self-motivation and intellectual curiosity are essential to the best academic participants. Artistic commitment and a desire to excel are traits found in music participants. Physical training and good health habits are essential to the best athletes. Interscholastic competition is a fine way to encourage youngsters to enrich their education and expand their horizons.

Leadership and citizenship experiences through interschool activities help prepare students for a useful and wholesome life. Plus, competition is fun!

Superintendent Responsible for UIL Activities

UIL rules are made by the member schools and include penalties to schools, school district personnel, and student participants. The superintendent is solely responsible for the entire UIL program. All school activities, organizations, events, and personnel are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent. It is imperative that booster clubs recognize this authority and work within a framework prescribed by the school administration.

Role of Booster Clubs

Booster clubs are formed by school patrons to help enrich the school's participation in extracurricular activities. It is a violation of the UIL athletic amateur rule for booster club funds to be used for non-school purposes. The fund-raising role of booster clubs is particularly crucial in today's economic climate. The majority of activities supported by booster clubs are related to UIL activities. Since UIL rules regulate what UIL participants, sponsors, and coaches may and may not accept, it is important that booster clubs are aware of these rules.

Relationship with the School

- The superintendent or a designee has approval authority over booster clubs and should be invited to all meetings.
- Booster clubs do not have authority to direct the duties of a school district employee. The schedule of contests, rules for participation, method of earning letters, and all other criteria dealing with interschool programs are under the jurisdiction of the local school administration.
- All meetings should be open to the public.
- Minutes should be taken at each meeting and kept on file at the school.
- School administration should keep booster clubs informed concerning all school activities.

Expenditure of Funds

- Booster club funds shall not be used to support athletic camps, clinics, private instruction, or any activity outside of the school.
- Booster groups or individuals may donate money or merchandise to the school with prior approval of the administration. These kinds of donations are often made to cover the cost of commercial transportation and to cover costs for meals scheduled away from campus. It would be a violation for booster groups or individuals to pay for such costs directly.
- To avoid violation of the UIL athletic amateur rule, money given to a school cannot be earmarked for any particular expense. Booster clubs may make recommendations, but cash or other valuable consideration must be given to the school to use at its discretion.

- Coaches and directors of UIL academics, athletics and fine arts may not accept a petty cash fund or a miscellaneous discretionary fund. All funds must be given to the school administrator and spent at the discretion of the school, with the approval of the school board.
- Coaches and directors of UIL academics, athletics and fine arts may not accept more than \$500 in money, product, or service from any source in recognition of or appreciation for coaching, directing or sponsoring UIL activities. The \$500 limit is cumulative for a calendar year and is not specific to any one particular gift. The district may pay a stipend (fixed at the beginning of the year) as part of the annual employment contract.
- Booster clubs cannot give anything to students, including awards. Check with school administrators before giving anything to a student, school sponsor or coach. Schools must give prior approval for any banquet or get-together given for students.
- Individuals should be informed of the seriousness of violating the athletic amateur rule. The penalty to a student athlete is forfeiture of varsity athletic eligibility in the sport in which the violation occurred for one calendar year from the date of the violation. Student athletes are prohibited from accepting valuable consideration for participation in school athletics (anything that is not given or offered to the entire student body on the same basis that it is given or offered to an athlete). Valuable consideration is defined as tangible or intangible property or service, including anything that is useable, wearable, salable or consumable. Saleable food items or trinkets given to athletes by students, cheerleaders, drill team members, little /big sisters, school boosters, parents of other students, teachers, or others violate this rule.
- Homemade "spirit signs" made from paper and normal supplies a student purchases for school use may be placed on students' lockers or in their yards. Trinkets and food items cannot be attached. Yard signs made of commercial quality wood, plastic, etc., must be purchased or made by the individual player's parents or returned after the season.
- For purposes of competing in an athletic contest the school may provide meals in association with contests held away from the home school. If the school does not pay for meals, then individual parents need to purchase their own child's food. Parents may purchase anything they wish for their own child, but may not provide food or other items of valuable consideration for their child's teammates..
- Parties for athletes are governed by the following State Executive Committee interpretation of Section 441:

VALUABLE CONSIDERATION SCHOOL TEAMS AND ATHLETES MAY ACCEPT:

1. Pre-Season. School athletic teams may be given no more than one pre-season meal, per sport, per school year, such as a fish fry, ice cream supper, etc., provided it is approved by the school and given by a non-profit organization (usually the booster club) before the team plays in its first contest. It may be given after a scrimmage.
2. Post-Season. School athletic teams are limited to no more than one post-season meal or banquet per sport, per school year, and it must be given by a non-profit organization and approved by the school. Banquet favors or gifts are considered valuable consideration and are a violation if they are given to a student athlete at any time.
3. Other. At any time school athletic teams and athletes may be invited to and may attend functions where free admission is offered, or where refreshments and /or meals are served, provided all students from that high school are invited to attend for the same fee and on the same basis as the athletes or the athletic team. Athletes or athletic teams may be recognized at these functions, but may not accept anything that is not given to all other students.

VALUABLE CONSIDERATION SCHOOL TEAMS AND ATHLETES CANNOT ACCEPT: Parties provided by parents or other students strictly for an athletic team, or anything that is not given, or offered, to the entire student body on the same basis that it is given to or offered to an athlete.

Local school district superintendents have the discretion to allow student athletes to accept, from their fellow students, small 'goodie bags' that contain candy, cookies or other items that have no intrinsic value and are not considered valuable consideration.

Gatherings of school athletes at parents' or patrons' homes require each athlete to contribute equally to any food or refreshment. The burden of proof will be on the athletes if these occasions are questioned. Certainly, no sports instruction or practice is permitted during these gatherings.

Fund Raising

- Funds are to be used to support school activities. To provide such funding for non-school activities would violate UIL rules and the public trust through which funds are earned.
- Fund raising projects are subject to state law. Non-profit status may be obtained from the IRS.
- Community-wide sales campaigns should be coordinated through the school administration to minimize simultaneous sales campaigns.
- Sales campaigns should be planned carefully to insure that the projects provide dollar value for items sold, and that most of the money raised stays at home; otherwise donations are often more rewarding than letting the major part of the money go to outside promoters.
- **The UIL reserves the right to sell game and tournament programs and merchandise at all UIL state championship events. Booster Clubs are not allowed to sell programs or merchandise at these events.**

Fund raising activities should support the educational goals of the school and should not exploit students. Activities and projects should be investigated carefully before committing the school's support.

Written Policies

Booster clubs should develop and annually review policies to cover the following areas:

- How to plan and publicize meetings.
- Methods of financing the club; compliance with tax laws; administering funds; method of bookkeeping.
- Election of officers.
- Taking, distributing and filing minutes.
- Effective communication — press releases, etc.
- Proper interaction with fine arts directors and academic and athletic coaches through the lines of authority as established by the school board.
- Sportsmanship code governing behavior of booster club members and fans at contests, treatment of officials, guests, judges, etc.
- Plans to support the school regardless of success in competition, keeping the educational goals of competition at the forefront of all policies.

What Parents and Fans Can Do

Help the school conduct fair and equitable competition: adhere to rules, uphold the law, and respect authority.

Remember that officials are human and make mistakes, and respect their decisions.

Delegate authority to the school, then back up the decisions made by the school.

Set standards by which you expect children to conduct themselves, and live by those standards yourself.

Be aware of capabilities and limitations of young people; don't have unrealistic expectations.

Let your children live their own lives — not relive your life.

Be involved in areas in which your own child is not involved, thus contributing to school unity and spirit.

Show respect to the opponents of your children.

Praise — don't criticize — all youngsters.

Be attentive to the needs of students.

Help your children and their friends develop integrity through the intensity of competitive activity.

Remember — The classroom comes first!

~ REGULAR SEASON REGULATIONS ~

~ GENERAL INFORMATION ~

Registration

A school should have registered for UIL baseball by January 15 the preceding year. The district executive committee may by majority vote accept a school after that date.

A school which does not participate in baseball after registering may be suspended in this activity for a period of one year, unless sufficient justification is shown for not entering a team. Conference and district assignments are included with this manual.

District Chair lists can be found on the UIL web site at www.uil.utexas.edu.

Districts should not schedule a game on the last playing date of the regular season or the last two playing dates if the district is in a zone situation — to allow for a game(s) to break a tie.

Eligibility Blanks

Prior to the first varsity contest, head coaches must complete the eligibility form found on the UIL website. This form is for varsity athletes only. Send one copy to your district chairman, and retain one copy in the school file. Copies of the same eligibility blank or additions to the original eligibility blank should be used to report new varsity players. To save paperwork, athletes who will become eligible at a later date, due to grades or other rules, may be reported on the original eligibility blank and asterisked (*) to indicate pending eligibility on a certain date.

National Federation High School Bat Standard

The bat which may be a wood or non-wood product shall be a smooth cylinder implement with a knob that is permanently and securely fastened. All non-wood bats shall meet the Ball Exit Speed Ratio (BESR) performance standard, and such bats shall be labeled with a silk screen or other permanent certification mark. There shall be no devices, attachments or wrappings that cause the handle to become flush with the knob. Molded grips are illegal. Only bats may be used in loosening up (including weighted bats for this purpose) at any location. Only bats and devices designed to remain part of the bat, such as weighted bats, batting donuts, and wind-resistant devices are legal at any location. A non-wood bat must have a safety grip of cork, tape, or composition material. The grip must extend a minimum of 10 inches, but not more than 18 inches, from the handle end of the bat. Slippery tape or similar material shall be prohibited. A wood bat may be roughened or wound with tape not more than 18 inches from the handle end of the bat. No foreign substance may be added to the surface of the bat beyond 18 inches from the end of the handle. No foreign substance may be inserted into the bat. NOTE: Effective January 1, 2006 no BESR label, sticker or decal will be permitted on any non-wood bat.

NOCSAE Standard for Catcher's Headgear

The NOCSAE standard for a catcher's headgear is in effect. The NOCSAE standard for a catcher's helmet and mast only applies to products where the helmet and face guard (mask) are attached together by some means, either permanent means or something as simple as Velcro. It is not possible for a catcher's face guard (mask) or a catcher's helmet to be NOCSAE tested and certified as individual units. If however these individual units are used together in a combination intended by the manufacturer(s), they have to be tested together to the NOCSAE standard in that combination in order to be legal. Remember the face guard (mask) portion must attach to the helmet, and only the helmets will have the NOCSAE stamp. This means that it will be virtually impossible for umpires on the field to determine if different manufactured components have been tested and certified together.

If the umpires have any doubt regarding the legality of any combination, then the umpires shall require the head coach to provide written documentation verifying the legality of that combination in question. The written verification shall include a statement indicating that the individually manufactured components of the combination have been tested and certified together as called for in the standard. Any helmet and mask combination that has been manufactured together as a single unit (hockey style helmets) and has been certified to meet the NOCSAE standard will have their stamp on it. Umpires can then tell if it is a legal helmet by the identifying stamp. The stamp is depicted in the NFHS Baseball Rules Book and the NFHS Web site.

Practice Balls

Each team is responsible for its own practice balls for warmups in batting and infield practice.

Coaching Boxes

Student players and coaches in uniform may occupy the coaching boxes.

Pitching Limitation

A pitcher may pitch one game each day in an unlimited number of innings. If he pitches in more than one game during a day, he will be limited to a total of ten innings each day. It is strongly recommended that a player who has pitched a full game the previous day not be used as a pitcher the following day.

Pregame Warmup

It is recommended that batting practice be eliminated and that each team be given 10 minutes for infield and outfield workouts prior to each game.

Head Protectors

All players must wear head protectors when batting and when on the basepaths.

Resolving Ties in Won-Loss Percentage

Districts should outline procedures (before the season begins) for determining playoff representatives in their district. Definite procedures should be outlined (in writing) to provide orderly facilitation for teams tied in win-loss percentage. Especially remember to outline a procedure to be used when three teams are tied for second and third place.

Postponement

District varsity baseball games postponed by weather or public disaster (not including illness) shall be rescheduled on the next date, other than Sunday, on which another district game is not scheduled. In the event weather or public disaster forces the makeup game to be rescheduled it shall be rescheduled on the next date as described earlier. These makeup games may be played as an exception to the school week limitation. District varsity games that are postponed by weather or public disaster, and not played on the next available date, shall be rescheduled and played on a date determined by the district executive committee.

Game Called Prior to Five Innings Being Completed

In district and nondistrict games if a game is called before completion of the number of innings and conditions as specified in Article 4 of the National Federation Baseball Rule Book, the umpire shall declare the contest "no game." Unless otherwise specified by district minutes prior to the season, the game will be replayed from the start.

Tie Games

National Federation Baseball Rule 4, Section 3, Article 1, Note 1: A regulation called game where a winner cannot be determined shall be counted as 1/2 game won and 1/2 game lost for each team and the game shall not be replayed, unless district minutes specify otherwise prior to the season.

Suspended Games in Playoffs

National Federation Baseball Rule 4, Section 3, Article 1, Note 2: In playoff games past the district level, any suspended game shall be continued from the point of suspension at a later time.

Scheduling on Nights Prior to Exams

The UIL requires the consent of both schools if scheduling contests on nights prior to final exams.

Scheduling on Sunday

Schools may not play or practice on Sunday. Do not begin a game that cannot be completed before midnight Saturday. Do not start an inning that cannot be finished before midnight Saturday.

Coach Ejection Penalty

See Section 1208 (j), in the Constitution and Contest Rules for automatic penalty for any coach ejected from a game.

Designated School Administrator

1. For varsity baseball games the school designee shall meet the officials when they arrive at the field.
 - a. Introduce himself/herself.
 - b. Indicate where he/she will be sitting.
2. If officials are not contacted by the designee by ten minutes prior to the beginning of a game, the umpire will seek a designee from the home head coach.
3. If a designated administrator is not present, the officials shall notify the UIL in writing the next working day and so inform.
4. The designee shall briefly meet with the umpires after the game to discuss the game and any problems during the game dealing with ejections of players, coaches or fans, or any misconduct that either school should be made aware. The designee shall also offer to provide an escort to walk with the umpires to their respective vehicles.
5. The designee is responsible to inform the administration of both schools by phone the next school day of unsportsmanlike behavior of fans, players, coaches, and any unprofessional behavior on the part of officials. Written reports are to be sent to the superintendents and principals of each school as soon as possible.
6. The home school is responsible for security. In playoff games, both schools are responsible.
7. Each school is responsible for the behavior of its fans, players and employees.
8. In playoff games both schools shall have a designated school administrator.

Adult Supervision

A coach or adult supervisor must always accompany students. A student shall not represent his or her school at any time in connection with interscholastic competition unless accompanied by a coach or another appointed member of the school faculty. **Exception:** A nonschool person may serve as the adult supervisor of students when appointed by the administrator in areas where no coaching/directing takes place. These individuals may provide the transportation to and from the activity and be responsible for the supervision of participants.

Schedules

Athletic schedules will not be considered official until approved by the superintendent of the member school district.

Crowd Management and Game Security

In our complex and open society there are numerous problems which hinder the public school administrator. Crowd management and game security are two problems which have haunted even the most conscientious administration. This area goes beyond the spectator who is intoxicated in the stands or those who insist on running onto the field at the end of the game. Schools in some states have been forced to abandon night games, while others in some states must seek a neutral site with little or no publicity surrounding the event to prevent added disturbances. Fortunately, this has not been a great problem for athletics in Texas. However, disturbances can occur at even the smallest of schools during a game which has no bearing on the district championship. Each school system should develop a master plan for management of crowds.

Administrative duties for controlling crowds involves a well thought out plan of action. Actions prescribed should be endorsed by the school board as policy for the district, prior to each school year. Plans may then be viewed for comparison with other school systems. Naturally, each system will include variations to fit their own unique situation.

The UIL views this as a positive way to defend against possible trouble at athletic events. School personnel are more apt to act with confidence, knowing where they stand when written policy is in place. Schools that have operated without a crowd management and/or game security policy may see this as an opportunity to add consistency while upgrading their procedures, not to mention serving as a guide for legal implications. It is better to operate somewhat anonymously and behind the scenes so that fans may enjoy their favorite events than to spend little time in planning and be faced with an unchecked security problem.

Administrative Responsibility

The school district superintendent and/or their designee is responsible for enacting and enforcing a crowd management policy for contests sponsored by his/her district. Likewise, all phases of interscholastic competition are under the careful supervision of the superintendent.

Guidelines. (These basic guidelines may be supplemented by local schools.)

1. A crowd control policy for season athletic contests shall be endorsed by the school board and should be kept on file with the district executive chairman and in possession of those in the individual school directly responsible.
2. No interscholastic contest may be arranged without the knowledge and sanction of the superintendent or his/her designee.
3. A game administrator or manager (usually the athletic director or principal) shall be in charge of the various administrative duties not associated with the contest at all home games. This person shall be on duty during the actual playing of the contest.
4. In all cases where students are competing against those of another school there must be an authorized faculty representative on the premises. In team sport contests such as basketball, football, soccer, softball, and volleyball, the superintendent and/or a designated game administrator shall be present at all home games and should be present at games away from home when large numbers of students and fans are attending the game.

5. Students, participants and staff members representing member schools in interscholastic competition are expected to conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner. Failure to do so may be in violation of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules and subject the school, students and sponsors to penalty.
6. The member school superintendent is responsible for initiating appropriate disciplinary measures against those guilty of violations of the State Education Code.
7. It shall be the responsibility of the host administration to insure the safety of the meet officials.

SAFETY

Our baseline responsibility is to assure that every person who comes to school or to a school event is ensured the opportunity of returning home safely that day or night. The following suggestions are not complex, but hopefully will stand the test of time.

1. Principals and athletic directors should meet with the police and fire chiefs, emergency medical service head, and school superintendent. At this meeting establish roles of responsibility. For example, whose decision it is to evacuate a school or athletic site? Also discuss all of the other issues (e.g. lightning, power outage, bomb threats, weapons) that are concerns of the respective participants in this meeting. It would be good if written protocols resulted.
2. Form a School Safety Committee which should be representative of students, custodians (who may know your facility better than anyone else), staff, administration, parents, and the community. All of these constituents are stakeholders who should share in responsibility for safety.
3. Consider safety to be a "team" effort. Inform your students and other constituencies that you want them to keep their eyes open, and to report anything they see or hear that may be troubling. "Intelligence" is important and can be reasonably easy to acquire through such a network.
4. Every student should have an advocate member of the school staff. Too often children are without a good adult role model. A staff member, making it a point to check on each student once a week, may be enough to keep the student connected, or to detect a potentially significant personality change.
5. Recognize that you are surrounded by trained observers. Educators, like police, are accustomed to observing individuals, groups, and crowds. Anyone or anything that does not "look right", probably isn't. Station trained observers at the entrance to athletic events. Assign staff in fan sections, have the police detail deployed to observe fan behavior, and place administrators at vantage points where spectators and observers can be viewed.
6. Cell phones can be critical during an emergency when phone lines are cut; incoming phone traffic precludes making calls, etc.
7. Don't believe "it can't happen here." The profiles of perpetrators of recent school tragedies are suburban, affluent young people who spend time on computers or who may have access through family to guns.
8. Continue to work to keep high school athletic programs within the perspective of their educational mission. Do not place athletes on a pedestal. Honor equally achievements of all your students (e.g. academics, community service, drama, National Honor Society).
9. A communication system (e.g. walkie-talkies) is important among school personnel, fire, police, EMS, etc.
10. Remain calm, and use the PA system to deliver pre-developed messages/instructions.

Videotaping/Filming

Non-Conference and District Contests

- 1) Videotaping/Filming by Schools.
 - **It is a violation to film or videotape a non-conference or district athletic contest in which your school or team is not competing unless prior consent of the two schools involved has been obtained.**
 - A school does not have to obtain permission to film or tape a NON-CONFERENCE OR DISTRICT contest in which it is competing. However, the film or videotape shall not be utilized until after the contest has been completed.
 - Films and videotapes become the property of the school doing the filming unless by district rule or by consent of the schools involved in the contest.
- 2) Videotaping/Filming by Individuals. Any individual (other than the officially designated school camera) taping or filming must have prior permission from the schools involved in the contest and may not obstruct the view of other spectators of the contest.
- 3) Commercial Uses. Use of the films or tapes for commercial purposes must be approved by all schools involved in the contest.

~ Officials ~

Advance Agreement

All officials must be satisfactory to both parties and agreed upon in advance. Beginning a game with an official constitutes agreement.

TASO or UIL Officials

Member schools shall use, unless mutually decided otherwise, registered TASO or UIL officials in all varsity contests. If schools do not use TASO or UIL officials, the form found in Appendixes must be copied and returned to the UIL office within a recommended seven days stating the reasons non TASO or UIL officials were used.

Contacting TASO or UIL Chapters

A list of TASO or UIL chapter presidents and assigning secretaries is available on the TASO website at www.taso.org or UIL website at uil.utexas.edu.

Neutral Officials

In all contests, schools should attempt to secure neutral officials.

Host Responsibility

The responsibility to obtain satisfactory officials is upon the host school which must provide the names of officials to the visiting school at least 14 days prior to the contest.

Notification

When officials names are received by the visiting school, the visiting school shall immediately notify the host school if officials are not satisfactory. Failure of the visiting school to solicit names of officials from the home school within four days of the contest constitutes agreement.

Failure to Show

If agreed upon officials fail to show, the visiting school shall not be in violation by refusing to play. However, earnest effort should be expended to find officials so that the contest may be played without additional travel expenses for team and fans. A host school does not have to forfeit the contest unless the district executive committee rules that the host school has been negligent in contracting and securing approved officials.

Scratches

When officials who have been previously agreed upon by both teams are scratched, the school scratching the officials shall pay them the fee they would have received had they worked the game minus any travel expenses. The school scratching the officials must also pay additional travel costs in obtaining new officials. If scratched officials obtain another game, they do not have to be paid

- 1) After a school has accepted an official, and then scratches the official prior to a contest, the scratching must be in writing and approved by the athletic director in multiple-high school districts, and the principal and/or superintendent in single-member districts. A copy of the letter must be mailed/faxed to the other school and the official's chapter. Note: Officials cannot be scratched the day of the game except by mutual consent of both schools.
- 2) The League discourages indiscriminate scratching of entire chapters except in cases when potential problems could result with fans and/or school employees.
- 3) Officiating chapters should be fair in their game assignments, offering smaller schools the opportunity to use higher level officials when possible.
- 4) When officials do not show, or when the previously-agreed-on officials do not show, and the game has to be rescheduled, the chapter should be responsible for the rescheduled game fee. Note: Unless it is determined by the school that an emergency arose beyond the control of the officials. The penalty for failure to provide officials is forfeiture of the game or match. The district executive committee shall determine whether or not forfeiture is applicable.

Fee Schedule

Gross Gate Receipts	1 Game	2 Games
Up to \$150	\$45	\$75
\$150 to \$300	\$50	\$80
\$300 to \$500	\$55	\$85
\$500 to \$700	\$60	\$90
\$700 to \$1,000	\$65	\$95
\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$75	\$105
\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$80	\$115
Each additional \$1,000	\$20	

There is no fee set by the UIL office for pool play or round robin tournaments (see guidelines listed below). For sub-varsity sports, tournaments, and other arrangements not listed above, fees may not exceed listed fees for respective varsity sports.

Scrimmages. TASO or UIL chapters shall be paid for scrimmages using the following fee schedule:

Baseball	50.00
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A scrimmage fee will be assessed per field or gymnasium regardless of the number of participating schools. The school hosting the scrimmage is responsible for payment of scrimmage fees to the chapter.

Example: School A is hosting a volleyball/basketball scrimmage utilizing 1 gymnasium with 4 participating teams, lasting 3 hours or less. School A is responsible for a \$50 scrimmage fee to the chapter providing officials for that scrimmage.

Example: School A is hosting a football scrimmage utilizing 1 field with 4 participating teams, lasting 3 hours or less. School A is responsible for a \$100 scrimmage fee to the chapter providing officials for that scrimmage.

On the same day at the same time, school A also has JV teams participating in a scrimmage in an adjacent gym (not the same gym as the varsity) with 4 participating teams, lasting 3 hours or less. School A is responsible for a scrimmage fee in that gym in addition to the fee charged for the varsity scrimmage in a different gym.

Example: School A is hosting a baseball/softball/soccer scrimmage utilizing 1 field with 4 participating teams, lasting 3 hours or less. School A is responsible for a \$50 scrimmage fee to the chapter providing officials for that scrimmage.

On the same day at the same time, school A also has JV teams participating in a scrimmage on an adjacent field (not the same field as the varsity) with 4 participating teams, lasting 3 hours or less. School A is responsible for a scrimmage fee on that field in addition to the fee charged for the varsity scrimmage on a different field.

Example: School A is hosting a volleyball/basketball/baseball/softball/soccer scrimmage utilizing 1 gymnasium/field with 4 participating teams, lasting 4 hours. School A is responsible for a \$75 scrimmage fee (\$50 for the first 3 hours and an additional \$25 each hour after that) to the chapter providing officials for that scrimmage.

NOTE: After three hours, each additional hour is \$25. The fees paid are regardless of the level of competition. The fee will be paid to the local chapter and not to the individual officials, to be used in place of assignment or service fees. A portion of these fees should be used for education, retention and recruitment of officials.

Chapters that agree to provide officials and charge for scrimmages are under obligation to provide officials for the school for the entire season, grades 7-12.

A chapter that requests a service/assignor fee from schools will not be a chapter in good standing with TASO or UIL and thus will not be eligible for UIL post-season assignments.

Sub-varsity/Varsity Gate Receipts Combined. When sub-varsity games/matches are played prior to varsity games/matches at the same site with the gate receipts combined, the game/match fees plus mileage paid to the sub-varsity officials may be deducted from the gross gate receipts prior to calculating the varsity officials' game fees.

Other sub-varsity sports and tournaments may not exceed listed fees for respective varsity sports. In game arrangements not listed above, schools and officials shall agree on a fee not to exceed listed fees for varsity sports.

Tournament Fees. Officials may receive fees based on:

- 1) session or game receipts;
- 2) average session or game receipts from the entire tournament; or
- 3) average session or game receipts from the previous year's tournament.
- 4) travel and other expenses must have prior approval by the school.

Mileage Reimbursement

- a. Officials shall be paid mileage, one car, round trip from the official's home to the site of the game.
- b. Officials shall be paid the state mileage reimbursement rate in effect on September 1 of the current school year.
- c. Each additional official shall receive a \$10 rider fee. By prior consent of the school, a second car could be paid a mileage fee.
- d. Schools shall not pay a mileage fee to more than two cars.
- e. By prior agreement between officials and school authorities, airfare may be substituted for automobile mileage fee.

Other Allowable Expenses.

- a. Meals. Schools shall not pay for any meals for officials unless the distance traveled round trip from the official's home to the game site is greater than 200 miles. If meals are paid, the amount shall be paid according to the per diem policy for that school district
- b. Lodging. By agreement by the officials and schools, schools may pay lodging.
- c. Ground Transportation. If prior agreement exists, schools may pay taxi fare, etc., for officials.
- d. Limitation. No other items shall be included in payment of officials.
- e. Fee Approval. Fees are to be paid by the host school or by the game management as approved by the school.
- f. Prompt Payment. Fees should be paid promptly. **Schools that do not pay within 45 days of the contest are subject to the range of penalties listed in Section 29 of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules.**
- g. Exceeding Fees. If a member school exceeds or pays less than the fee schedule for a contest, the district executive committee shall meet as soon as possible to decide if an emergency warranted the excess fee(s). If the school in question proves an emergency caused the fee violation, the district executive committee does not have to assess a penalty.

Limitation

No other items shall be included in payment of officials.

Fee Approval

Fees are to be paid by the host school or by the game management as approved by the school.

Prompt Payment

Fees should be paid promptly. Schools that do not pay within 45 days of the contest are subject to the range of penalties listed in Section 29 in the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules.

Fee Violations

If a member school violates the fee schedule, the district executive committee shall meet as soon as possible to decide if an emergency warranted the violation. If the school in question proves an emergency caused its violation, the district executive committee does not have to assess a penalty.

Protection and Courtesy to Game Officials.

All schools, when they join the League and are assigned to a district, accept the respective athletic plans. The code states in part--To accept decisions of officials without protest; to see that officials are extended protection and courtesy, by players, school personnel and laymen; to treat your opponents as your guests, and to put clean play and good sportsmanship above victory at any cost.

The State Executive Committee has assessed more penalties to coaches and players for abuse of game officials than for any other one rule violation. There can be no athletic activities without officials. Unless they are protected, the educational benefits of athletics could be denied to high school pupils. Officials must be mutually agreed upon in advance. If no prior agreement is reached, beginning the game constitutes agreement. It is strongly recommended that:

1. Police protection be furnished at all football games. The officers should meet the game officials and escort them to dressing facilities, before and after the game. Officers should be situated on the field so that they can protect the officials.

2. Each member school should construct a fence around the playing field to restrain fans from moving onto the field. In many cases where officials are abused, there has not been an adequate fence or barrier around the field.
3. The public address system should be used prior to each game to explain to the fans the meaning of the football code and that the officials are guests of both teams and should be so treated. Pre-game announcements along with the playing of the National Anthem are also recommended to help create a proper atmosphere.

It is the responsibility of the coach to set the example of proper conduct toward officials. The coach, through his actions, generally sets off the "spark" which results in misconduct of lay people toward the officials. The coach sets the proper example in conduct, to students and to the fans. The coach as a member of the school faculty is evaluated very critically by the League, in any case of mistreatment of officials.

For all varsity athletic contests, a designated administrator is to be appointed to act as a security and hospitality aide for officials. Officials chapters should be notified prior to the season or game as to procedures for items such as parking, dressing rooms, security, and method of payment.

If an attack should occur on a game official, the school administration and the school board should take immediate steps to see that the person making the attack on the official or officials is identified and reported to local authorities. Token punishments will not carry much weight.

Schools must take proper precautions to see that all game officials are protected and extended courtesy. In case of any misconduct by a fan, player or a coach schools should identify this person and report them to local authorities. Proper preparation can prevent most misconduct relative to officials.

NOTE: If extreme verbal abuse is directed toward an official or if an official is struck, pushed, bumped, or handled in any way, there shall be a penalty assessed by the State Executive Committee. This penalty will be either: 1) public reprimand; 2) disqualification; 3) suspension from coaching for up to three years. **THINK BEFORE YOU LOSE YOUR TEMPER!**

School Administrator Liaison Program.

UIL school administrators shall serve on the Texas Association of Sports Officials local Board of Directors (ex officio) in a role as a school administrator liaison. The local TASO or UIL chapter should contact and invite one or more (depending on number of schools and varying size of schools) administrators (superintendent, principal, athletic director or head coach) to attend the local TASO or UIL Board of Directors meetings. These individuals will be helpful in providing input from the viewpoint of the school. The administrators responsibility is to report back to other area administrators relative to officials local problems, fees, payment procedures, and other pertinent policies. Although these individuals will not substitute for other necessary contacts with local schools, it is hoped the communication gap will narrow as a result of these efforts.

Assignment Of Officials Out Of The League Office

1. TASO or UIL Officials. Member schools shall use registered TASO or UIL officials in all varsity contests.
2. Neutral Officials. In all contests, schools should always attempt to secure neutral officials who have no affiliation with either school.
3. The two schools have the right to "scratch" any officials they wish. However, the League office urges the use of discretion in scratching entire chapters or areas.
4. After the schools have indicated officials and/or chapters they do not want, the League office then contacts a chapter not scratched and requests officials. Available officials, size of chapter, travel distance, ratings of officials in the chapters and requests for ethnic breakdown of officials will be considered. **Schools are not permitted to talk with representatives of the chapter once they have agreed for the League to assign officials.**

5. Once the officials have been assigned out of the League office, the schools must pay the assigned officials if they are not used, unless:
 - a. The League office makes a mistake by contacting a chapter which the schools have indicated they do not want.
 - b. Communication problems between the school which contacted the League and the opponent results in officials being assigned from a chapter which one school had scratched.
6. The UIL recommends that officials or chapters not acceptable be written down at the meeting, reviewed by each school to see if the list is complete and accurate, and signed by school authorities from both schools. This should be a part of the contract procedure and a copy retained by each school.
7. Once a game has begun there shall be no protest based on the selection of game officials. Beginning a contest constitutes agreement.
8. Payment of officials (for all games other than tournament games) shall be according to the Athletic Plans in the Constitution and Contest Rules. "Maximum fees" are for varsity contests. Junior varsity or junior high fees are usually substantially less.

School Host

It is recommended that the principal or superintendent of the school appoint a school representative as the officials' host for each home contest.

The secretary of the assigning TASO or UIL chapter will be notified of this appointment. This notification will include the following:

- 1) Name and telephone number(s) of the officials' host.
- 2) Exact location at the contest site where the officials are to report.
- 3) Location of officials' parking area.
- 4) Location of officials' dressing room, if available, or statement that dressing and/or shower facilities are not available.
- 5) Telephone number at the school to be used in case of emergency, such as late arrival of officials, change in officials, etc.

The head official will notify the school's host at least 24 hours prior to the contest of:

- 1) Arrival time at the game site.
- 2) Parking requirements.
- 3) Scheduled time of officials' pre-game/match conference.

School host will:

- 1) Prior to meeting the officials, arrange for adequate parking, dressing and pre-game/match meeting facilities when available.
- 2) Arrange for prompt payment of the officials, **in the officials' dressing room**, if appropriate.
- 3) Arrange for adequate security for the officials during their stay.
- 4) Meet the officials on their arrival, stay with them, when appropriate, until they leave the contest site.
- 5) Escort the officials to and from dressing/meeting place and to and from the court/field.
- 6) Insure that security personnel are performing their assigned duties prior to, during and after the contest.
- 7) Provide officials with administrative information, such as, but not limited to: a) pre-game/match activities; b) anticipated administrative problem areas.

School Host to Chapters

It is recommended that officials' chapters appoint a host school coach, athletic director or administrator from their area to serve as a non-voting member of the Board of Directors of each chapter.

School Trip Expenses and Supplies

Schools can pay the expenses of athletes or teams on trips away from home as representatives of the school for contests. Supplies and services furnished during a game or a practice period (related only to that practice period or game) may be provided.

Non-UIL Competition

A high school team can play a church or private school and be defeated without jeopardizing its opportunity for a district championship. If a public school which has not accepted the UIL Baseball Plan defeats a UIL member, the member shall be eliminated from the district, regional or state race.

Non-District Games

Non-district games may be played after district games have been played.

~ QUESTIONS COMMON TO BASEBALL COACHES ~

1. May rules be waived:
Answer: The only rules which may be waived are the residence rule and the four-year rule. The Waiver Officer at the UIL may waive the residence rule or four year rule if the circumstances that caused the student to be ineligible were caused by involuntary and/or unavoidable action such that the student could not reasonably be expected to comply with the rules. Copies of materials (except confidential materials) must be sent to the District Executive Committee chairman and the Waiver Officer.
2. Do seniors have any exceptions to UIL rules?
Answer: No.
3. Is a student, eligible who moves from School A to School B without his parents?
Answer: No. A student's eligibility is determined by the residence of his parents. If the parents do not make the corresponding move into the new school district or attendance zone the student will not be eligible for varsity athletics for one calendar year, unless a parent resident waiver is approved by the UIL Waiver Officer.
4. Does a student automatically become ineligible when his parents move out of the school district?
Answer: No. An individual is eligible even though the parents do not live in the school district, if that individual: 1) has been continuously enrolled in and regularly attending the school for at least the previous year; 2) did not receive any inducement; 3) is in compliance with written transfer and admission policies of the local school district; and 4) is paying his own way (at the going rate within that community) if he is not living with relatives; providing his own transportation if he is living outside the attendance zone.
5. When students move to a new school with their parents, when do they become eligible?
Answer: A student becomes eligible immediately, provided the previous athletic participation form (PAPF) is satisfactorily completed and students enter school prior to the sixth class day of the current school year. The "15-day rule" (see Section 400(c) applies to all students entering school after the sixth class day of the current school year.
6. Do all students, who change schools, need a Previous Athletic Participation Form (PAPF)?
Answer: No. Any new student in grades 9-12 who represented a school in any nonvarsity or varsity athletic event, practice or contest, in grades 8-12 needs the "PAPF" form completed if they will participate at the varsity level in any sport for the new school.
7. What happens when a game official is mistreated (extreme verbal abuse, touched, hit, etc) by a player, coach, or fan?
Answer: Notification to the UIL office shall occur immediately. Schools must followup with a written report. The State Executive Committee has jurisdiction and sets penalties in cases of this nature. Each case will be thoroughly reviewed by this committee and League officials. Schools are asked to submit a report regarding their follow up actions to eliminate any future incidents.

8. Can a district impose stricter standards for eligibility?
Answer: Local school district may voluntarily impose stricter standards for participation in extracurricular activities than are required by the State Board of Education.
9. How many classes must a student be enrolled in to be considered full time?
Answer: A student must be enrolled in classes for at least four hours per day of instruction for state or local credit.
10. May an academically ineligible student be a manager?
Answer: Ineligible students cannot ride with a team, sit with them, nor wear their uniforms during a performance or contest by the standards of no-pass no-play. Students who assist the sponsor or coach, but don't participate in the performance or contest—such as student managers or score keepers—must meet the academic eligibility requirements that the participants must meet.
11. What do I do in case of bad weather?
Answer: If bad weather forces cancellation of a school day and that day is later made up on a Saturday, the Friday that immediately precedes that make-up day can no longer be considered the last day of the school week. Schools must reschedule extracurricular performances or contests if necessary to comply with the limit on contests and performances during the school week.
12. May students participate in non-school activities?
Answer: Students may participate in non-school activities at anytime. This means that a student may play, practice or participate in a try-out for non-school teams
13. Does the UIL athletic amateur rule apply to non-school participation for students in grades 9-12?
Answer: Yes. Athletes must comply with the athletic amateur rule throughout the year, including all non-school participation. The penalty for violation of the amateur rule is forfeiture of eligibility in the sport in which the violation occurred for one year from the date of the violation.
 - a. Athletes shall not accept valuable consideration for winning or placing in non-school competition. Valuable consideration is defined as anything wearable, useable or saleable, and includes such items as tee-shirts, hamburger coupons, travel bags, etc.
 - b. Athletes shall not accept cash, gift certificates or other valuable consideration for participating in non-school competition.
 - c. Athletes shall not accept valuable consideration for allowing their name to be used for advertisement of a product, plan or service.
 - d. Athletes shall not accept valuable consideration for teaching any UIL sport, except beginning swimming or lifesaving lessons.
 - e. Athletes may accept symbolic awards such as certificates, medals, trophies, plaques, etc. for winning or placing in non-school competition.
 - f. Athletes would not be in violation if they receive equipment or merchandise for participating in non-school camps, clinics, tournaments or shootouts if all other participants receive the same equipment.
 - g. Schools, school boosters or school coaches shall not provide transportation or pay fees or expenses of athletes in non-school activities.

14. May school district personnel coach non-school teams?

Answer: *Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball, or Volleyball Teams:* A 7-12 grade coach may not coach a non-school team on which 7-12 grade players from his attendance zone are involved. School coaches and personnel should make every effort to insure that student athletes realize that participation is strictly voluntary and never required. Participation on non-school teams shall not be a prerequisite for trying out for a school team. Coaches may inform students of leagues, but may not determine which students play on a team. School owned individual player equipment (shoes, uniforms, etc.) shall not be used in non-school competition.

15. May incoming 10th, 11th and 12th graders assist with or work in camps?

Answer: No. Incoming 10th, 11th, and 12th graders shall not assist with the camps.

16. May 7-12 grade coaches be involved with a camp if incoming 10th-12th grade students from his attendance zone are attending that camp?

Answer: No. a 7-12 grade coach shall not organize, assist with organizing, register students in, transport students to, or receive payment in conjunction with any camp which involves incoming 10-12 grade students from that coach's attendance zone. Exception: Coaches may serve as clinicians in camps, provided that is their only connection with the camp, and further provided they do not instruct any students who will be in grades 7-12 from their own attendance zone. Coaches who work as clinicians in camps where students from their own attendance zone are attending shall not be paid more because their students are attending.

17. May school personnel work with own students in grades 7-12?

Answer: Baseball, basketball, football, soccer and volleyball camps where school personnel work with their own students who have not yet entered the ninth grade. From the first day of summer vacation through the second Monday in August all students other than students who will be in their second, third or fourth year of high school may attend one camp, held within the boundaries of their school district, in each team sport in which a coach from their school district attendance zone (grades 7-12) works with them, under the following conditions:

- a. Attendance at each type of sports camp is limited to no more than six consecutive days.
- b. Prohibited Activities—Students shall not attend football camps where contact activities are permitted.
- c. Fees—The superintendent or his designee shall approve the schedule of fees prior to the announcement or release of any information about the camp. Section 20.53(f) of the Texas Education Code requires school districts to adopt procedures for waiving fees charged for participation if a student is unable to pay the fee, and the procedures must be made known to the public. Fees for all other students shall be paid by the student and/or their parents.
- d. Schools may furnish, in accordance with local school district policies, school owned equipment, with the following restrictions:
 - (1) Schools may not furnish any individual baseball, basketball, football, soccer or volleyball player equipment including uniforms, shoes, caps, gloves, etc., but may furnish balls and court equipment including nets, standards, goals, etc., for volleyball, basketball and soccer camps.
 - (2) For football camps, schools may furnish hand dummies, stand-up dummies, passing and kicking machines and footballs. Use of any other football equipment, including contact equipment, is prohibited.
 - (3) For baseball camps, schools may furnish balls, bats, bases, pitching and batting machines, batting helmets and catcher protective equipment. Use of any other baseball equipment is prohibited.

18. May 7-12 grade coaches be involved with a camp for students below the seventh grade?

Answer: Yes. UIL restrictions do not govern camps, clinics, etc. for students below the 7th grade. Local school district policy governs these activities.

19. Where can information regarding college recruiting be obtained?
Answer: You may obtain a complimentary copy of NCAA recruiting regulations by calling NCAA at 317-917-6222 to request the brochure: Guide for the College Bound Student Athlete. NCAA web site is www.ncaa.org.
20. May senior athletes take paid recruiting visits to colleges and universities?
Answer: Yes.
21. What constitutes eligibility for a junior varsity student?
Answer: The student must be in compliance with Texas Education Agency no pass-no play requirements, must be enrolled as a full-time student in the school that he represents, and must be in compliance with the Amateur Rule.
22. May girls play on boys baseball teams?
Answer: Yes. Girls may tryout for, and if selected, participate on junior high and / or high school baseball teams, however, girls shall not participate in both baseball and girls' softball at the same time.
23. How many games may a baseball team play in a week?
Answer: There is no restriction on the number of games a baseball team may play in a calendar week. However, the Texas Education Agency mandates that teams may play on only one school night, Monday through Thursday. For example, a team could play a doubleheader on Tuesday, a doubleheader after school on Friday and a doubleheader on Saturday. All games would count toward the total games allowed.
24. If a varsity district game is scheduled during the school week and is postponed due to weather, when can I make it up?
Answer: The district game shall be made up on the next available date on which another game is not scheduled. The makeup game may be played as an exception to the one game per school week limitation.
25. May a student receive private instruction during the school baseball season?
Answer: Yes. Students may receive private instruction at anytime.

~ PUBLIC ADDRESS AND RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS ~

Public Address Announcements

It is recommended that the following public address announcements be made prior to the game:

"These are high school athletes performing tonight. They are friendly rivals, not enemies."

"Friendly competition is the theme of interschool sports. The visiting team and fans are our guests. Please show courtesy and good sportsmanship."

"Officials are assigned by mutual agreement of both schools. Sportsmanship should be shown by all spectators, no matter which team they are backing."

"Good Evening. Welcome to this game between the _____ and the _____. A special welcome is extended to our neighbors from _____ for this exciting contest between two fine schools. Tonight's event provides a showcase for the talents and skills of the students from each school through friendly competition, which is the theme of all interscholastic events.

The performances you will see are the result of many hours of preparation. The teams, the bands, the drill teams and the cheerleaders have worked hard for your entertainment and appreciation. Please encourage them by your cheers, your applause, and your good sportsmanship. These students, along with their directors and coaches, represent their school with pride and honor.

The game will be conducted according to the rules of the University Interscholastic League. The officials were selected with the consent of both schools, and their rulings should be respected by all. The use of alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs is prohibited on all school property, as well as the possession of illegal weapons and public gambling. The use of all tobacco products is forbidden except in designated areas.

You are reminded that spectators are not allowed on the field until players and officials have had an opportunity to leave after the game.

Thank you for your attendance. Get ready to enjoy the special performances of the talented students from these two fine schools."

Radio Announcements

The following requirements should be put in a written contract with any radio or television station carrying a high school athletic activity. This is important because some announcers criticize game officials. Each station should agree not to criticize the officiating, the school, or the League. It is recommended that the following be included in any agreement to broadcast a high school athletic activity:

1. There shall be no political announcements or advertising of tobacco, liquor, wine or beer during the broadcast;
2. The Station is to be responsible for any expenses incidental to setting up the broadcasting arrangements;
3. The Station shall not feed the broadcast of this game to any other radio station without the signed approval of a school official;
4. The _____ School District shall not be liable for any expenses incurred by Station _____ in putting on the broadcast;
5. There shall be no criticisms of officials' decisions;
6. No mention shall be made of injuries, unpreventable accidents, or other incidents which may cause any anxiety on the part of listeners; and
7. There shall be no discussion of school or League policies which are of a derogatory nature.

~ POST SEASON REGULATIONS ~

~ PLAYOFF PROCEDURES ~

Certification of District Representatives

District Chairman will certify representatives by May 4. *Playoff packets will be available to district representatives on the UIL website, www.uil.utexas.edu.*

UIL Playoff Reporting Form

District Representatives: Fill out the Playoff Game Information Form prior to your bi-district game. Go to the UIL website under baseball and choose the Playoff Reporting Form (the top righthand corner). We will put the game time and site for your bi-district match on the UIL website bracket. **UIL website: www.uil.utexas.edu.**

Teams Advancing: Immediately following playoff games. This form is to be filled out on the UIL website by all district representative teams before the bi-district game. The winning school should fill the form out after each playoff game. There are two parts to this form. Immediately following your game you must go online and report the game winner and the score. The next school day, you must go back online and fill out the form telling us the next round information. This information is very important. We will also use this information in our official record book. (UIL Website: www.uil.utexas.edu).

Failure to submit this information could result in a range of penalties as described in Section 27 (b) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules which will be enforced.

Upon winning the Regional Semifinal Game the following information is needed.

Team Information Form

The teams winning the regional semifinal game **must fill the team information form out online at (www.uil.utexas.edu) and also send by overnight mail a team picture, picture of the head coach and copy of the school's mascot to the UIL office at 1701 Manor Road, Austin, TX 78722.** Failure to submit this information may result in your school not appearing in the State Baseball Tournament program.

Failure to submit this information could result in a range of penalties as described in Section 27 (b) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules which will be enforced.

Team Picture

Teams winning the quarterfinal game in all conferences must email (pictures@mail.uil.utexas.edu) a team picture, picture of the head coach, school's mascot and team information form (fill out this online at the UIL website). ***In the subject line of your email include your school name.*** In the subject line of your email include your school name. The pictures must have a resolution of at least 300 dpi (dots per inch) to be acceptable. Failure to submit this information will result in your school not having their pictures in the State Baseball Tournament program. The following materials must be received in our office no later than Tuesday, June 2. This is an important step in providing you with the best possible program. Your assistance in this effort is appreciated. Listed below are the items we need:

1. Team Information Form (list of players, coaches, etc.; and list of all games played; fill out online on the UIL website-www.uil.utexas.edu)
2. Team Picture- color, email to UIL office
3. Picture of Head Coach (head and shoulder shot), email to UIL office
4. School's Mascot (camera ready art work if possible, if not a copy of the mascot from your letterhead, etc.), email to UIL office

Failure to submit this information could result in a range of penalties as described in Section 27 (b) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules which will be enforced.

Immediately following your Regional Final game, call Darryl Beasley (512/238-0968) and report the following information:

- a. Score of the Regional Final game (or games in 2 out of 3 series).
- b. Final season record.

All playoff games up to the state tournament are to be arranged and sites selected by the two teams involved. State tournament brackets are drawn by the UIL staff.

The UIL staff will be calling the coach on Sunday morning with pairings and tournament information. Be sure and fill out the team information form on the UIL website. The coach's home and/or cell number from the team information form will be used to contact the coach.

Two-Out-Of-Three Playoff Series

If schools play a two-out-of-three elimination series, the first game may be played prior to Friday, provided there is no loss of school time traveling to or participating in the game. Only one game of a two-out-of-three series may be played prior to Friday.

A two-out-of-three series that does not get a complete game in by the end of the day Friday automatically reverts to a one game series. This means that if game one of a series has been suspended and cannot be completed by the end of the day Friday, that the winner of that completed game will advance.

If one game is played and a second game cannot be played because of weather, then the winner of the one game advances to the next round. If game two is started and cannot be completed because of weather, it may be completed (from point of suspension) on Monday of the next week. The third game, if necessary, should also be played Monday.

If two games are played (and split) and the third game cannot be played on Saturday because of weather conditions, then the third and deciding game should be played on Monday of the next week.

Schools playing a two-out-of-three series should set parameters for the series prior to the first game. The parameters should include how the schools will handle weather problems and delays. Things such as how far the schools will travel to find an available field, giving up home field advantage, etc. must be discussed before one team gains a position of advantage after the first game is completed and weather becomes a factor.

Rain (Bad Weather) Policy for Baseball Playoffs

Teams may not play after the deadline for determining a district representative unless the following conditions are met:

- Every effort must be made by both teams to determine the winner before the deadline.
- If weather conditions make this impossible, notification must be given to the UIL and potential next round opponents (or opponent). Example: District 1 winner and 2 runnerup find they cannot get their playoff decided by the deadline. They must notify the District 3 winner and District 4 runnerup representatives and the UIL that they will extend the deadline.
- Extreme scheduling difficulties such as those mentioned above could result in a coin flip determining the representative to the next round.
- Every effort must be made to get the representative decided on time. This includes obtaining neutral sites and scrambling for any available field. This could mean giving up a home field advantage if another field is playable.

A team ending a playoff round on Monday or Tuesday cannot be forced to play on the day following their deciding game. A team completing a playoff round on Saturday (either a single elimination or two-out-of-three) cannot be required to flip for a playoff date prior to Wednesday.

Teams scheduling either a single game or two-out-of-three series and cannot get the game(s) in until Monday because of weather conditions, do not have to play until Wednesday of the next week unless both schools mutually agree.

If a two-out-of-three series deciding game or a single game must be played the following week, the game should be scheduled on Monday, then if weather does not permit, reschedule the next day, etc.

Baseball playoff games shall not be played before Wednesday of that week unless by mutual consent.

A team cannot be forced to flip for a time that would prevent them from attending graduation. Schools cannot be required to play a playoff game on a night prior to final examinations.

If both schools have concluded their school year, they may play a two-out-of-three series on any day. Example: Both schools are out for summer vacation on Thursday afternoon. They could schedule games Thursday after school.

Schools determining their district representative or playoff round winner after the certification date for that round do not have to get permission from the next round opponent.

The 10 run rule is enforced in all playoff games.

Suspended Playoff Games. In all playoff games, a suspended game shall be continued from the point of suspension at a later time.

Bi-district games may not be played until after the final date for district certification in that respective conference, unless permission is granted by all possible next round opponents. All other playoff games may not be played until after the final date for completion of the prior round championships.

Playoff format is determined by mutual consent or coin-flip.

If schools play a two-out-of-three elimination series, the first game may be played prior to Friday, provided there is no loss of school time traveling to or participating in the game. Only one game of a two-out-of-three series may be played prior to Friday.

Sites for Playoff Games

Section 1208: ATHLETIC REGULATIONS

(p) SITES DEFINED FOR ALL TEAM SPORTS.

- (1) Home Sites. When two schools flip for two separate sites other than their home field or court, the sites are considered home sites unless both sites are near mid-point.
- (2) Neutral Sites. A site mid-point or near mid-point, or a site agreed on by both schools as neutral, is a neutral site. Unless mutually agreeable, a site cannot be neutral if its distance from either school is more than two-thirds the total distance between the two schools.

- (q) MID-POINT SITES. Unless mutually agreed otherwise, post district contests in the team sports of baseball, basketball, soccer, softball, and volleyball shall be at a mid-point site for schools located more than 100 miles apart.

National Federation Rules Will be Followed

See supplement for resolving ties in district games and for procedures in playoff games.

~ STATE TOURNAMENT ~

Schools Eligible to Compete

Only the teams qualifying through the regional playoff game are eligible to compete in the state tournament.

Schedule

The State Baseball Tournament will be held on June 9-12, 2010. Times and locations to be announced at a later date.

Location of Fields

The site location will be announced at a later date. Check the UIL website for updates.

Certification

Call Darryl Beasley 512-238-0968 on Saturday night, prior to the tournament to let him know that your team has qualified to the state tournament.

Pairings for the Tournament

The UIL athletic staff will be at the office Sunday morning, prior to the tournament, (512/471-5883). Pairings will not be released until 9:00 a.m. on Sunday. This information will be given to the wire services. Teams will be placed in the bracket according to their win/loss record. The two best records will be placed in opposite halves and the third best record will be placed up or down as determined by a coin flip. *The UIL staff will be calling the coach on Sunday morning with pairings and tournament information. Be sure and fill out the team information form on the UIL website. The coach's home and/or cell number from the team information form will be used to contact the coach.*

No Workouts

There will be **no workouts** at state tournament baseball fields prior to the tournament.

Coaches' Meeting

There will be a coaches' meeting prior to the tournament. Times and locations of the coaches meetings will be released at a later date.

Tickets

Each team will receive passes for players, coaches, managers, statisticians, etc. Anyone using these passes must sit in the team dugout during the game.

Programs

Schools will be provided two programs.

Supervision of Students and Cheerleaders

Each school is responsible for their students and behavior exhibited during all contests.

Team Packets

Pick up team packets at the coaches meetings prior to the tournament.

Lodging Regulations

The UIL will block fifteen (15) rooms per school. Please call the UIL office by 12:00 noon on Sunday prior to the tournament to reserve the number of rooms needed. The League cannot guarantee rooms for cheerleaders, administrators, fans, etc. Please bring tax exempt number to avoid paying tax. Settle lodging before checking out. Coaches are responsible for the proper conduct of players at the hotels.

Filming

The UIL will contract with a video production company and schools will receive a free copy of games played. Extra copies may be purchased. No schools and/or individuals will film and/or videotape. Still cameras will be permitted. Television stations wanting to film for spot telecasting or tape delay will need to be cleared through Kim Rogers by calling 512-471-5883.

Team Pictures

Team pictures will be taken prior to the semifinal games. Players' numbers should correspond with the program roster. If there are errors, please contact one of the tournament directors before the pictures are taken. Order blanks will be given to coaches for ordering team pictures.

Awards

Teams in the tournament will be asked to participate in the presentation of trophies and medals. Extra medals will be available at the tournament. You will be billed for any medals over the allotted amount furnished by UIL.

Rebate From State Tournament

All funds collected from admissions at the state tournament in excess of the amount necessary to defray the incidental expenses of the meet shall be prorated up to 100 percent to the contesting teams on the basis of mileage, both ways.

Radio Broadcasting and Telecasting

The Media Department will be in charge of broadcasting and telecasting rights for the state tournament games. They may be contacted at (512) 471-5883.

National Federation Speed-up Rules

COURTESY RUNNERS

1. At any time, the team at bat may use courtesy runners for the pitcher and/or the catcher.
2. The same individual runner may not be used for both positions (pitcher and catcher) during the same 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 and announce to the scorer courtesy runner participation.
7. A player who violates the courtesy runner rule is considered to be an illegal substitute.

Ten-Run Rule

In the State Tournament, the ten-run rule will be in effect. After five (5) innings of play, if one team is ten (10) or more runs ahead of its opponent, the game shall be over. (Or if 4 1/2 innings have been completed and the home team is ten or more runs ahead.)

Rain (Bad Weather) Policy for State Tournament

- a. The decision to stop a game rests with the umpire-in-chief, (usually the plate umpire).
- b. A game suspended/delayed by rain shall be restarted from the point of suspension as soon as possible.
- c. If the suspension lasts over an indefinite period of time and the team leaves the site, coaches must leave telephone numbers of their respective hotels.
- d. The state tournament management may shorten games or alter the tournament format in order to avoid undue expense or an extended tournament.

~ OFF-SEASON REGULATIONS ~

~ OFF-SEASON ~

- (1) Team Practice. School teams shall be prohibited from practicing team skills before or after school except during the specified practice dates and during the one allowable period during the school day.
- (2) Off-Season Participation. Varsity or non-varsity athletes shall not be required to participate in an off-season program on the day of an in-season competition.
- (3) Participation Requirement. Students shall not be required to participate in one school sport as a prerequisite for participation in another school sport.
- (4) Policies. Written school policies for use of facilities during the off-season, outside the school day, and during the summer months should be approved by the school administration and dispersed to all staff and students.
- (5) Off-Season Period Limits. Off-season activities are limited to one regular classroom period (max. 60 minutes) per day within which all suiting out, related activity, and redressing must occur. (See Side by Side Manual for block schedules, etc.)
- (6) Power and/or Weight Lifting: Off-season athletes whose schools have an athletic period during the school day may not participate on power lifting teams unless weight training is provided for off-season athletes during the in-school-day athletic period. It would also make it a violation for power lifting teams to be limited to athletes or to be required as part of an athlete's off-season program.

A number of member schools have power lifting or weight lifting clubs. These clubs are involved in weight lifting tournaments or contests throughout the academic year. These guidelines are intended to control a problem that now exists as opposed to encouraging or requiring year-round workouts. It is the intent to insure that the use of summer weight rooms is a strictly voluntary activity on the part of any athlete.

- a. Schools may open weight training facilities for general student body use. Schools may NOT open weight training facilities for members of athletic teams only.
- b. Supervision of the facility by faculty members is permitted for safety and security purposes. Supervisors may NOT provide specific sport team skills instruction for members of school athletic teams.
- c. A schedule of when the weight training facility will be open should be publicized. Schools may NOT set a schedule for members of athletic teams to appear at the facility at a particular time or have a sign-in sheet or check-in list for athletes.
- d. It is permissible to have a supervisor of the facility provide instruction for proper lifting, spotting, care of and placement of weight apparatuses. The supervisor of a facility may NOT require athletes to lift specified amounts of weight or require that they complete prescribed sets.
- e. Schools may hire a coach or another faculty member to supervise the facility as outlined in #2. This hiring or appointment must be approved by the superintendent or his/her designee. Schools may have more than one school employee in a supervisory capacity at any one time.
- f. Schools may provide a general weight schedule for students, but may NOT provide athletes individual workout schedules which require activities to be at specified hours, specify a number of workouts, or designate specified groups of students to be involved at a certain time.
- g. Weight training schedules provided to students may be sequential. Schedules may NOT be provided that include calendar designations requiring specific days for certain sequential activities such as July 1 upper body, July 2 lower body, etc.
- h. Students may keep progress charts but shall NOT be required to turn them in to coaches.
- i. If there is a report of a violation, the burden of proof to the contrary rests with the school or school employee.
- j. If a large majority of a team is working out together, it could be considered strong evidence that it is a team workout and a possible violation.
- k. All weight training facility use and policies must be approved by the superintendent or his/her designee.

~ OFF-SEASON OPEN FACILITIES ~

Schools may make available to the general student body any and all recreational facilities according to local school board policies. Coaches shall not require or coerce members of athletic teams to workout at these facilities at times other than specifically listed in their respective sport plans in the Constitution and Contest Rules. Below are clarifications of permissible activities. If a particular situation is not covered, please contact the UIL office.

- a. Facilities if open, must be open to members of the general student body. Facilities may not be reserved at specific times for members of athletic teams outside the school day.
- b. Equipment (excluding uniforms or wearing apparel) may be used by the general student body. This equipment may not be available exclusively to athletes or members of athletic teams.
- c. Supervision of facilities for safety and security may be provided by a faculty member or non-faculty member approved by school administrator or school board. Supervisors shall not provide skill instruction to members of school athletic teams.
- d. If the majority of a school team is using the facility at the same time, participating in any team skill activity, it will indicate a violation has taken place even though a coach is not present. Students may train on their own, but a member of a team shall not be required to perform a prescribed set of skills on a weekly or daily basis. It is not necessary for a coach to be present in order for a workout to be judged as "organized."
- e. The presence of a coach or coaches at a facility where members of their team(s) are participating in activities usually is an indication that an activity is an organized workout.
- f. If there is a report of a possible violation, the burden of proof rests with the school or school employee.
- g. The dates and times of operation shall be announced, posted, or publicized so that every student attending that school is aware of the opportunity.
- h. Each activity is based on a first come, first served basis.
- i. School coaches are responsible for notifying student athletes in their sport that their off season and summer participation is on their own, not required or checked, and is in no way a prerequisite for making the team or getting more playing time.
- j. Coaches should not participate with their athletes in the athletes' sport. Such actions place the responsibility on the coach and school to prove they are not violating Sunday and off-season regulations.
- k. Varsity or non-varsity athletes may not be required to participate in an off-season program on the day of an in-season competition.
- l. Students may not be required to participate in one school sport as a prerequisite for participation in another sport.
- m. Required attendance in an off-season program is prohibited. Attendance sheets could be a strong indication that a violation has occurred.
- n. School teams shall be prohibited from practicing team skills before or after school except during the specified practice dates and during the one allowable period during the school day. During this period, all suiting out, related activity and re-dressing must occur.

~ SUMMER STRENGTH AND CONDITIONING PROGRAMS ~

School coaches may conduct strength and conditioning programs for students in grade 9-12 from their attendance zone under the following conditions:

Sessions may be conducted from the first day of summer vacation through the fourth Thursday in July. A session shall be no more than two consecutive hours per day, Monday through Thursday only, and a student shall attend no more than one session of supervised instruction per day.

Activities Allowed. The sessions shall include only strength and conditioning instruction and exercises. No specific sports skills shall be taught and no specific sports equipment, such as balls, dummies, sleds, contact equipment, etc., shall be used. School shorts, shirts and shoes may be provided by the school (local school option).

Attendance. Attendance in a maximum of one session per day shall be voluntary and not required in order to try out for or participate in any UIL activity. Attendance records shall be kept, however, students shall not be required or allowed to make up missed days or workouts.

Fees. Fees, if any, shall be established by the superintendent and collected by the school. Any payment to coaches shall be from the school and from no other source.

Important points to remember for coaches, athletes and parents are as follows:

- Strength and conditioning sessions may be held after the last official day of school through the fourth Thursday in July.
- School coaches may conduct sessions only on Monday through Thursday of each week.
- Sessions conducted by coaches shall be no more than two consecutive hours per day.
- A student shall not attend more than one two-hour session (conducted by a school coach) per day.
- Sessions conducted by school coaches shall only include students who are incoming ninth graders or above from their attendance zone.
- Sessions shall include only strength and conditioning instruction and exercises.
- Sport specific skill instruction is prohibited.
- Sports specific equipment (balls, dummies, sleds, contact equipment) is prohibited.
- The school (local school option) may provide school shirts, shorts and shoes.
- Attendance shall be voluntary. Coaches shall not require athletes to attend in order to try out for or participate in any UIL sport.
- Attendance records shall be kept, however students shall not be required or allowed to make up missed days. Students may work out on their own, without direction of the school coach.
- Fees, if any, shall be established and approved by the superintendent and collected by the school.
- Any payment for conducting strength and conditioning sessions to school coaches who instruct students from their attendance zone in grade 9-12 shall be from the school and no other source.
- Schools must take administrative care to prohibit an athlete from working with one school coach for two hours and a separate school coach for another two hours.

~ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ~

Q: May a school coach conduct a strength and conditioning program this summer?

A.: Yes, beginning no earlier than the first day of summer vacation and ending no later than the fourth Thursday in July.

Q: May school coaches be paid for conducting these sessions?

A: Yes, if payment is provided by the school and no other source.

Q: In what activities are school coaches allowed to give instruction during these summer sessions?

A: Weight training, including a specific workout plan for each individual, agility, running programs, plyometrics, running bleachers and other conditioning exercises.

Q: May school coaches group athletes by sport or position?

A: No. Student athletes are allowed to receive instruction from school coaches however, specific groupings of athletes by sport or position is prohibited.

Q: Are spacer dummies allowed for agility purposes?

A: No.

Q: Are athletes allowed to attend an open gym or weight room before or after a supervised session?

A: Yes, provided the student is not receiving additional instruction from a school coach and the facilities are available to other students in the school as described in Section 1206 (i).

Q: May sessions be conducted for students in middle school or below?

A: No. Supervised sessions may be conducted only for students entering the ninth through twelfth grades. Incoming seventh and eighth grade students may use school facilities, but may not receive instruction from a school coach.

Q: May a school allow outside groups to conduct strength and conditioning sessions?

A: Yes.

Q: May outside groups or individuals hire school coaches to conduct strength and conditioning programs for students from the coaches' attendance zone?

A: Yes, provided they comply with the aforementioned guidelines regarding limits on time, equipment, fees, payment, etc.

Q: Are outside groups and individuals allowed to conduct strength and conditioning programs after the fourth Thursday in July?

A: An outside organization that does not utilize school coaches in any manner, with the exception of facility supervision, could continue to provide their program past the fourth Thursday in July. If at any point school coaches are involved in working the the students from their own attendance zone as part of this program, the program must end on the fourth Thursday and follow the established guidelines of the Legislative Council.

Q: May school booster clubs pay coaches for conducting these programs?

A: No. However, school booster clubs may provide funds to the school to offset expenses associated with strength and conditioning programs.

Q: May school booster clubs pay fees for an individual athlete to participate in a school sponsored summer strength and conditioning program?

A: No. However, a school booster club could provide funds to the local school to help offset the cost of the program for the school. Funds are not to be specified for any particular athlete or group of athletes.

Q: May schools waive or reduce fees for strength and conditioning programs sponsored by the school?

A: Yes, The Texas Education Code requires school districts to adopt procedures for waiving fees charged for participation if a student is unable to pay the fee, and the procedures must be made known to the public. Fees for all other students shall be paid by the students and/or their parents.

Q: Who determines what fees, if any, are to be charged to the student?

A: The school superintendent.

Q: Can the football coach conduct a session with an athlete for one hour and the basketball coach conduct a session for another hour?

A: Yes, provided these are conducted in consecutive hours and there is no specific grouping of athletes by sport or position and no sport specific instruction provided.

Q: Are schools allowed to provide transportation to students attending the summer strength and conditioning programs?

A: No.

Q: What penalty will be assessed to a coach for requiring a student to participate in a strength and conditioning program?

A: A range of penalties from private reprimand to suspension.

~ NON-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ~

Team Sports

Student athletes are allowed to participate in non-school competitions, camps and clinics at any time during the school year and summer, unless prohibited by local school district policies.

UIL rules restrict school team sport coaches in grades 7-12 from interacting with student-athletes in grades 7-12 from their attendance zone in non-school activities. School coaches are prohibited from providing transportation for student-athletes to non-school activities, or from providing instruction during the off-season except for allowable off-season programs during the school day. No school funds (including booster club funds), equipment or transportation can be used for non-school activities. Coaches shall not be involved in any activity which would bring financial gain to the coach by using a student's participation in a camp or clinic, such as a rebate for each player sent to a particular camp or from each player using a particular product.

Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball or Volleyball Teams: A 7-12 grade coach **shall not** provide instruction in a non-school camp or clinic or coach a non-school team on which any 7-12 grade students from his/her attendance zone are involved, other than his/her own adopted or birth children. School owned individual player equipment (shoes, uniforms, etc.) shall not be used in non-school competition. **School coaches shall not coach, provide equipment to or transport students athletes involved in 7 on 7 football competition, or any other non school activity.**

Non-School Participation Not Required. School coaches shall not require student-athletes to participate in non-school activities. School coaches and personnel should make every effort to insure that student-athletes realize that participation in non-school activities is strictly voluntary and never required. Participation in non-school activities shall not be a prerequisite for trying out for a school team.

- **IT IS A VIOLATION** for a school coach to require of a non-school coach which offense to use, which drills to use or which students should participate or not participate on a specific team.
- **IT IS A VIOLATION** for a school coach to require or deny anyone to participate on any non-school team or to play on a specific non-school team. It is a violation for a school coach to make arrangements with another coach to hold competitions or scrimmages for their teams. It is a violation for a school coach to handle the money for a non-school league or team involving students in grades 7-12 from their attendance zone.

School Involvement. The school uniforms, school athletic equipment and school health/first aid supplies shall not be used by non-school community organizations or groups.

Non-School Camps/Clinics Held on School Campuses. With prior approval of the school superintendent, non-school entities can hold a camp or a clinic on a school campus. School owned individual player equipment shall not be utilized. Schools and school coaches shall not collect fees or handle the money for a non-school camp/clinic. Proceeds from the non-school camp/clinic may be donated to the school following the activity. School coaches are allowed to supervise school facilities for non-school camps/clinics.

Schools and school booster clubs are not allowed to sponsor non-school camps, clinics, or tournaments except as specifically allowed in section 1209 of the Constitution and Contest Rules. Organizations or individuals, not associated with the school are allowed to contract to utilize school facilities for such non-school activities. School coaches can assist in the organization of non-school camps, clinics and leagues but may not give instruction to team sport athletes in grade 7-12 from their attendance zone.

Individual Sports

Ninth - twelfth grade students may attend athletic camps that give instruction in individual sports at anytime during the school year and summer. Parents who serve as school coaches are not prevented from working with, instructing, transporting, or registering their own adopted or birth children in such a camp. Schools may not furnish school owned equipment and/or school owned individual player equipment for use in these camps. School booster clubs and school coaches shall not provide funds and/or transportation to any non-school activity. School equipment shall not be used.

During the school year. Coaches of individual sports are allowed to work with student athletes from their attendance zone in non-school practice during the school year with limitations. Coaches should be aware that any time spent working with a student athlete from their attendance zone in grades 7-12, whether in school or non-school practice, will count as part of the eight hours of practice allowed outside of the school day during the school week under state law.

Outside of the school year. Outside of the school year, the restrictions are somewhat less. In non-school competition, outside of the school year, coaches in individual sports are allowed to coach student athletes from their attendance zone in individual sport activities. The use of school funds and school equipment is still prohibited.

School Summer Workouts - Individual Sports. The dates and times of summer workouts in individual sports conducted by any coach from the student's school attendance zone shall be pre-approved by the superintendent or his designee (Section 21 [j]). Workout sessions which involve meals and/or overnight lodgings are prohibited.

School administrators may authorize the use of facilities, including scoreboards, implements, cross bars, poles, discus, shot, nets, etc. for school summer programs which are open to all students. School coaches in individual sports can work with students from their attendance zone in summer recreational programs (i.e., coach in meets and tournaments with permission from superintendent or superintendent's designee).

The penalties that may be imposed on UIL schools, coaches and contest sponsors for violations of UIL rules by the State Executive Committee are reprimand, public reprimand or suspension for a period of one day to three years.

~ **ALIGNMENTS, BRACKETS, FORMS AND REPORTS** ~

~ **ALIGNMENTS** ~

Alignments. The baseball alignments can be found on the baseball manual homepage.

District Chair Lists. District chair lists can be found on the UIL web site, baseball homepage at www.uil.utexas.edu.

~ **BRACKETS** ~

Brackets. The baseball brackets can be found on the baseball manual homepage.

~ **FORMS AND REPORTS** ~

TASO or UIL Secretary Roster. TASO Secretary Roster can be found on the TASO web site at www.taso.org and UIL Rosters at uil.utexas.edu.

Eligibility Form. Schools must submit a comprehensive eligibility blank. One copy shall be sent to the district executive committee chair and one copy shall be filed in the school's office. ***The eligibility forms should not be sent to the UIL office.***

UIL Playoff Reporting Form. Immediately following playoff games. This form is to be filled out on the UIL website by all district representative teams before the bi-district game. The winning school should fill the form out after each playoff game. There are two parts to this form. You will be asked to immediately following your game to go online and tell who won the game and the score. The next school day you will need to go back online and fill out the form telling us the next round information. This information is very important. We will use this information in our official record book. (UIL Website: www.uil.utexas.edu).

Failure to submit this information could result in a range of penalties as described in Section 27 (b) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules which will be enforced.

Miscellaneous Forms. The forms listed below can be downloaded on the UIL website at www.uil.utexas.edu/ath/forms/index.html. If you have any problems, please call us at 512-471-5883.

Acknowledgment of Rules Form
 Anabolic Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing Parent and Student Notification / Agreement Form
 National Federation Order Blank for Rule Books, etc.
 National Federation Record Application for All Sports
 Notice of School Host Form
 Overage Junior High Waiver Form
 Overage Varsity (High School) Waiver Form
 Pre-Participation Physical Evaluation - Medical History and Physical Examination Form
 Previous Athletic Participation Form
 Professional Acknowledgment Form
 Radio Broadcasting Agreement Form
 Scrimmage Fee Agreement (for sports other than football)
 Securing Playoff Officials Form
 Team Sport Varsity Eligibility Blank
 Waiver of Athletic Eligibility Rules for Foreign Exchange Student Form
 Waiver of Athletic Eligibility Rules for Parent Resident Rule / Four Year Rule Form

UIL BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, SOCCER, SOFTBALL, AND VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENTS

	Baseball	Basketball	Soccer	Softball	Volleyball
• Traditional					
No. of teams:	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit
Site:	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round matches may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)
Possible Days:	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.
Game Limit and Makeups:	If a semifinal game is played, count as a tournament. If not reaching semifinals, early games could count on 17 game and 3 tournament limit, and another tournament could be played.	If a semifinal game is played, count as a tournament. If not reaching semifinals, early games could count on 21 game and 3 tournament limit, and another tournament could be played.	If a semifinal game is played, count as a tournament. If not reaching semifinals, early games could count on 15 game and 3 tournament limit, and another tournament could be played.	If a semifinal game is played, count as a tournament. If not reaching semifinals, early games could count on 17 game and 3 tournament limit, and another tournament could be played.	If a semifinal match is played, count as a tournament. If not reaching semifinals, early matches could count on 23 game and 3 tournament limit, and another tournament could be played.
Contests Per Day:	Three games.	Two games.	Two games.	Three games.	Three matches. (four matches in a one or two day tournament)
• Pool Play					
Teams:	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit
Site:	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round games may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)	Host ISD or adjoining ISD (If no more than 8 schools in tourney prelim round matches may be played at home site of any school in tourney.)
Days:	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.

	Baseball	Basketball	Soccer	Softball	Volleyball
Pool Play (continued)					
Length of Games:	Regulation after advancing from pool. (4 inning in pools, extra inning for ties.)	Regulation after advancing from pool. (4 minute quarters in pools, 2 minute overtime periods.)	Regulation after advancing from pool. (20 minute halves in pools, sudden death for ties.)	Regulation after advancing from pool. (4 inning in pools, extra inning for ties.)	Regulation after advancing from pool. (2 rally scored games to 15 points in pool, starting score is 0-0, cap at 20.)
Count per UIL					
Season Limitation:	One of allowed three tournaments.	One of allowed three tournaments.	One of allowed three tournaments.	One of allowed three tournaments.	One of allowed three tournaments.
Place Standing in Pool	Determined by win-loss record during which each team in pool plays each other. (see samples)	Determined by win-loss record during which each team in pool plays each other. (see samples)	Determined by win-loss record during which each team in pool plays each other. (see samples)	Determined by win-loss record during which each team in pool plays each other. (see samples)	Determined by win-loss record during which each team in pool plays each other. (see samples)
Tournament:					
Effects on Win-Loss Record:	Only count regulation games in single elimination bracket. (Mini games do not count on record.)	Only count regulation games in single elimination bracket. (Mini games do not count on record.)	Only count regulation games in single elimination bracket. (Mini games do not count on record.)	Only count regulation matches in single elimination bracket. (Mini games do not count on record.)	Only count regulation matches in single elimination bracket. (Mini games do not count on record.)
◇ In baseball, basketball, softball, and soccer:					
1) Two teams tied in percentage for first place: the team that defeated the other in head-to-head competition will be the winner.					
2) Three teams tied in percentage for first place: Step 1) Add points scored against all teams involved. The team with the least points scored against wins. Step 2) If a tie still remains add points scored by each team to determine the winner. Step 3) If a tie still remains, flip a coin.					
◇ In volleyball:					
1) Two teams tied in percentage for first place: the team that defeated the other in head-to-head competition will be the winner. If teams split in pool games, add points scored against all teams involved.					
2) Three teams tied in percentage for first place: Step 1) Add points scored against all teams involved. The team with the least points scored against wins. Step 2) If a tie still remains, flip a coin.					
• Pool Play Sample					
Part I: Mini games/matches recommended:					
Mini Game 1:	Pool #1	Pool #2	Teams 5 vs 6; 7 vs 8		
Mini Game 2:	Teams 1 vs 2; 3 vs 4	Teams 5 vs 6; 7 vs 8	Teams 5 vs 7; 6 vs 8		
Mini Game 3:	Teams 1 vs 3; 2 vs 4	Teams 5 vs 8; 6 vs 7	Teams 5 vs 8; 6 vs 7		
	Teams 1 vs 4; 2 vs 3				
Part II: Determine win/loss record and go to bracketed play (options A, B, and C)					
Option A:	Team with #1 record from pool #1	Team with #2 record from pool #2			
	Team with #1 record from pool #2	Team with #1 record from pool #2			
	Team with #2 record from pool #1	Team with #2 record from pool #1			

If mini games/matches are played, count the entire pool as only one of the games/matches allowed per day. If a regulation game/match is played in the single elimination tourney, count each game/match as one of the allowed per day.

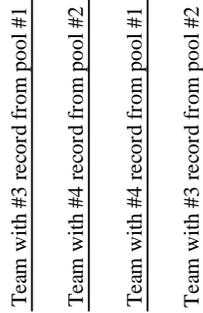
Each game/match in single elimination tournament counts as one of game/match allowed per day.

Pool Play Sample (continued)

Option B:



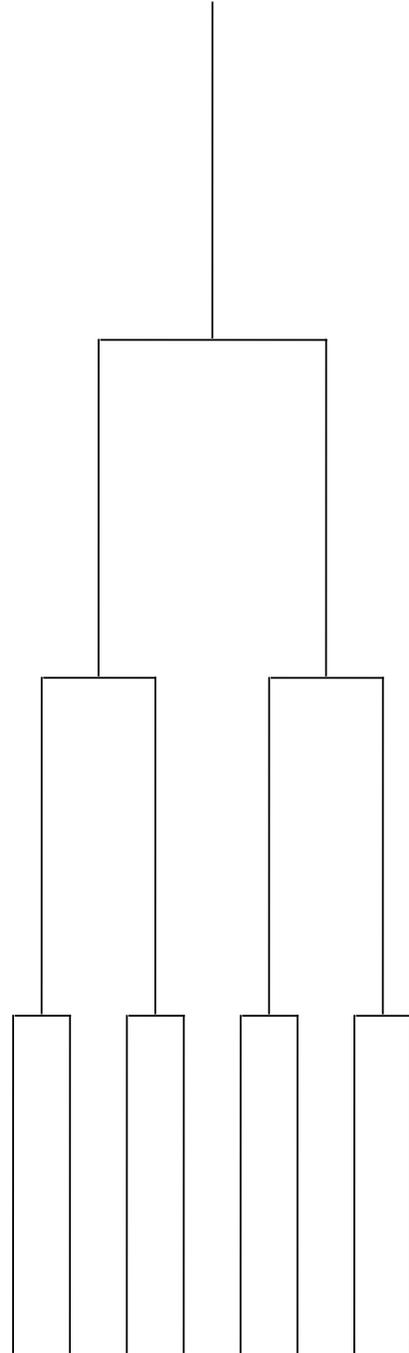
Winners Bracket



Consolation Bracket

Do not mingle brackets. In baseball, basketball and soccer, this bracket play would have to be played on separate days from pool play. In volleyball, this would not have to be played on separate days.

OPTION C: Seed according to records in pools for 8 team elimination bracket. In all team sports, one additional day is needed since all regulation games/matches in bracket (total 3) could not be played in one day without exceeding daily game/match limitations.



	Baseball	Basketball	Soccer	Softball	Volleyball
• Round Robin (single elimination)					
Maximum Number of Teams	Seven	Seven	Seven	No limit	Ten
Site:	Same or adjoining ISD unless additional sites for prelims.	Same or adjoining ISD unless additional sites for prelims.	Same or adjoining ISD unless additional sites for prelims.	Same or adjoining ISD unless additional sites for prelims.	Same or adjoining ISD unless additional sites for prelims.
Possible Days:	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday (unless school is not in session) A two-day tournament shall not be scheduled on Thursday and Friday.
Games:	Max: Six	Max: Six	Max: Six	Max: Six	Max: Six
Length of Games:	Regulation	Regulation	Regulation	Regulation	Regulation
UIL Tournament Limitation Count:	One of allowed three.	One of allowed three.	One of allowed three.	One of allowed three.	One of allowed three.
Place Standing in Tournament:	Win-loss record.*	Win-loss record.*	Win-loss record.*	Win-loss record.*	Win-loss record.**
How Tourney Effects Overall Season Win-Loss:	Count all regulation games.	Count all regulation games.	Count all regulation games.	Count all regulation matches.	Count all regulation matches.
Round Robin Ties:	Ties will be broken by sudden death as determined by director.	Ties will be broken by sudden death as determined by director.	Ties will be broken by sudden death as determined by director.	Ties will be broken by sudden death as determined by director.	Ties will be broken by sudden death as determined by director.
Contests Per Day:	Three	Maximum 2 since all games are regulation.	Maximum 2 since all games are regulation.	Three	Maximum 3 since all matches are regulation. (4 if 1 or 2 day tournament)
In addition, for tournament ties:					
* In baseball, basketball, softball, and soccer:					
1) Two teams tied in percentage for first place:	the team that defeated the other in head-to-head competition will be the winner. The other team will be the runner-up.				
2) Three teams tied in percentage for first place:	Step 1) Add points scored against all teams involved. The team with the least points scored against wins. Step 2) If a tie still remains add points scored by each team to determine the winner. Step 3) If a tie still remains, flip a coin.				
** In volleyball:					
1) Two teams tied in percentage for first place:	the team that defeated the other in head-to-head competition will be the winner. The other team will be the runner-up.				
2) Three teams tied in percentage for first place:	Step 1) Add points scored against all teams involved. The team with the least points scored against wins. Step 2) If a tie still remains, flip a coin.				

TRADITIONAL TOURNAMENTS ILLUSTRATION

Sample 16 team tournament (no limit on number of teams unless host wants to use additional sites for preliminary games. If additional sites are used for preliminary games, maximum eight teams in tournament.)



CONSOLATION

