

MIAA RULE CHANGE PROPOSALS FOR 2009-2011

The following reflects Rule Change Proposals that have been submitted as permitted in the Procedure for Requesting A Rule Change, Rule 87, page 89 of the current MIAA Handbook. **Please note: Rule Change Proposals list Current Rule (as in handbook now), Proposal, and Rationale.** All responding groups should review the proposals and forward their recommendations, using the attached form, to MIAA Assistant Director, Dick Baker. Although changes should not be made on the original proposals, any group may make amendments, which will be included in the report passed on to the next group in the process.

The MSSADA and all MIAA Administrative Committees are welcome to act on each rule change proposal. In the section on Sport Specific Rules (rule change proposals 7-25 within this packet) MIAA sport committees and coaches' associations act on general rules (rules 1-6) and rules for their own sport only.

Each of the below named groups, when reviewing a rule change proposal may take the following actions:

- Record votes in favor and opposed to each proposal.
- Recommend an amendment to the proposal with recorded votes in favor and opposed.

REVIEWING BODY ACTIONS MUST REFLECT THE ACTUAL VOTE

1. MIAA Sport Committees, MIAA Administrative Committees, and Presidents of MIAA recognized State Sport Coaches' Associations votes are due to the MIAA by December 1, 2008.
2. The Massachusetts Secondary School Athletic Directors Association votes are due to the MIAA by February 1, 2009. The MIAA District Athletic Committees votes are due to the MIAA by March 1, 2009.
3. The MIAA Board of Directors will act upon proposals by May 15, 2009.
4. The Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Council will act upon all proposals by June 1, 2009.

1. **Page 21**
Part II, Rule 9
By Sports Medicine Committee

Current:

9. **Athletes' Assembly**

Prior to each season, every school should hold an Athletes' Assembly planned by the principal, athletic director, head coaches, and medical personnel to discuss policies, liability, sportsmanship, safety, and wellness. One parent or guardian should attend with each athlete.

Proposal:

Rewrite to read:

All MIAA Member Schools will be required to conduct seasonal pre-season meetings. Participants should include a member of the Administration (preferably the Principal), Athletic Director, Coaches of the respective season, student-athletes and a minimum of one parent.

Rationale:

For many years, this model has been instituted for many of our member schools to communicate the Mission of the Athletic Department as well as the meaning of Educational Athletics. It serves as an appropriate forum to address Sportsmanship, Wellness, rules and expectations, as well as an opportunity to meet the coaches.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	6-10-0 Rejected
Basketball Committee	0-15-0 Rejected
Cross Country & Track Committee	8-3-0 Approved
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	0-11-0 Rejected
Field Hockey Committee	0-11-1 Rejected
Football Committee	7-3-0 Approved
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	1-10-0 Rejected
Golf Committee	8-2-0 Approved
Gymnastics Committee	0-8-0 Rejected
Ice Hockey Committee	4-10-0 Rejected
Ski Committee	0-5-1 Rejected
Soccer Committee	0-14-0 Rejected
Softball Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Sportsmanship Committee	5-8-0 Rejected
Swimming & Diving Committee	6-6-0
Tennis Committee	
Volleyball Committee	1-12-1 Rejected
Wellness Advisory Committee	10-3-0 Approved
Wrestling Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	1-6-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	5-8-0 Rejected
TMC	
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2. **Page 29**
Part III, Rule 33

By: Chad Kelley, Director of Athletics, Stoughton High School

Current:

33. Coaches' Education

All coaches (stipend or volunteer) first serving as an interscholastic coach after July 1, 2005 must complete an MIAA sponsored or approved coaches' education course of study. The approved course will consist of the National Federation of High Schools (NFHS) Coaches' Principles Course (must be passed prior to coaching a second year) and the NFHS Sports First Aid course (must be passed prior to coaching a third year).

All coaches (stipend or volunteer) first serving as an interscholastic coach after July 1, 2007 must complete the NFHS Coaches' Principles Course, the NFHS Sports First Aid course and the NFHS Sport Specific Technical and Tactical Skills Course in the sport they are coaching (must be completed prior to coaching a third year). Note: The sport-specific requirement will begin on July 1, 2007 or when the particular sport-specific course becomes available, if after this date.

The NFHS Coaching Principles Course requirement must be met through attending an MIAA sponsored Coaching Principles Clinic.

The NFHS Sports First Aid and Sport Specific requirement may be met by completing on-line courses.

Proposal:

Eliminate coaching education requirement for teachers possessing a current Massachusetts Department of Education initial or professional teaching certification.

Rationale:

Massachusetts has one of the most stringent requirements for teacher certification in the United States. New teachers must complete a master degree within the first five years of employment. Many districts enroll new teachers in a district mentoring program. New teachers spend countless hours preparing for the rigors of developing and honing lesson plans that enable students to meet or exceed state-mandated teaching requirements. We ask this of new teachers and then hope they will be able to find the time to extend themselves beyond the normal school day as a coach. Asking these individuals to then complete a three-part coaching education program is not fair or reasonable. Finding teacher/coaches is a goal for many school districts. The current rule discourages teachers from coaching.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	8-8-0
Basketball Committee	12-3-0 Approved
Cross Country & Track Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	3-8-0 Rejected
Field Hockey Committee	11-0-0 Approved
Football Committee	5-6-0 Rejected
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	0-11-0 Rejected
Golf Committee	7-2-1 Approved
Gymnastics Committee	1-7-0 Rejected
Ice Hockey Committee	11-4-0 Approved
Ski Committee	1-5-0 Rejected
Soccer Committee	4-9-1 Rejected
Softball Committee	8-4-0 Approved
Sportsmanship Committee	12-1-0 Approved
Swimming & Diving Committee	5-7-0 Rejected
Tennis Committee	
Volleyball Committee	0-13-1 Rejected
Wellness Advisory Committee	0-13-0 Rejected
Wrestling Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	0-7-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	9-4-0 Approved
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**3. Page 36
Part III, Rule 41**

By: Michael Martin, Director of Athletics, Springfield Public Schools

Current:

Rule 41. Subsidizing Out-of-Season Activities

A school or a member of that school's coaching staff may not subsidize or support students who might attend any sports-related activity outside of the authorized seasonal limits for that sport. In addition, a coach may not provide transportation for candidates of his/her team to an out-of-season athletic activity/camp. Student participation in out-of season activities may not be funded in any way by booster clubs or organizations. Schools may issue equipment (but not uniforms) during the out-of-season period, but school districts should review any liability issues that could arise from such issuance. Students may not wear school uniforms, or be identified as a school team, out of season and/or during non-school events.

Proposal:

Eliminate current rule.

Rationale:

The rule served a purpose at one time. Not so sure it holds true any more especially since kids do not just go out and play on their own in the playgrounds any more or get together and all chip in \$5 or so for an entry fee into a league. Costs have skyrocketed and teams are looking for sponsors [usually a company that is tied in to a relative of a player or coach etc]. So if a coach is involved in organizing these teams so kids can participate it does not really create any advantage etc and in no way does it break any spirit or intent of a rule. It basically allows kids the opportunity to play in the summer. I suppose I could argue all 4 points to the rule but I think it would just be beneficial if the rule is eliminated all together. It still does not allow for coaches to coach, it just gives them more latitude in organizing a summer program.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	2-14-0 Rejected
Basketball Committee	6-9-0 Rejected
Cross Country & Track Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	2-8-0 Rejected
Field Hockey Committee	0-11-0 Rejected
Football Committee	2-7-0 Rejected
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	2-9-0 Rejected
Golf Committee	0-10-0 Rejected
Gymnastics Committee	3-5-1 Rejected
Ice Hockey Committee	6-8-0 Rejected
Ski Committee	0-6-1 Rejected
Soccer Committee	2-10-2 Rejected
Softball Committee	4-8-0 Rejected
Sportsmanship Committee	6-7-0 Rejected
Swimming & Diving Committee	0-11-1 Rejected
Tennis Committee	
Volleyball Committee	11-3-0 Approved
Wellness Advisory Committee	0-13-0 Rejected
Wrestling Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	1-6-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	11-2-0 Approved
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4. **Page 38**
Part III, Rule 43.2.1

By James Pignataro, Principal, Grafton High School

Current:

43.2.1 Any MIAA member school sponsoring a “mixed gender” sub varsity or varsity team must report to opponents the mixed gender status of their team(s) at least 72 hours prior to each scheduled competition. The “mixed gender” status must also be included on the tournament entry form in the space provided. The combined male & female enrollments will be utilized to determine tournament divisional placement.

Proposal:

If a boy is playing on a field hockey team that enters district play, that team must play in the highest division of that specific sport.

Rationale:

According to the MIAA, teams are divided by the total student enrollment for a division.

In tournament play, the teams are divided by the number of males or females for that corresponding sport, for example, number of enrolled males for boys’ basketball and the number of enrolled females for girls’ basketball.

However, the situation becomes complicated when we speak of a mixed gender sport. According to the current rule, a mixed gender team must move up to the next highest division when they qualify for tournament play.

This rule does not affect schools that already play in the highest division. They have already competed against the larger schools (by population) all season long and therefore do not have a higher level/division to play at.

Additionally, having boys on a team changes the dynamics of the game. This change in the rule would potentially limit the number of boys on a field hockey field at one time. “What would stop a coach from putting ten boys and 1 girl on a field hockey team and calling it a co-ed team?”

In summary, having a co-ed field hockey team play at the highest level would be the best resolution towards leveling the playing field.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	1-15-0 Rejected
Basketball Committee	6-9-0 Rejected
Cross Country & Track Committee	4-7-1- Rejected
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	0-10-0 Rejected
Field Hockey Committee	8-0-3 Approved
Football Committee	
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	0-11-0 Rejected
Golf Committee	0-10-0 Rejected
Gymnastics Committee	1-8-0 Rejected
Ice Hockey Committee	no vote

Ski Committee	0-7-0	Rejected
Soccer Committee	2-9-2	Rejected
Softball Committee	1-10-1	Rejected
Sportsmanship Committee	0-13-0	Rejected
Swimming & Diving Committee	0-12-0	Rejected
Tennis Committee		
Volleyball Committee	0-0-14	Rejected
Wellness Advisory Committee	0-13-0	Rejected
Wrestling Committee	0-12-0	Rejected
Game Officials Committee	6-1-0	Approved
Basketball Coaches Assoc	4-9-0	Rejected
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5. **Page 44**
Part IV, Rule 49.3

By Dick Baker, MIAA

Current:

49.3 A student who is disqualified from a competition (including a jamboree, scrimmage, etc.) shall not participate in the next (note that baseball, ice hockey and soccer require a 2 game suspension) scheduled interscholastic competition that is part of their regular season schedule or in tournament play. The disqualified student is ineligible for any contest in that sport until the next contest at the same level has been completed. (Exceptions: field hockey - see rule 68.3, basketball--five personal fouls; ice hockey--six minutes in penalties; wrestling--technical disqualification, girls lacrosse—2 yellow cards, see rule 74.8).

Proposal:

A student who is disqualified from a competition (including a jamboree, scrimmage, etc.) shall not participate in the next (note that baseball, ice hockey and soccer require a 2 game suspension) scheduled interscholastic competition that is part of their regular season schedule or in tournament play. The disqualified student is ineligible for any contest in that sport until the next contest at the same level has been completed. *During the suspension the disqualified student may not be in uniform and his/her attendance at the competition site is determined by the high school principal.* (Exceptions: field hockey - see rule 68.3, basketball--five personal fouls; ice hockey--six minutes in penalties; wrestling--technical disqualification, girls lacrosse—2 yellow cards, see rule 74.8).

Rationale:

This clarifies what a disqualified student-athlete can do. In Rule 49.4 we state a coach cannot be on site and for the student, we feel it should be left for the principal to determine.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	14-1-1	Approved
Basketball Committee	14-1-0	Approved
Cross Country & Track Committee	12-0-0	Approved
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	6-4-0	Approved
Field Hockey Committee	11-0-0	Approved
Football Committee	6-5-0	Approved
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	12-0-0	Approved
Golf Committee	10-0-0	Approved
Gymnastics Committee	9-0-0	Approved
Ice Hockey Committee	5-10-0	Rejected
Ski Committee	4-2-1	Approved
Soccer Committee	9-4-0	Approved
Softball Committee	12-0-0	Approved
Sportsmanship Committee	13-0-0	Approved
Swimming & Diving Committee	12-0-0	Approved
Tennis Committee		
Volleyball Committee	2-10-2	Rejected
Wellness Advisory Committee	9-4-0	Approved
Wrestling Committee	12-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	7-0-0	Approved
Basketball Coaches Assoc	12-1-0	Approved
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**6. Page 54
Part IV, Rule 62**

By: MIAA Student Services

Current:

Minimum PENALTIES:

First violation: When the Principal confirms, following an opportunity for the student to be heard, that a violation occurred, the student shall lose eligibility for the next consecutive

interscholastic contests totaling 25% of all interscholastic contests in that sport. No exception is permitted for a student who becomes a participant in a treatment program. It is recommended that the student be allowed to remain at practice for the purpose of rehabilitation. All decimal part of an event will be truncated i.e. All fractional part of an event will be dropped when calculating the 25% of the season.

Proposal:

First violation: When the Principal confirms, following an opportunity for the student to be heard, that a violation occurred, the student shall lose eligibility for the next consecutive interscholastic contest totaling 25% of all interscholastic contests in that sport. *If the violation is alcohol related the student will successfully complete an MIAA approved 90 minute, science-based, online alcohol education course designed for high school aged youth before returning to interscholastic contests.* No exception is permitted for a student who becomes a participant in the treatment program. It is recommended that the student be allowed to remain at practice for the purpose of rehabilitation. All decimal part of an event will be truncated i.e. All fractional part of an event will be dropped when calculating the 25% of the season.

Rationale:

- Part of the MIAA’s mission is to “promote interscholastic athletics that provide *lifelong* and *life-quality* learning experiences to students while enhancing their achievement of educational goals.” Loss of eligibility alone is not sufficient to prevent further infractions. While it is definitely a deterrent, especially to competitive athletes, students should also be actively engaging in learning. This will help them make healthier decisions and avoid future problems in their lives.
- This new rule is more proactive as a means of preventing a second infraction. If a student athlete has a second offense, gets hurt, or worse, after their first infraction the question will likely be “What did you do to prevent it from happening again?” Loss of eligibility will likely be viewed as a “punitive punishment” versus taking a step to prevent “foreseeable harm.”

This rule change can provide statistical data regarding violations, something that Principals have been requesting for years.

The approved program is Alcohol EDU for Youth. The cost is \$45.00 which will be paid by the student/parent.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	7-8-1	Rejected
Basketball Committee	1-14-0	Rejected
Cross Country & Track Committee	6-6-0	
Boys' Lacrosse Committee	1-9-0	Rejected
Field Hockey Committee	0-11-0	Rejected
Football Committee	0-10-0	Rejected
Girls' Lacrosse Committee	0-12-0	Rejected
Golf Committee	0-9-1	Rejected
Gymnastics Committee	0-9-0	Rejected
Ice Hockey Committee	0-14-0	Rejected
Ski Committee	0-7-0	Rejected
Soccer Committee	0-13-0	Rejected

Softball Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Sportsmanship Committee	4-8-0 Rejected
Swimming & Diving Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Tennis Committee	
Volleyball Committee	2-12-0 Rejected
Wellness Advisory Committee	10-3-0 Approved
Wrestling Committee	0-12-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	4-3-0 Approved
Basketball Coaches Assoc	8-5-0 Approved
TMC	
District A	
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District H	
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7. Page 58
Part V, Rule 65.4 - Baseball

By Richard A. Carey

Current Rule:

65.4.1 Metal bats may be used, but they must meet the safety specifications adopted by the National Federation. 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 certificate mark.

Proposal:

Effective for the 2009 season on, only wooden bats will be permitted in high school baseball.

Rationale:

Metal bats hit baseballs faster and harder than wooden bats do and therefore are more dangerous because they give pitchers, especially, less time to react. Also, metal bats hit baseballs harder more often because you can drive a ball off the handle. This is not so with a wooden bat. While a ball hit off the handle of a metal bat could kill a pitcher, this could not happen and would not happen with a ball hit off the handle of a wooden bat. The only damage that might be done would be to the bat. Consequently, pitchers are more at risk of suffering serious and life-threatening injuries when metal bats are used.

Safety therefore is the principal (but not sole) reason for mandating the use of wooden bats. For frequent football-like scores (35-8, 19-0, 20-1, 16-2, 20-6, 23-3, 20-5, 19-3, 14-1, 22-5, etc.) produced by metal bats have made a mockery of the great game of baseball. In fact, the metal bat game is not baseball at all but rather, bashball.

For these reasons then (safety, legitimacy, consistency, integrity), and for any other reason of your own, I urge you to require that only wooden bats be used in all your high school baseball games.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Baseball Committee	3-12-1 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	1-6-0 Rejected
Sports Medicine	1-14-0 Rejected
TMC	
District A	
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District H	
MSSADA	
MIAA Board of Directors	
MIAC	
Mass Baseball Coaches Assoc	1-21-0 Rejected

**8. Page 59
Part V, Rule 66.1 - Basketball**

By: Sports Medicine Committee

Current Rule:

*66.1 Mouth guards are **highly recommended** for all basketball players while on the court.*

Proposal:

Mouth guards are **required** for all players in boys' and girls' basketball.

Rationale:

The MIAA Sports Medicine Committee has always been in the forefront of preventative sports medicine protection, based on recommendations of the medical community and sound, proven medical studies.

The studies on the rate of oral/facial injuries in both basketball and soccer show the need of oral protection. The use of mouth guards in these sports is being addressed by the NCAA and NFHS through ongoing research (and the use of mouth guards by Massachusetts student-athletes). Studies done by the University of North Carolina, Florida Dental Health Association, Journal of the American Dental Association and University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio Dental School, show proof of a high injury rate among basketball and soccer players without proper oral protection.

Coaches in soccer and basketball have stated health and safety concerns with mouth guard use in their specific sport-specifically dirt, pesticides, feces and fertilizer. There is research available; supporting that there has never been a case of a student-athlete being affected by

illness or disease through the use of a mouth guard on a playing field of basketball or soccer.

In the sports that have mandatory mouth guard use (football, ice hockey, field hockey, lacrosse), there is no medical evidence of disease being passed through airborne contact or handling of mouth guards during competition. This includes, as an example, football linemen replacing mouth guards in their mouths following a group huddle in a mud-induced game.

The SMC has reviewed and discussed the “Mouth Guard Issue” for several years. We have studied the data and have heard from experts discussing the protective benefit of mouth guards. The SMC strongly supports the rule as it was written requiring the use of mouth guards.

According to the Academy of Sports Dentistry, basketball is considered one of the highest-risked sports for facial and head injuries. In fact, when mouth guards are not worn routinely when playing basketball, 34 percent of injuries are orofacial.

Furthermore, the National Youth Sports Foundation for the Prevention of Athletic Injuries, Inc. reports that dental injuries are the most common type of orofacial injury sustained during participation in sports. Victims of total tooth avulsions who do not have teeth properly preserved or replanted can face thousands of dollars in dental costs per tooth and many hours in the dentist’s chair.

The MDS strongly urges the MIAA to uphold its basketball mouth guard requirement and to do everything possible to continue to enforce this regulation.

The National Federation Sports Medicine Committee is currently reviewing the adoption of a requirement for mouth guards in soccer and basketball.

Research studies are documented that currently support mandatory use.

Sports Medical Committee members welcome the opportunity to present their rationale to committees upon request.

Mouth guards for Soccer and Basketball are necessary protective equipment.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	0-15-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	0-13-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	0-7-0 Rejected
Sports Medicine	16-0-0 Approved
TMC	
District A	
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**9. Page 59
Part V, Rule 66.3 - Basketball**

By: MSBOA (Mass State Basketball Officials Association)

Current Rule:

66.3 The ten-second back court count does not apply to girls' games.

Proposal:

Implement, in the "girl's game", the 10 second requirement to advance the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt, as exists in the "boys game".

Rationale:

This makes the girls' game rules more consistent with the boys' game rules and allows for a faster paced game. Also, there is always confusion when the shot clock is not available/used, as to whether the 10 second requirement in the backcourt exists. This is one of the only rules that differ from the two genders other than the size of the ball utilized. This rule change would make the two games (boys and girls) essentially the same.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	2-13-0	Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	6-7-0	Rejected
Game Officials Committee	0-7-0	Rejected
Sports Medicine		
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MSSADA		
MIAA Assembly		
MIAA Board of Directors		
MIAC		

**10. Page 59
Part V, Rule 66.3 - Basketball**

By: Aaron Patterson, Director of Athletics, Holyoke High School

Current Rule:

66.3 The ten-second back court count does not apply to girls' games.

Proposal:

The ten-second back court does not apply to *boys* or girls games.

Rationale:

With a 30 second shot clock the 10 second back court violation is not needed. It will bring consistency for girls and boys game and it will be one less thing for referees to have to pay attention to. It is rarely called even when past 10 seconds.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	2-13-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	3-10-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	0-7-0 Rejected
Sports Medicine	
TMC	
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MIAA Board of Directors	
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**11. Page 60
Part V, Rule 66 - Basketball**

By: Aaron Patterson, Director of Athletics, Holyoke High School

Current Rule:

New rule

Proposal:

The game clock will stop on a made basket in the final minute of the game and in the final minute of overtime.

Rationale:

This is done in college and it helps prevent a team from stalling when they are ahead in the final minute of the game.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	0-15-0 Rejected
Basketball Coaches Assoc	7-6-0 Approved
Game Officials Committee	0-7-0 Rejected

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12. Page 60
Part V, Rule 66.7.2 and 66.7.3 - Basketball

By: Robert Foley, Athletic Director, St. John's High School

Current Rule:

66.7.2 *No member of a high school basketball squad shall participate in more than **four quarters** per day. (This does not include official over-time periods.)*

66.7.3 *On a given day a student may participate in more than one high school basketball contest only if they are at the site of the same host, one immediately follows the other, and the single contest limit is not exceeded.*

Proposal:

Keep Rule 66.7.2 and eliminate Rule 66.7.3

Rationale:

I believe the purpose of the rule is that a player does not over exert themselves in a given day. Sometimes on tournament days during weekends or school vacations, JV games are played in the mornings while the Varsity plays the same team that night as part of a tournament double header. The player would still only be allowed to play four quarters per day.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	15-0-0 Approved
Basketball Coaches Assoc	12-1-0 Approved
Game Officials Committee	5-2-0 Approved
Sports Medicine	
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**13. Page 60
Part V, New Rule - Basketball**

By: Dick Baker, MIAA

Proposal:

For all Girls' and Boys' Varsity basketball contests, the home team must assign an adult contest manager other than a member of the basketball coaching staff to be responsible for all aspects of administration of the contest.

Rationale:

With the handshake rule becoming mandatory for '08-'09 season, this will assist all involved.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Basketball Committee	12-3-0	Approved
Basketball Coaches Assoc	13-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	7-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine		
Sportsmanship Committee	11-0-1	Approved
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MIAA Assembly		
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**14. Page 61
Part V, Rule 69.1.9 and 69.1.10 - Football**

By: MIAA Football Committee and have been approved for the '08 season by the MIAA Board of Directors.

Current Rule:

69.1.9 Clock does not start until touched on free kick.

69.1.10 Clock does not start until after first down ball is snapped.

Proposal:

Delete above rules (no longer needed as they are NCAA Rules) and add the following three modifications:

- to NCAA Rule 3-2-4 (40 second play clock):
After any dead ball and the placement of the ball according to rule - the referee shall declare the ball ready for play and offensive team will have 25 seconds to snap the ball.

- to NCAA Rule 3-2-5-a-12 (Clock stops):
Clock stops when a ball carrier fumbles backwards out of bounds or the backward pass goes out of bounds. The game clock will next start on the snap.

- NCAA Rule 9-1-6 (Sideline Infractions)
There shall be 2 warnings before any sideline infraction will be penalized.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Football Committee	10-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	7-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine		
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MIAC		

**15. Page 68 & 70
Part V, Rule 73.2.1 and 75.2.2 - both Indoor and Outdoor Track**

**By: Tanner Williams – Track & Field Coach, Longmeadow H.S & Springfield College and
Thomas Meagher, Official’s Representative on MIAA Cross Country & Track Committee**

Current Rule:

73.2.1 A contestant may not enter more than four events (track and field). The combination of events that a competitor may enter to constitute the total of four shall be not more than two track and two field events. A relay shall be considered a track event. (Leagues or meet directors may set stricter standards).

75.2.2 A contestant may not enter more than four events (track and field). The combination of events that a competitor may enter to constitute the total of four shall be not more than two track and

two field events. A relay shall be considered a track event. (League and multiple-school meet directors may set stricter standards).

Proposal:

A contestant may not enter more than four events (track & field).

Rationale:

High school athletes are participation based, but they also are competitive. In the best interest of both, I propose that the rule be changed so that every athlete has the chance to participate in the maximum allowable events without restriction. Changing the rule to allow all athletes to participate in 4 events of any type would benefit all athletes in finding their niche.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Cross Country & Track Committee	2-10-0 Rejected
Game Officials Committee	0-7-2 Rejected
Sports Medicine	
TMC	
District A	
District B	
District C	
District D	
District E	
District F	
District G	
District H	
MSSADA	
MIAA Assembly	
MIAA Board of Directors	
MIAC	

**16. Page 68
Part V, Rule 74 – Lacrosse - New Rule**

By: Stephen Barrett and supported by the MIAA Boys Lacrosse Committee. The MIAA Girls Lacrosse Committee did not support.

Proposal:

A doctor, licensed trainer, or certified EMT must be on duty for all varsity Boys and Girls Lacrosse games. (It is strongly recommended that such medical coverage and an emergency transport system be in place for all games). The medical person shall be responsible for both teams unless each team has its own medial coverage. His/her judgment will be final with regard to the condition of a player after injury. No player may continue to play against the medical person's advice. The penalty for violation of this provision is forfeiture of the game.

Rationale:

This way, the medical person could also be covering other sports and the team(s) would not be penalized – and must be on duty. This rule is mandated for all levels of football and varsity ice hockey in the MIAA Handbook (Rules 69.2 and 72.3).

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Boys Lacrosse Committee	7-3-0	Approved
Girls Lacrosse Committee	4-5-3	Rejected
Game Officials Committee	2-6-1	Rejected
Sports Medicine		
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		
District G		
District H		
MSSADA		
MIAA Assembly		
MIAA Board of Directors		
MIAC		

**17. Page 70
Part V, Rule 76.1 - Ski**

By: Keith McKinley, Alpine Ski Tournament Director

Current Rule:

76.1 United States Ski Association Rules as conducted under the rules of the Federation International de Ski (FIS) will govern all competition.

Proposal:

Add: *“To the maximum extent possible”* United States Ski Association Rules as conducted under the rules of the Federation International de Ski (FIS) will *“provide guidance for all competitions.”*

Rationale:

Needs clarification, the MIAA does not adhere to all USSA/FIS Rules and modifies those rules as necessary.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Ski Committee	7-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	9-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine		
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		
District G		
District H		
MSSADA		

MIAA Assembly
MIAA Board of Directors
MIAC

18. Page 70
Part V, Rule 76.1 - Ski

By: Keith McKinley, Alpine Ski Tournament Director

Proposal:

New Rule: All leagues will have a tie breaker rule in effect when determining quota for State Championship race.

Rationale:

Several leagues currently do not have Tie Breaker Rules. This results in an inequitable situation between leagues. Leagues without tie breakers can “Game” the system and send more than allocated quota.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Ski Committee	2-5-0	Rejected
Game Officials Committee	9-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine		
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		
District G		
District H		
MSSADA		
MIAA Assembly		
MIAA Board of Directors		
MIAC		

19. Page 71
Part V, Rule 77.1.5

By: MIAA Soccer Committee

Current Rule:

77.1.5 Mouth guards are *required* for all soccer players while on the field.

Proposal:

Mouth guards are *highly recommended* for all soccer players while on the field.

Rationale:

- 1. Current mandatory use of mouth guards**

While there has been a great deal of discussion over the past several seasons regarding the use of mouth guards in soccer, much of this discussion has taken place without the benefit of a great deal of statistical data. It is the position of EMSCA, endorsed by the MIAA Soccer Committee, that the adverse effects of required use of mouth guards far outweigh any hoped-for benefits. We believe that the equipment could certainly be “highly recommended” which would provide all players, with the input of their parents and family physician, the option to wear mouth guards. We also believe that there are some significant and specific issues associated with the continued implementation and enforcement of the current “required” mandate.

- Coaches have voiced a variety of hygiene and general health issues associated with mouthpieces:
 - Removing and replacing with hands during play and practice.
 - Choking hazards when chewed or cut down.
 - Sharing mouth guards in “emergency” situations like a forgotten piece of equipment.
 - Dropping mouth guards on fertilized/treated playing surfaces and surfaces with bird droppings and replacing instantly. Separate concerns have been raised with specific health risks on artificial surfaces regarding staph and MRSA infections.
- The incidence of orofacial injury in soccer is not precipitously higher than in other sports when examined in a per athlete/per appearance context. Concussion injuries may be prevented by some individually molded mouth guards, but as Peter McCrory has stated in the *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, “*The ability of mouth guards to protect against head and spinal injuries in sport falls into the realm of “neuromythology” rather than hard science. Reading the original studies cited as evidence for this effect reveals anecdotal claims that can best be described as bizarre rather than reflecting established medical principles. It is unlikely that a mouth guard would offer effective protection against brain or spinal cord injury, and the limited published data are not compelling in this regard nor does it accord with the known pathophysiology of such injuries.*”
(McCrory, <http://bjsm.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/35/2/81>)
- Mouth guards interfere with normal breathing and communication patterns. Student athletes without the means to acquire personally molded mouth guards are at a distinct disadvantage. The store bought and even the boil-and-bite versions most commonly used and distributed at the high school level do not provide any significant protection for anything beyond standard orofacial injuries. Store-bought and mass-produced mouth guards may, as published in *Dental Traumatology*, cause an increased risk of separate injury especially when modified by student athletes to decrease common irritation or having been degraded through use. “*From this study, it would seem that wearing a mouth guard which is insufficient in the occlusion, has the potential of causing a bone fracture of the mandible. Consequently, mouth guards should have proper occlusion.*” (Tomotaka Takeda, Keiichi Ishigami, Tohru Ogawa, Kazunori Nakajima, Mami Shibusawa, Atsushi Shimada, Connell Wayne Regner (2004) *Are all mouth guards the same and safe to use? The influence of occlusal supporting mouth guards in decreasing bone distortion and fractures* Dental Traumatology 20 (3) , 150–156 doi:10.1111/j.1600-4469.2004.00247.x)

- Ray Padilla, DDS of Sports Dentistry and his associates were very clear as to their position on concussions and mouth guards,
“We DO NOT support the claims made by mouth guard manufacturers and other dentists that there is a definite relationship between mouth guards and cerebral concussion. Until it is proven in the medical literature, this stand will continue. Athletic mouth guards, until proven different, are primarily for the reduction of orofacial injury.” (<http://www.sportsdentistry.com/concussion.html>)

This view appears to be supported by a 2004 study published in *Dental Traumatology* stating *“In nearly 800 [football] games and about 4,500 practices, there were 369 concussions, but only six of those concussions were caused by a blow to the jaw—the only kind of injury that a mouth guard might help prevent.”* (Wisnewski, J.F. et. Al. *“Incidence of Cerebral Concussions Associated With Type of Mouth guard Used in College Football.”* *Dental Traumatology*. June 2004, Vol. 20, p143)

We stipulate that mouth guards can prevent orofacial injury, but maintain that there is no playing condition specific to the play of soccer that requires their mandate. Orofacial injuries are far from the most common form of injury resulting from participation in soccer. If soccer had been shown to have disproportionate injuries in this category (as with football linemen and the NCAA requirement for knee braces) then such a mandate would seem prudent. Without such correlation, a mandate seems arbitrary and gratuitous

- Concerns have also been raised regarding the mouth guards’ disproportionate interference with the flow and play of soccer. The guards at full size make on-field communication virtually impossible and can alter breathing patterns of student athletes. Both of these issues materially alter game play.
- Lastly, unless provisions are made to provide personally molded mouth guards for all participants in the state at a reasonable price and with an ability to acquire, EMSCA coaches expressed that a significant equity issue exists. Absent such provisions, programs and athletes with means and access would enjoy a significant advantage over those without, rendering the current rule unfair and inequitable.

As previously stated, we understand that mouth guards have some inherent protective value. The distinct and unique difficulties and risks associated with their as-used implementation in soccer make their applied value dubious at best. The “highly recommended” language currently exists for the sport of basketball, a sport with a higher incident rate of orofacial injuries than soccer, so it would be logical and equitable to adopt the same language for soccer mouth guards.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Soccer Committee	13-0-0 Approved
Game Officials Committee	9-0-0 Approved
Sports Medicine	0-16-0 Rejected
TMC	
District A	
District B	

District C
District D
District E
District F
District G
District H
MSSADA
MIAA Assembly
MIAA Board of Directors
MIAC

**20. Page 71
Part V, Rule 77.1.6**

By: MIAA Soccer Committee

Current Rule:

77.1.6 The penalty of a caution (yellow card) assessed to the head coach for an improperly equipped player (NFHS Rule 4.3) is deferred for the 2007 season.

Proposal:

77.1.6 “The penalty of *the first* caution (yellow card) assessed to the head coach for an *illegally* equipped player (NFHS Rule 4.3; Penalty: Illegally Equipped Players(18-1-1-r)) is deferred.”

Rationale:

The MIAA Board of Directors has deferred the penalty portion of NFHS Rule 4.3 on a yearly basis. This proposal would make the penalty portion related to the head coach, permanent. Cautions (yellow cards) assessed to coaches in Massachusetts have a major impact, potentially resulting in ineligibility for tournament participation. For a head coach to receive a yellow card for a players use of illegal equipment is extreme.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Soccer Committee	13-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	9-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine		
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		
District G		
District H		
MSSADA		
MIAA Assembly		
MIAA Board of Directors		
MIAC		

21. Page 74

Part V, Rule 78.5

By: Sherry Bryant, Assistant Director, MIAA

Current Rule:

78.4 Metal cleats and metal toe plates will NOT be allowed in the upcoming Spring 2008 season (per vote from MIAA Softball Committee).

Proposal:

Metal cleats and metal toe plates will NOT be allowed.

Rationale:

Suggest we continue to hold on acceptance of National Federation Rule allowing players to wear metal cleats and metal toe plates until additional data is available

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Softball Committee	11-1-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	9-0-0	Approved
Sports Medicine	0-15-0	Rejected
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		
District G		
District H		
MSSADA		
MIAA Assembly		
MIAA Board of Directors		
MIAC		

22. Page 74

Part V, Rule 80 – Tennis – New Rule

By: Michael Mowatt, Xaverian Brothers Tennis Coach

Proposal:

In order to better serve our student athletes, high school tennis coaches may coach after the first game for 1 minute 30 seconds.

Rationale:

While contrary to the USTA Rule Book, it is important to be able to offer coaching as much as possible during a match. If anything, it may be an opportunity to calm a player down or address any concerns. The USTA rule was primarily created for professional players, not high school.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Game Officials Committee	2-6-1	Rejected
Tennis Committee		

Sports Medicine
TMC
District A
District B
District C
District D
District E
District F
District G
District H
MSSADA
MIAA Assembly
MIAA Board of Directors
MIAC

23. **Page 75**
Part V, Rule 80.1.3 - Tennis

**By: Nancy Quimby, Girls Varsity Tennis Coach, Westborough High School AND
Bill McGuirk, MIAA Assistant Director/Tennis Liaison**

Current Rule:

80.1.3 Players are to be played in order of ability: i.e., the first and second singles players will be the two best players on the team actually engaging in the match, and the best player will play number one and the second best player will play number two. The third singles player will be representative, and the two doubles teams will be played in order of their ability. Written line-ups must be exchanged prior to the warm-up period of each team match. (Violation of this rule will result in match forfeiture of that team's point or points affected by the violation).

Proposal:

Players are to be played in order of ability: i.e., the first and second singles players will be the two best players on the team actually engaging in the match, and the best player will play number one and the second best player will play number two. The third singles player will be representative, and the two doubles teams will be played in order of their ability. Written line-ups must be exchanged prior to the warm-up period of each team match, *and coaches must be able to provide the basis/justification of their team line-ups, clearly indicating exactly why their individual players and doubles teams are playing in the order they are listed on the line-up. This basis/justification should include, but is not limited to, written records, including dates and scores, of two-of-three set challenge matches.* (Violation of this rule will result in match forfeiture of that team's point or points affected by the violation).

Rationale:

This proposal is being made to remove the ambiguity of the current rule and to provide specific criteria for coaches related to justifying that their line-ups are in compliance with the spirit and intent of the rule. Providing proper basis/justification for team line-ups has been a long-standing Tennis Team Tournament Format rule. This rule proposal will now make the MIAA Handbook Rule consistent with the Tournament Format, and in addition will provide coaches with clear and concise criteria for justifying that their line-ups comply with the spirit and intent of the rule.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Game Officials Committee

7-0-0 Approved

Tennis Committee
Sports Medicine
TMC
District A
District B
District C
District D
District E
District F
District G
District H
MSSADA
MIAA Assembly
MIAA Board of Directors
MIAC

**24. Page 76
Part V, Rule 81 – Volleyball – New Rule**

By: MIAA Volleyball Committee (currently Board approved as a one-year trial basis for '08-09)

Proposal:

Volleyball teams will be allowed to compete in a maximum of two "Open Dates" (as opposed to scrimmages or jamborees), where teams can compete in a pool play format with a number of different teams on one day. The maximum number of 25 point games allowed in this format is not to exceed 15.

1. An "Open Date" can only take place on a non-school day.
2. Each "Open Date" played would result in one fewer contest opportunity from the current 20 contest limit.
3. Open dates will not count toward the win-loss record for MIAA tournament qualification.

Rationale:

1. Would allow more student athletes to participate.
2. Would raise the level of play and create more competitive opportunities for teams.
3. Would open geographical and cross divisional play.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Volleyball Committee	14-0-0	Approved
Game Officials Committee	6-0-1	Approved
Sports Medicine		
TMC		
District A		
District B		
District C		
District D		
District E		
District F		

District G
District H
MSSADA
MIAA Assembly
MIAA Board of Directors
MIAC

25. **Page 79**
Part V, Rule 82.4 – Wrestling

By: Bill McGuirk, MIAA Liaison for Wrestling Committee

Current rule 82.4: “Weight Control and Certification Procedures” (*approved by the MIAA Board of Directors vote on 8/06/08, as a modification of the existing NFHS Wrestling Rule 1; Section 3: Weight Control Program through the 2009-2010 season*).

82.4.1 The weight control program applies only to wrestlers competing for MIAA member schools in competition between MIAA member schools and out-of-state schools which are members in good standing of their State high school athletic association.

82.4.2 Definition: A wrestler's certified weight class is the lowest weight at which the wrestler may compete anytime during the current season.

82.4.3 An MIAA Minimum Weight Control Certificate will be issued to each wrestler at the beginning of the season. This Certificate will contain a statement showing the wrestler's certified minimum weight class. This Certificate must be filled out in ink and signed in ink by the wrestler, the wrestler's parent or guardian, the wrestler's coach, and a certified licensed physician, and must be on file in the athletic director's office prior to the wrestler's first interscholastic competition.

82.4.4 A wrestler not properly certified may not compete in any interscholastic meet or tournament.

82.4.5 A MIAA Minimum Weight Control List, including each and every wrestler's name and certified minimum weight class will be filled out in ink and sent to the MIAA office prior to the first allowable interscholastic competition. A copy of this form must be exchanged with the opposing schools at each weigh-in during the season, including tournaments.

82.4.6 To qualify at a certain weight for the MIAA Individual **& Team** Sectional and State Tournaments, a wrestler must weigh-in at his certified weight class at scratch weight at least once during the season, even if the first weigh-in occurs after the 2 lb. Allowance is granted on ***the first Monday in January (i.e. 1/7/08, 1/5/09)***. Wrestler must also weigh in at the base weight (scratch weight plus any rule book allowances) 60% of the varsity days of competition on which the wrestler competes. A wrestler **MUST COMPETE** on the day of competition in order to count that weigh-in towards the 60% requirement for certification. Rule book weight class allowances count toward certification.

82.4.7 A wrestler may weigh-in for a varsity dual meet and compete at that weight or the next heavier weight. A wrestler may weigh-in for a varsity dual meet or tournament at the next weight heavier than the wrestler's certified weight class. If a wrestler ever weighs in for a varsity dual

meet or MIAA sanctioned tournament two weight classes above the wrestler's certified weight class, the wrestler loses his certification at the lower weight class and is then certified at the next heavier weight class. Exception: All wrestlers may weigh in two weight classes above their certified weight prior to December 25th without losing their certification. For example, a wrestler who certified at 103 lb., may never, during that current season, weigh in at 119 lb. and keep the 103 lb. certification. The wrestler may weigh in at 112 lb. and wrestle at 119 lb. and keep the 103 lb. certification.

82.4.8 Schools may weigh their wrestlers at their home schools on the day of the meet and only during the 60-minute period immediately prior to the beginning of the academic school day. For matches beginning after 3:00 p.m. on a non-school day, a single 60-minute weigh-in period between 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon will be allowed. Any wrestler who makes weight during the earlier weigh-in is allowed an additional three pounds at the match site weigh-in. Any wrestler failing to make weight at the earlier weigh-in must make scratch weight at the match site weigh-in. Actual weights will be recorded on all dual meet weigh-in sheets. Signatures of the coach and a school administrator (the principal or his designee) must appear in ink on the dual meet weigh-in sheets in order for the weigh-in to be validated. These dual meet weigh-in sheets will be kept by the coaches and one for each and every day of competition must be handed in at the sectional seeding meeting, or the day will not count toward seeding. Revised 10/9/07

82.4.9 Home management shall, each year prior to the first home meet, have the weigh-in scale certified and the official seal affixed.

PROPOSAL:

Remove the language in parentheses, resulting in adoption of the existing MIAA Weight Control and Certification Procedures described in rules 82.4.1 through 82.4.9, as a permanent modification of the NFHS Wrestling Rule 1; Section 3: Weight Control Program.

BACKGROUND:

The NFHS significantly changed their Weight Control Program Rule 1; Section 3, effective for the 2006-2007 wrestling season. The major changes to the rule required state associations to develop a program which implements hydration testing with a specific gravity not greater than 1.025, which immediately precedes the body fat assessment, and to develop a program which monitors an average weight loss of 1.5 percent per week, with descent, using the minimum weight determined by the body fat testing as the lowest weight class a wrestler may wrestle.

The MIAA Wrestling Committee formed a Sub-Committee to thoroughly address the ramifications of this rule change for Massachusetts wrestling, which included research of other states' programs and the development of a complete MIAA program to be presented to the Wrestling Committee which would include regional weight assessment sites and hydration testing.

The full Wrestling Committee, concerned about implementing such a complex program, voted to request a temporary modification of the new NFHS rule from the MIAA Board of Directors, deferring implementation pending further study and planning. The Board of Directors approved the deferral for both the 2006-2007 and the 2007-2008 seasons.

After further discussion and research, the MIAA Wrestling Committee, on April 7th, 2008 voted (11-0-0) to "maintain and monitor the current MIAA weight management program (as described in MIAA Handbook Rule 82.4), while continuing to educate the wrestling community regarding the issues related to weight management." This vote required yet another extension of the deferral of the NFHS rule by the Board of Directors, which was granted through the 2009-2010 season.

RATIONALE:

To continue to revisit this issue on a yearly basis is a labor intensive process. The proponents of the existing Massachusetts weight control program cite the fact that Massachusetts has been one of the most pro-active state associations in the nation related to weight management. They introduced body fat assessment as a component of the weight certification process before it was mandated. Also, Massachusetts, unlike most all other states, has allowed morning weigh-ins to specifically address the drastic and unsafe weight cutting practice of athletes who were arriving at school and not eating anything throughout the day until after the 6:00 pm match weigh-in in order to make weight. The unique Massachusetts program provides a morning weigh-in which then allows the wrestler a three pound allowance at the evening weigh in.

Having already taken precautions such as described above, to ensure the health and safety of our wrestlers, having parent/guardians, physician, and the wrestler sign off on the Weight Certification Certificate, and with the lack of any existing data indicating a preponderance of Massachusetts weight management related crises, it can reasonably be concluded that the existing Massachusetts program is and has been effective.

The Wrestling Committee has had the benefit of interacting with the Sport Medicine Committee in studying this issue, and understands the medical practitioners' point of view that the NFHS would be an optimal program. The implementation of such a program has significant costs related to it, which school leaders in parts of the state have indicated would likely result in the elimination of many of their wrestling programs. In addition, there are concerns that introducing the element of hydration testing would negatively impact the number of potential participants and would have negative impact on Fall sports teams since wrestlers playing Fall sports would have to participate in the regional weight assessment clinic during the Fall season in order to allow a timely weight descent to comply with the NFHS rule criteria.

Without convincing evidence that the current provisions of Rule 82.4 have been ineffective, or have resulted in significant health and safety issues, and for all the additional the reasons stated above, the Wrestling Committee voted 11-0-0 in favor of continuing the Massachusetts program.

Since the MIAA Board of Directors has now voted for the modification/deferral of the NFHS Rule for four consecutive seasons, the intent of this rule proposal is to make the modification permanent.

REVIEWING BODY ACTION:

Wrestling Committee	12-0-0 Approved
Game Officials Committee	7-0-0 Approved
Sports Medicine	12-3-0 Approved
TMC	
District A	
District B	
District C	
District D	
District E	
District F	
District G	
District H	
MSSADA	
MIAA Assembly	
MIAA Board of Directors	
MIAC	

OFFICIAL RULES CHANGE BALLOT

Name of Reviewing Body: _____

Date of Vote: _____

RULE #	Yes	No	Abstentions
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
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23.	_____	_____	_____
24.	_____	_____	_____
25.	_____	_____	_____

COMPLETED BALLOT & AMENDMENTS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO DICK BAKER @ THE MIAA

Name of Reviewing Body: _____

Date: _____

AMENDMENT VOTED
(Make copies as needed)

1. Rule proposal number: _____

2. Amendment voted:

3. Rationale:

4. Committee vote on amendment:

Number **Yes**: _____

Number **No**: _____

Number abstentions: _____

COMPLETED BALLOT & AMENDMENTS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO DICK BAKER @ THE MIAA