



# 2005-2006 Basketball Pre-Season Bulletin

*Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations*

**October  
2005**

***PIAA Officials' Staff***

***Dr. Robert A. Lombardi***  
*Associate Executive  
Director*

***Anita L. Fox***  
*Chapters' Secretary*

***Vickie L. Hubbard***  
*Officials' Secretary*

***PIAA Executive Staff***

***Bradley R. Cashman***  
*Executive Director*

***Melissa N. Mertz***  
*Asst. Executive Director*

***Mark E. Byers***  
*Asst. Executive Director*



Visit Us On The Web:  
[www.piaa.org/officials](http://www.piaa.org/officials)



**POST SEASON PLAYOFF DATES**

Saturday, March 4, 2006—District Deadline  
Friday/Saturday, March 10/11, 2006—First Round  
Tuesday/Wednesday, March 14/15, 2006—Second Round  
Friday/Saturday, March 17/18, 2006—Quarterfinals  
Tuesday/Wednesday, March 21/22, 2006—Semi-Finals  
Friday/Saturday, March 24/25, 2006—Championships  
at GIANT Center, Hershey, PA

**2005 - 2006 PIAA BASKETBALL  
DISTRICT RULES INTERPRETERS**

Donald T Taylor	District I
Joseph F. Lalli	District II
David D. Hancock	District III
Martin Maurer, Jr.	District IV
Ronald Koppenhaver	District V
Richard L. Young	District VI
Regis A. Giles	District VII
Raymond D. Morton	District VIII
Dennis J. Geitner	District IX
Rick Fletcher	District X
Joseph Catanzaro	District XI
Stephen K. Kupsov	District XII

***Statewide Rules Interpreter - Joseph Catanzaro***

**2005-06 NFHS BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES**

**Rule 3-4-15, 10-3-7h, Rule 10-4-1h:**

Prohibits a team member from removing his/her jersey and/or pants/skirt within the visual confines of the playing area. The penalty is a technical foul.

**Rule 7-5-5, 4-19-7:**

Changed the penalty to a throw-in for a team-control foul in all cases. A new definition for a team-control foul was also added.

**Rule 7-5-9, 6-4-3g, 4-36:**

Changed the penalty for double personal, double technical and simultaneous fouls from an alternating possession throw-in to resuming play from the point of interruption. A new definition for "point of interruption" was also added.

**Rule 9-3-2, Rule 10-3-3:**

Changed the penalty for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason to a violation from a technical foul.

**2005-2006 Major Editorial Changes**

**Rule 4-19-3:**

Clarified the definition of an intentional foul.

**Rule 5-2-1:**

Clarified when a three-point goal shall be scored.

**Rule 10-4-4, 10-5:**

A new article was added to 10-4 clarifying when bench personnel may stand. Section 10-5 was reorganized to clarify the head coaches' rule.



**2005-2006 PIAA ADOPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS**

- Adopt the 2005-2006 NFHS Basketball Rules Book.
- Adopt Rules 1-13-2 and 1-13-2, NOTE, coaching box and alternate placement of same, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition;
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, upon completion of the first half and one team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's time-out is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or administering free throws.
- Adopt Rule 10-5-1, the head coach, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, may be off the bench in front of his/her seat within the confines of the designated 14-foot coaching box to give instructions to his/her players and/or substitutes.

**COMMENTS ON 2005-2006 RULES REVISIONS**

**JERSEYS/PANTS/SKIRTS PROHIBITED FROM BEING REMOVED (3-4-15, 10-3-7h, 10-4-1i):**

A team member is prohibited from removing his/her jersey and/or pants/skirt within the confines of the playing area. The penalty is a technical foul. The former uniform rule didn't require team members to actually wear the team uniform. This addition also addresses a growing behavioral concern of players removing their jerseys to demonstrate frustration or anger and as a means of attracting individual attention. The rule is intended to be applied in all situations – even when a player must change uniforms due to blood or other unusual circumstances. It is not unreasonable to expect team members to go to their locker rooms to change their jerseys.

**THROW-IN AWARDED TO OPPONENT FOR ALL TEAM-CONTROL FOULS (7-5-5, 4-19-7):**

A new definition for a team-control foul has been established, and the penalty has been changed to a throw-in in all cases. The ball will be awarded to the offended team at a spot nearest to where the foul occurred. Bonus free throws will no longer be awarded. The change makes enforcement of the rule easier for officials. Under the previous rule it was sometimes difficult to determine whether: (a) a player in control had released the ball on a pass or interrupted dribble before the player charges; and (b) a player had received a pass before the player charges. The change makes the penalty consistent for a player-control foul and a team-control foul. In addition, the change reduces delays in the game. The rule only applies when a foul occurs by the team in control. By rule, there is no team control during a throw-in, jump ball or when the ball is in flight during a try or tap for goal.

**PENALTY FOR DOUBLE FOULS CHANGED TO POINT OF INTERRUPTION (7-5-9, 4-36):**

The penalty for double personal, double technical and simultaneous fouls has been changed from an alternating-possession throw-in to resuming play from the point of interruption. A new definition of "point of interruption" has also been added to the rules book. If the point of interruption cannot be determined e.g., unsuccessful try in flight, the alternating-possession arrow will be used. The committee felt that no team should benefit from a double foul. Under the previous rule, if the alternating-possession arrow favored the defense, the defense would be awarded the ball, benefiting from the foul act. It is hoped that the change will increase the likelihood of double fouls being called when warranted.

**LEAVING COURT FOR UNAUTHORIZED REASON CHANGED TO VIOLATION (9-3-2):**

The rule for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason has been changed from a technical foul to a violation. Leaving the court during the course of play has been increasing with the former penalty of a technical foul not being assessed. Typically, this play is seen when an offensive player goes around a low screen, runs outside the end line and returns on the other side of the court free of their defender. The violation will be called as soon as the player leaves the court. The committee hopes that changing the penalty will increase the likelihood of the infraction being called and eliminate this tremendous advantage.

**2005-2006 POINTS OF EMPHASIS**

**SPORTING BEHAVIOR**

The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee continues to be concerned with player, coach and fan behavior. While administrators continue to focus on solutions, it is imperative that all parties involved accept responsibility and improve behavior. Specifically, the committee wants the following addressed:

**A. Uniforms:** Players are increasingly using their uniforms in unsporting ways. Examples include: Holding the uniform out from the chest area to display the team name to the opponent or fans; pulling the uniform out of the shorts in an emotional display; and removing the jersey either on the court or near the team bench, especially after a disqualification. The committee expects jerseys to be worn properly and remain on. New Rule 3-4-15 adds, "A player shall not remove the jersey and/or pants/skirt in the confines of the playing area." The result is a technical foul.

Uniforms must be worn as intended and the rule must be enforced. The jersey must be tucked in and shorts must be worn properly. When a player is in violation of the rule, the player is directed to leave the game. While an untucked jersey during the normal course of play is understandable until it can be corrected, too often there are multiple warnings for clear violations. Coaches bear a great responsibility in ensuring uniforms stay on team members. Officials must enforce the rule.

**B. Time-outs:** When a team goes on a scoring run, emotions often run high. Nationwide, there is an apparent increase in bench personnel running out onto the court after a time-out is whistled. Typically, the bench personnel of the team that has gained momentum run out onto the court to celebrate and congratulate their teammates. The other team's players, heading toward their bench area, often cross with the celebrating team. This situation often leads to bumping, pushing and/or taunting.

Coaches must make sure that bench personnel remain in the team bench area (1-13-3) after a time-out is called. Officials must be aware of the potential for confrontation, use preventive officiating techniques and penalize appropriately.

**C. Spectators:** There has been emphasis over the years on player and coach behavior and the trends show improvement. However, fan behavior remains a critical concern. Too often, fans are using abusive language toward coaches, players and officials. Fans are also approaching the court, team areas and locker rooms – places that used to be "off limits" – to confront participants.

Game administrators must create and follow security procedures and support efforts to have offending fans removed from the premises. Proactive policies lead to fewer problems. It is the game administrator's ultimate responsibility to provide a safe environment for players, coaches and officials. Do not wait for the official to point out the problem. If it gets to the point that the officials have to address fan behavior, there were most likely opportunities for game administrators to deal with it before it got to that point.

### **POINTS OF EMPHASIS (CON'T.)**

Officials should never directly confront fans. Find the game administrator to take care of the problem. In extreme cases, delay the game until the offending fan is removed. Coaches must not incite fan behavior. The coach's sideline actions often have an impact on fan behavior – positively or negatively. Schools are encouraged to have security personnel on site for such situations.

**D. Coaching box:** The NFHS basketball committee wants coaches to stay in the coaching box. There is a constant problem when coaches wander. It is a distinct advantage to the coach who is permitted to be out of the box because the coach has a better chance to communicate with his/her team. The coach can also influence play by being out on the court.

The rule is black-and-white, but it has not been dealt with properly. Most officials have not enforced the rule. The fact that the coach is not directing comments to the officials or is “coaching the team” has no bearing on rule enforcement. The coach who continually abuses the coaching-box rule risks having his or her governing body remove it completely. The official who doesn't enforce it runs the risk of not following what the governing body wants enforced.

Once the coaching box has been removed because of a technical foul, all related rules restrictions must apply. There's no way to get the box back after the privilege has been lost.

Assistant coaches must be seated at all times except during time-outs, to attend to an injured player after being beckoned and to spontaneously react to a play. The rules that permit a head coach to rise in certain situations (time-outs, confer with table personnel for a correctable error, dealing with disqualifications) do not apply to assistant coaches under any circumstances. Again, the fact that an assistant coach is “only coaching” has no bearing on the rule or enforcement.

Head coaches have the responsibility to remain in the box. School administrators must support that by demanding their coaches do so. When violated, the official must enforce the rule with a technical foul.

### **FREE THROWS**

**A. Lane spaces:** There has been much debate on what — if anything — to do with free-throw situations. Some want rules that would move players up on the low block or even eliminate the first lane space. The theory: The players underneath the basket are at a rebounding disadvantage. Data collected from a variety of sources does not support that theory.

Multiple studies show players in the first marked lane space garner roughly 75-80 percent of all free throw rebounds. That is a range the rules committee finds acceptable and is consistent with historical norms. The team closest to the basket is supposed to get most of the rebounds! The rules in this case are not designed to give each team an equal chance or guarantee a rebound to the defense.

**B. Rough play:** Keeping the block between players continues to serve its initial purpose. It reduces rough play. The same is true for player restrictions ending when the attempt hits the ring. Still, rough play is a concern. Coaches must not teach players to “lock up” arms along the lane line, nor drive players further under the basket with brute force. Officials must call those fouls.

### **POINTS OF EMPHASIS (CON'T.)**

**C. Disconcertion:** Free-throw disconcertion must be carefully monitored. Of particular concern is when the free throw will become dead (first of two or first two of three). Defensive players often employ tactics which serve no other purpose than to disconcert the shooter during free throws (“boxing out” the free thrower off the free-throw line, waving arms, yelling instructions to teammates, etc.). Another increasing trend is opponents outside the arc saying things to the thrower. With team free-throw percentages hovering in the mid-60’s on average, teams welcome a second chance free throw. They deserve it if disconcertion occurs and officials must call it.

### **INTENTIONAL FOULS**

The committee is concerned about how games end. The intentional foul rule has devolved into misapplication and personal interpretations. The committee has revised the rule to improve understanding. An intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that neutralizes an opponent’s obvious advantageous position. Contact away from the ball or when not making a legitimate attempt to play the ball, specifically designed to stop or keep the clock from starting, shall be intentional. Intentional fouls may or may not be premeditated and are not based on the severity of the act. A foul also shall be ruled intentional if while playing the ball a player causes excessive contact with an opponent.

**A. Anytime in the game:** Acts that neutralize an opponent’s obvious advantageous position and must be deemed intentional include:

- Excessive contact on any player attempting a shot .
  - Grabbing or shoving a player from behind when an easy basket may be scored.
  - Grabbing and holding a player from behind or away from the ball.
- These are “non-basketball” plays and must be considered intentional fouls anytime they occur during a game.

**B. Late in the game:** Fouling is an accepted coaching strategy and is utilized by nearly all coaches in some form. It is viewed as a chance for a team behind in the score to get back in the game while the clock is stopped. There is widespread belief that it works or it wouldn’t be coached.

There is a right way and a wrong way to foul. Coaches must instruct their players in the proper technique for strategic fouling. “Going for the ball” is a common phrase heard, but intentional fouls should still be called on players who go for the ball if it is not done properly. Conversely, a coach who yells, “Foul!” instructions to his or her team does not mean the ensuing foul is “automatically” an intentional foul — even though it is a strategic foul designed to stop the clock. Coaches, officials, players, fans and administrators must accept fouling as a legitimate coaching strategy.

With that, officials must have the courage to enforce the intentional foul rule. Far too often, officials do not whistle fouls as intentional when the act clearly meets the criteria. Officiating philosophies should not change because of the time remaining in the game or the score differential. The correct call should be made — not the popular one.

**PIAA EXCEPTIONS TO NFHS****1. Switching**

- PIAA switches on all fouls (shooting or non-shooting).
- In both 2-person and 3-person mechanics, we do make the “long switch” when a foul occurs.

**2. Throw-In**

- If the ball goes out of bounds or there is a common foul committed in the bench area, move the ball right or left of the bench area for the throw-in.

**3. Last Shot**

- “C” is responsible for the last shot whether he/she is on tableside or opposite side.

**4. Official’s Shirt**

- The official’s shirt may have a collar or may be v-neck as long as all contest officials are dressed alike.

**5. Disqualification**

- If a player is disqualified for a flagrant personal or technical foul, that player must sit out the rest of that day and the very next game at the level in which the player was disqualified.
- If a coach is administered a flagrant technical foul, he/she must also sit out the rest of the day and the very next game at the same level.

**4. Pre-game**

- It is mandatory that both head coaches attend the pre-game meeting with the captains and officials.

**5. Sportsmanship**

- PIAA requires all registered sports’ officials to enforce the sportsmanship rule for the coaches/contestants. The statement is located on the back of the official ID card as well as the Pre-Season Basketball Bulletin and must be read to the head coaches/captains at the pre-game meeting.

**GAME PHILOSOPHY**

1. All officials (2 or 3 person crews) must be on the same page.
2. The crew must establish what they will tolerate in the first 2 minutes of the game.
3. Once a pattern is established, the crew must be consistent throughout the game.
4. Players will adjust to the type of game being called as long as the crew is consistent.
5. Confusion occurs when the crew calls the game a certain way in the first half and changes in second half.
6. If you have two physical teams, you can let them play. However, there is a thin line between letting them play and rough play which may get out-of-control.
7. If you have a finesse team and a physical team, it is a disadvantage to the finesse team if you let the physical team manhandle the finesse team.
8. Collisions during fast breaks are fouls, they are not incidental contact. When you have 2 on 1, 3 on 1 or 2, and the defensive player moves into the path of the offensive player and a collision takes place where one or both players go to the floor, it is either an offensive or defensive foul.
9. Hard fouls throughout the course the game must be intentional fouls. If you allow hard fouls to occur and not enforce them as intentional, rough play will ensue.
10. Intentional fouls are not determined by the severity of the act but whether the opponent was making an honest attempt at the ball when the contact occurred.
11. A player is entitled to the principle of verticality if he/she gets there first. That means that he/she has that space from the floor to the ceiling. If anyone invades that space and contact occurs, the player invading that space is responsible for the contact.
12. Displacing a player who has established his/her position is a foul against opponent.
13. One cannot use selective enforcement. All violations and fouls must be adjudicated.

### THREE PERSON “FLEX” MECHANICS

**Flex**—means that the triangle is always moving even when the ball settles in the front court. One has to continually work for angles or you will get “straightlined.” This means moving a step or two to the side or “opening up” or “closing down.” All three officials must move to the proper positions to ensure the best chance of getting the call right.

**Lead** – has to work the entire end line. When the ball is on the opposite side of the court and he/she does not want to initiate a rotation, he/she should close down near the free throw line extended. Never position yourself inside the lane area or you will be straightlined and confuse your partners on a rotation. If you decide to rotate, sprint across the lane and get in position early to see the entire low post play plus it gives your partners more time to complete the rotation. If you walk across the lane, you will not be in the best position to make the call in the low post area and your partners have less time to pick up the rotation. A turnover could take place and the rotation has not been completed. That causes more confusion in transition. When the ball is on your nearest sideline even though it may be in the **trail’s** area, you must open up. Do not turn your body toward the sideline, but back out toward it so that you can see the ball with your peripheral vision and still focus in on your primary area which is inside the arc to the free throw line and half of the lane area. Then, if a ball goes out-of-bounds on the end line, you can make the call. You cannot make the call if you are in a closed position and the ball goes out-of-bounds behind you. The end line is your responsibility not your partners.

**Center** – base position is on the free throw line extended. Many centers’ base positions are near the top of the key. It looks like we have two trails and no center. From that base position, the center can move a few steps right or left when the ball is in his/her primary area. The **center** must also close down when he/she is on the weak side and the offensive player is driving to the basket. You should not be making that call from out-of-bounds near the sideline. You should be moving toward the basket (closing down) as the player drives to score. Most of the contact that takes place in the lane area is your responsibility. You must come in strong and make the call. Your primary area is the nearest lane line from the end line to the mid-court line and half of the lane area. You share that responsibility with the **lead** who has the other half. Also, you must hang in there on all rebounds particularly weak side rebounds. Do not be in a hurry to move down the floor.

**Trail** – base position is just outside the top of the key. Movement should be a few steps near the sideline toward the top of the key and a few steps toward the mid-court line when the ball is in your primary area. You may have to take a few steps toward the center of the court when the ball moves from your area to the center’s area. Your primary responsibility is the far free throw lane line extended to the mid-court line and the top of the key. You have most closely guarded counts and three point tries. You also help with the strong side rebounding. You are also responsible for back court violations. Fouls that occur in the top of the key, particularly on your side of the court are your responsibility. You must move constantly to avoid straightlining and to get the best angle to make the proper call.

## PLAY SITUATIONS

**Situation #1:** There are 14 players names in the book. Two are crossed out Official has counted 12 players for that particular team. In the second half a player reports to enter the game and his name and number is one of the players who was crossed out.

**Ruling:** Administrative technical foul. His name being crossed out is the same as not being in the book.

**Situation #2:** Two players show up at intermission and dress up for the second half. Neither player was listed in the book. Coach wants to substitute both players to begin the second half.

**Ruling:** One administrative technical foul and both players may participate.

**Situation #3:** All five starters have the wrong numbers in the book. They are legal numbers but the wrong numbers for each starter.

**Ruling:** One administrative technical and change all team numbers to the proper numbers including substitutes.

**Situation #4:** Prior to the ten minute mark, Team A does not have its team nor its starters listed in the book.

**Ruling:** One administrative technical foul.

**Situation #5:** Each team starter for Team A is wearing an illegal number or has a manufacturer's logo on his/her jersey.

**Ruling:** Five technical fouls to begin the game charged to each player. Any substitute who comes into the game is also charged with a technical foul, providing he/she is wearing an illegal shirt.

**Situation #6:** Early in the game, a player attempts a two point try. The ball enters the net and because of its tightness, the ball caroms out of the basket.

**Ruling:** The ball must stay in the basket or pass through for a goal to count. Stop the game as quickly as possible and have the net fixed or replaced.

**Situation #7:** A player on a fast break has an easy lay-up for a basket. The defensive player who is trailing him/her bangs the board with his/her fist with no attempt to play the ball. The ball is rolling inside the rim and spins out of the basket by the force caused by the defensive player.

**Ruling:** A technical foul. It is not goal tending or basket interference. If the ball stays in the basket or passes through, count the score and assess the technical foul.

**Situation #8:** A player is dribbling down the court to score a underhanded lay-up. While the ball is on its upward flight and outside the cylinder of the rim, a defensive player pins the ball against the backboard.

**Ruling:** Good block. It cannot be goaltending because it hasn't reach its highest point and started downward. It cannot be basket interference because it is not in the cylinder.

**Situation #9:** A player from Team A dunks the ball during warm-ups at approximately the five minute mark. Not to be outdone, a player from Team B dunks the ball at approximately the four minute mark.

**Ruling:** Charge both players with a technical foul. These are not simultaneous technicals. We will shoot them in the order in which they occurred. Team B will start the game shooting two free throws. Team A will then shoot two free throws. Team A will inbound the ball at the division line opposite side. The arrow will be given to Team B. Both coaches are charged with indirect technicals and lose the privilege of the coaching box throughout the game.

**Situation #10:** A player is disqualified from the game after committing his/her fifth personal foul. The coach is angry with the call and does not replace the player within the 30 second time limit.

**Ruling:** Direct technical foul to the coach. He/she loses the privilege of the box for the rest of the game.

**PIAA WEBSITE  
OFFICIALS' INFORMATION AREA**

The officials' section of the PIAA website may be accessed by registered PIAA sports' officials using their individual officials' code. This code is secured individually by utilizing the first four (4) letters of your last name and the last four (4) digits of your ID number. Some of the items listed in the officials' information area are: Applications for Becoming an Official; Sportsmanship Message; Rules Interpretation Meetings; Rules Interpretation Bulletins; Athletic Officials' Manual; Officials' Newsletters; Various Forms; Evaluation Information; Officials' Merchandise; Officials Recognition and Power Point Presentations; along with other important officials' information. Please utilize this area for assistance and information in preparing for your games as well as hosting quality chapter meetings.

**SPORTSMANSHIP MESSAGE**

ALL OFFICIALS MUST READ THIS MESSAGE TO CAPTAINS AND HEAD COACHES PRIOR TO GAMES AT ALL LEVELS.

***PIAA requires all registered sports' officials to enforce the sportsmanship rules for coaches and contestants. Actions meant to demean opposing players, team, spectators, and officials are not in the highest ideals of interscholastic education and will not be tolerated. Let today's contest reflect mutual respect. Coaches please certify to the referee that your players are legally equipped and uniformed according to NFHS rules. Good luck in today's contest.***

For distribution purposes, this message is printed on the back of all PIAA registered sports officials' 2005-06 identification cards. Chapter interpreters are requested to remind all officials to read this message at each contest they officiate.

**REQUIRED UNIFORM POLICY FOR ALL BASKETBALL OFFICIALS**

1) The PIAA Official's Emblem must be worn on the upper left sleeve of the official's standard shirt when officiating in all PIAA sponsored games.

2) All PIAA-registered officials must wear identical uniforms during a contest.

3) Required uniform for basketball officials:

Shirt Alternating black and white 1-inch vertically striped, short-sleeved shirt with a black collar. V-neck shirts have been approved for PIAA member school games as long as all officials are dressed alike.

Slacks Full length black trousers.

Belt Black.

Socks Black.

Shoes Solid black with black laces.

PIAA recommends the use of a black, plastic FOX-40 whistle with a black lanyard. If jackets are worn before the game, they must be black in color and identical in style. College jackets or jackets from any organization other than PIAA or local basketball chapters may not be worn. The wearing of jewelry (except wedding bands and medical-alert bracelets) and wrist watches (except as a required timing device) is prohibited. Smoking and/or tobacco chewing is prohibited (Minutes, Board of Control, PIAA Summer Workshop, July 17, 1989, p. 3).

**AMERICAN FLAG DISPLAY:** Registered PIAA sports' officials may display the American flag (maximum size 2 by 3 inches) on the right sleeve of their uniform shirt approximately three inches down from the shoulder seam. This will be the same position the PIAA official patch is displayed on the left sleeve. American flag may also be placed upon officials' jackets. This policy is effective immediately. Thank you for your patriotism, support of interscholastic education and the recognition and remembrance of our fellow Americans.

**PROFESSIONALISM/ACCOUNTABILITY**

It has come to our attention that some of our registered officials are inconsistently adhering to various PIAA rules, regulations and policies regarding the officiating of interscholastic basketball games. Items include the wearing of an improper or non-complying uniform, failure to report to the contest site in a timely manner, the lack of using proper NFHS signals when making decisions during a contest, not reading, or reciting, the PIAA Sportsmanship Code VERBATIM and the lack of enforcement of the proper uniform code for team members. These type of actions, and there may be others, only work to the detriment of all of us as registered officials. Players, coaches and their communities deserve consistent enforcement and applications of rules, interpretations and game administration. The utilization of these types of inappropriate actions only diminish our professionalism and our ability to represent the highest ideals of interscholastic basketball officiating. We are requesting each registered official to thoroughly and completely review their responsibilities and then adhere to them and enforce them for every contest and every event. Coaches, players, communities and sister/brother officials deserve nothing less.

**PIAA BY-LAWS, ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8**

Any coach and/or contestant ejected from a Contest by a state high school association recognized and/or registered official in that sport for unsportsmanlike conduct or flagrant misconduct shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating for the remainder of the day and in the next Contest on the next Contest day at the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.

Any coach and/or contestant ejected from the last Contest in that sport in a sport season shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating in the first Contest in that sport in the subsequent sport season, at any level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, at any school.

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

**PIAA OFFICIALS' INSURANCE**

For the 2005-06 school year, American Specialty Insurance Services will provide the following benefits;

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

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

Contact information is as follows:

Drew Smith, Vice-President for Client Services  
 Sara Douglass, Administrative Assistant  
 American Specialty Insurances Services, Inc.  
 142 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 309  
 Roanoke, Indiana 46783-0309  
 Phone: 260-672-8800, Fax: 260-673-1295  
[www.amerspec.com](http://www.amerspec.com)



