



Washington Interscholastic Activities Association
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
for the 2013 Representative Assembly

February 6, 2013

The ~~strike through~~ text is proposed to be deleted from the current handbook wording. The **bold** and **shaded** text is proposed to be added to the current handbook wording. Amendments that pass will go into effect on August 1 unless noted otherwise.

ML AMENDMENT #1

3.1.0 ADDING SIXTH GRADERS TO WIAA JURISDICTION, pages 5, 24, 37, 47

- 3.1.1 MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION - The Washington Interscholastic Activities Association is a voluntary organization for member schools. Membership in the Association shall be open to any State of Washington school district. A district may enroll a high school or junior high and elementary school or a middle school having either a **sixth**, seventh grade, or eighth grade, ~~or seventh and eighth grades~~. A school district may be public or private and a private school district shall be considered separate and distinct from a public school district.
- 17.5.8 OUT-OF-SEASON RULES - In the sport coached, a school coach may not sponsor, coach or direct activities which resemble out-of-season practices or contests to any student (high schools and feeder schools in the school district) except during the designated season for that sport until after the final spring WIAA tournament is completed (high school) or until after the completion of the final spring sports season (middle level.) A feeder school may be either grades **6**, 7 and 8 or grades 7, 8 and 9.
- 18.4.0 AGE LIMITS - MIDDLE SCHOOL – A student shall not have reached his/her 15th birthday prior to June 1 of the previous school year. Middle school is defined as a school with at least **sixth**, seventh and eighth grade levels.
- 18.14.3 SEASON LIMITATIONS - Additional eligibility shall not be granted if the student has had ~~six (6)~~ **seven (7)** years of interscholastic eligibility after entering or being eligible to enter the ~~seventh~~ **sixth** grade or four (4) consecutive years of interscholastic eligibility after entering or being eligible to enter the ninth grade.
- ~~18.17.0 SIXTH GRADE PARTICIPATION - If the total enrollment of the seventh and eighth grades in a middle school is not over sixty (60) when the enrollment count is taken to determine the high school classification, the sixth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on all seventh and eighth grade teams except tackle football for the next two (2) years. If the total enrollment of seventh and eighth grade students in a middle school is greater than sixty (60) when the enrollment count was taken, but drops below sixty (60) during the first two (2) weeks of any sports season, the sixth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on all seventh and eighth grade teams except tackle football during that specific sports season. Sixth grade students may not be used to salvage individual sports programs (bowling, cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, track and field, or wrestling.)~~
- ~~18.17.1 This participation does not count against the student's middle level eligibility.~~
- ~~18.17.2 When a sixth grade student has participated in one such contest, he/she is no longer eligible for that sport at the elementary school level.~~

Pros for ML Amendment #1:

According to Barnett (2007), "Extracurricular activities may come in various forms, some of which are in the form of academics, sports, student government, yearbook, or clubs. Extracurricular activities within a school system or school are perceived to positively affect the student's life in different forms and levels. Extracurricular activities may affect academics, behavior, growth and development, socialization, and character just to name a few. Many research studies show extracurricular activities reduce delinquency, mitigates dropouts, and positively affect student academic achievement."

PROS: The number of female athletes turning out for sports is dwindling at the middle level district wide. If we are able to get 6th grade students to turn out when they are new to middle school and the excitement is there, we have them hooked into middle school sports programs for the duration of three years, which carries over into our high school programs.

The Federal Way School District has been granted this waiver to include 6th grade athletes in the past and it has proven a very successful way to get our 6th graders involved in our sports programs, their school and community. It has helped build the middle level sport programs over the three years the athletes have been enrolled and had a huge impact on enrollment numbers and the quality of athletic programs when it was not renewed several years ago. Participation numbers have decreased every year since we have dropped 6th grade.

"In addition to academic achievement, sports participation also receives accolades towards improving the behavior of its participants." According to Barnett (2007), "Research shows that students who are participants in extracurricular activities have a positive attitude towards school. Additionally, adolescents who are more connected to school tend to have positive and healthy behaviors and a reduction in the number of high risk behaviors. It is believed that high risk behaviors such as truancy, substance abuse, and delinquency are reduced when students participate in extracurricular activities. Unfortunately, from the considerable number of studies, the debate as to whether sports participation contributes to the enhancement or demise of academic achievement has not been resolved."

Federal Way School District has a Free and Reduced lunch rate of 56.4% and is a Pay to Play district. In this most recent school year, athletic scholarships have disappeared and families have had to come up with the funds on their own, thus reducing the pool our schools can pull from to create teams. The more athletes that are available for us to draw from, the better chances our sport programs have to survive. Some schools within the district are more affected by poverty than others and have been trending toward lower turnout numbers over the last three years.

"Extracurricular activities facilitate the achievement of such goals by students acquiring the kind of knowledge, interpersonal skills, self-confidence, and other attitudes that not only engender compliance but equip them with the personal resources needed in the longer run to translate goals into effective action." What better time than to start that than in the 6th grade?

The district fastpitch program is losing numbers fast. Without the ability to recruit 6th graders we are in serious danger of losing our middle level fastpitch program over the next two years due to lack of participation, which will no doubt have a huge impact on our high school feeders. This poses a big problem in terms of keeping our Title IX numbers as equitable as possible within the district and finding a replacement sport with our current middle school facilities.

Many of our 6th grade athletes are competitive enough to be on JV and Varsity teams in our middle schools. By only allowing them to play with other 6th graders, we are holding them back athletically, especially in the sports of gymnastics, basketball, baseball, and fastpitch softball. These are relatively low contact sports in which allows athletes to showcase individual talents within a team setting.

Athletes still end up playing with their own ability level as teams are decided by skill ability. 6th graders would be carefully grouped with student athletes with similar skills.

Many 6th grade students are disappointed when they are left out of sports like baseball and softball. As a result, they join club teams and never return to the school team to play as 7th and 8th graders. School programs suffer as a result.

Cons for ML Amendment #1:

6th grade boys would not be allowed to participate in tackle football due to safety reasons unlike the last waiver the Federal Way School District was granted unless WIAA saw that it was appropriate.

Typically, the average size of a 6th grader is smaller than that of a 7th or 8th grader.

A skilled 6th grader could be taking the spot of a 7th or 8th grader on a JV or Varsity team, resulting in that JV or Varsity player getting cut if numbers are high enough for cuts.

Olidge, M. L. (2009). A comparative study of student athletes' academic performance, attendance, and behavior in-season versus out-of-season. (Master's thesis), Available from ProQuest. Retrieved from <http://udini.proquest.com/view/a-comparative-study-of-student-pqid:1938524661/>

Proposed by Sequoia Middle School, Kilo Middle School, Illahee Middle School, Lakota Middle School and Sacajawea Middle School.

HS AMENDMENT #2

4.1.0 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS, page 5-6

4.1.0 DATES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS - All high schools are to be classified according to enrollment in grades 10-12 **9-11**. (Schools new to the Association will take the average of their estimated enrollment for their first two years.)

4.2.0 HIGH SCHOOL CLASSIFICATIONS - High schools shall be classified as "4A", "3A", "2A", "1A", "2B" and "1B". Every four (4) years the enrollment parameters for each classification shall be adjusted to promote more equitable distribution in the number of schools. "4A", "3A", "2A", "1A", 17% of the total schools based on 10-12 **9-11** enrollment from the top down (largest to smallest). The parameters for distribution for the "2B" and "1B" classification shall be 16% of the remaining schools per classification.

4.2.1 In four-year high schools (grades 9-10-11-12), any students who are repeating the 9th grade shall be counted in the school's 10-12 **9-11** WIAA enrollment figures for that year even though, academically, the school may not consider them sophomores.

Continuation of HS Amendment #2:

4.5.0 CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS IN MULTIPLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS - In multiple high school districts the total grade level enrollment figures are listed on the OSPI P-223 form. The following method will be used to calculate a high school's enrollment when that high school is part of a multiple high school district:

4.5.1 All of the district's ~~10-12~~ **9-11** grade September enrollment as reported to the WIAA office will be totaled.

Pros for HS Amendment #2: The current process doesn't reflect enrollment count of students that will actually be attending the school during the next classification cycle.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board on behalf of the WIAA Classification Committee.

HS AMENDMENT #3 (if Amendment #2 passes, the four-year classification would be based on grades 9-11.)

4.1.0 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS, page 5-6

4.1.0 DATES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS - All high schools are to be classified according to enrollment in grades 10-12. (Schools new to the Association will take the average of their estimated enrollment for their first two years.)

4.1.1 The P-223 enrollment figures as sent to the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction will be used for classification purposes.

4.1.2 A school's classification is determined by the average monthly enrollment from January 1 through May 1, October 1 and twice the November 1 count of odd-numbered years and will be the basis for classification for the next ~~two~~ **four** years.

4.1.3 Classifications would be determined by percentages and set for four years

4.1.4 Schools that experience a significant enrollment drop after the first two years of the cycle could request to be moved to the lower classification for the remaining two years.

Pros for HS Amendment #3: The current process causes much angst and turmoil due to realignment every two years. Schools, leagues and Districts asked for a process that would help stabilize leagues and Districts.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board on behalf of the WIAA Classification Committee.

HS AMENDMENT #4

4.6.0 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS, page 6

4.6.0 CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS IN MULTIPLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS - School districts that have alternative high schools **with a separate OSPI number or where students are housed away from the high school** may separate the alternative school enrollment count. ~~This separation of student enrollment may occur under the following conditions:~~

~~6.6.1 In order to separate an alternative school's enrollment for classification purposes, an alternative school must demonstrate a two (2) year history of participation in the same number of WIAA sanctioned activities as other WIAA member schools of the same enrollment.~~

Pros for HS Amendment #4: State wide, less than two percent of alternative education students in a program housed away from the high school are participating in interscholastic activities yet, in many cases, they drastically affect enrollment.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board on behalf of the WIAA Classification Committee.

On March 18, 2013, the Representative Assembly approved 27-8 to add the word "or" to the original amendment.

HS AMENDMENT #5

16.0.0 FIRST ROBOTICS, page 18 (new article)

Would add FIRST Robotics as a new activity under WIAA jurisdiction.

Pros for HS Amendment #5

- 1. As an activity under WIAA jurisdiction, the standards for interscholastic eligibility for participating students and coaches would be covered through WIAA handbook Article 10.0.0.*
- 2. 13 years ago, there were three high school robotics teams in Washington. Currently over 3,500 students are participating on 132 WIAA member high school teams (posted on the WIAA Website with the amendments.) The number of high school teams has increased by over 300 percent in the past four years, due, in part, to grants issued through OSPI.*
- 3. Most school teams are mentored by employees from Boeing and other innovative companies, which contributes greatly to the success of these programs.*
- 4. The average annual cost of a competitive team is \$12,000. Grants are available through OSPI, as well as other organizations (Boeing, NASA, Intel, and others.)*
- 5. Robotics teams are co-ed. On average, 25 percent of team members are girls. Many students on FIRST robotics teams do not participate in other interscholastic activities.*
- 6. The Minnesota High School Athletic League sanctioned and sponsored the robotics state championships in May, 2012, with plans to continue its jurisdiction. The number of participating Minnesota high school teams grew from 154 to 183 this year. The Connecticut Interscholastic Activities Conference will host their first robotics State*

Championships in May 2013 in partnership with USFIRST.

Continuation of Pros for HS Amendment #5

7. *The non-profit organization USFIRST through Washington FIRST Robotics organizes competitions in Washington State using national competition standards with local volunteers (the volunteers organize and judge the competitions.)*
8. *When compared to the general student population, students on FIRST robotics teams are 50 percent more likely to go to college and twice as likely to major in science and engineering. (Source – Brandeis University Study)*
9. *If the WIAA were to create a FIRST State High School Robotics Championship to be held each May as the culmination of the existing robotics season, then supporters feel that more schools would start teams in the future, increasing STEM learning so more students would be inspired to become our next generation of inventors and innovators. (Note – FIRST has programs from K-12; currently there are 820 teams in the state in all four programs with over 7,500 students.) Increased recognition for robotics at the high school level might have the added benefit of encouraging greater participation at elementary and middle schools.)*

For more information regarding FIRST Robotics, go to the Washington State Website at www.washingtonfirstrobotics.org and the National Website at www.usfirst.org.

Proposed by Capital High School, Anacortes School District, Arlington School District, Auburn School District, Chehalis School District, Edmonds School District, Spokane School District, and the Tahoma School District.

ML AMENDMENT #6

18.16.0 and 18.17.0 FIFTH and SIXTH GRADE PARTICIPATION , page 49

18.16.0 FIFTH GRADE PARTICIPATION – If the total enrollment of the seventh and eighth grades in a middle school is not over forty (40) when the enrollment count is taken to determine the high school classification, the fifth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on seventh and eighth grade **teams except tackle football** for the next two (2) years. If the total enrollment of seventh and eighth grade students in a middle school is greater than forty (40) when the enrollment count was taken, but drops below forty (40) during the first two (2) weeks of any sports season, the fifth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on all seventh and eighth grade teams except tackle football during that specific sports season. **Pending league approval, fifth graders may be used to salvage middle school programs provided the number of participants is less than the participation limits listed for sixth graders.** Fifth grade students may not be used to salvage individual sports programs (bowling, cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, track and field, or wrestling.)

18.16.1 This participation does not count against the student's middle level eligibility.

18.16.2 When a fifth grade student has participated in one such **middle school** contest he/she is no longer eligible for that sport at the elementary level.

Continuation of ML AMENDMENT #6

18.17.0 SIXTH GRADE PARTICIPATION- ~~If the total enrollment of the seventh and eighth grades in a middle school is not over sixty (60) when the enrollment count is taken to determine the high school classification, the sixth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on all seventh and eighth grade teams except tackle football for the next two (2) years. If the total enrollment of seventh and eighth grade students in a middle school is greater than sixty (60) when the enrollment count was taken, but drops below sixty (60) during the first two (2) weeks of any sports season, the sixth grade students of the school may be permitted to participate on all seventh and eighth grade teams except tackle football during that specific sports season.~~ **Pending league approval, sixth graders may be used to salvage middle school programs based on the following parameters.** Sixth grade students may not be used to salvage individual sports programs (bowling, cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, track and field, or wrestling.)

18.17.1 This participation does not count against the student's middle level eligibility.

A. Sixth graders may be used to salvage the middle school varsity team if at any time during the season the number of participants on the middle school team does not exceed these specified numbers.

Baseball: 16

Basketball: 9

Soccer: 12

Softball: 16

Volleyball: 11

B. Sixth graders may be used to salvage the middle school junior varsity team if at any time during the season the number of participants on the middle school team does not exceed these specified numbers.

Baseball: 25

Basketball: 16

Soccer: 19

Softball: 25

Volleyball: 17

C. Any and all eligible sixth graders interested in playing at the middle school level could practice with the middle school junior varsity or varsity teams, but the combined roster for both the junior varsity and the varsity contests would be limited to the specified numbers in 18.17.2.C on any given day.

D. Any sixth graders moved up to salvage a junior varsity team are eligible to play only on the junior varsity team.

18.17.2 When a sixth grade student has participated in one such middle school **contest**, he/she is no longer eligible for that sport at the elementary school level.

Pros for ML Amendment #6: Adding the same numbers that are currently in place for utilizing eighth graders to salvage high school programs would insure that all schools are meeting the same standards when sixth graders are needed to salvage middle level programs.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board.

HS AMENDMENT #7 (will be moot if Amendment #3 fails)

25.0.0 QUALIFYING EVENTS AND STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, page 65

- 25.1.2 Once approved, a state tournament will be held for both **the four** years of an allocation period.
- 25.6.1. B. Determine the ~~two~~ **(2) four (4)** year allocations using the school factor.

Pros for HS Amendment #7: A four-year cycle would help to stabilize playoff formats.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board on behalf of the Classification Committee.

ML/HS AMENDMENT #8

28.3.0 RULE VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES, page 71 (new article)

28.3.0 PENALTY FOR USE OF INELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT IN A TEAM SPORT -
Whenever possible, those responsible for the violation shall be penalized. Students who are not responsible for the violation shall be penalized as a last option. However, if students benefit or are responsible for the violation, that benefit or responsibility must be measured within the penalty. A school may appeal a ruling of forfeiture that is based on the contribution of an ineligible participant toward victory in a team sport. The school shall prove by a preponderance of evidence that the contest would have been won without the participation of the ineligible participant. The WIAA district may also impose a penalty against the member school.

28.3.1 The appeal and supporting rationale must be filed with the appropriate WIAA district by the school principal/designee with the WIAA district of the school's membership within two (2) school business days of the verification of an ineligible participant and declaration of contest(s) forfeiture.

28.3.2 The hearing procedures, as outlined in the WIAA Handbook, shall be followed. The WIAA district shall review the documentation and determine if the contest(s) should be forfeited. Any WIAA district action shall be in writing and shall specify the reasons for the decision. Failure of a school for any reason to enforce the regulation and/or decision of the WIAA district will be considered a school violation.

28.3.3 For postseason state events, any appeal will be heard by the games committee, providing the appeal was approved by the school principal/designee. A decision will be rendered prior to the next event in which the school might participate.

28.3.4 Criteria to determine an individual athlete's contribution to a victory must include, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Was the ineligible athlete a starter in the contest in question?

B. What was the ineligible athlete's amount of playing time?

C. What was the score when the athlete entered the contest and what was the score at the end of the contest?

D. What were the athlete's statistics from the game and when were they achieved?

Continuation of ML/HS AMENDMENT #8

E. What was the contribution of the opposing player while this athlete was in the game?

F. How did the role played in this game by this player compare to the role he/she played in other games?

G. Was anyone aware this athlete was ineligible prior to his/her participating?

H. What is the input from the opposing school or schools?

~~28.3.0 PENALTY FOR USE OF INELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT - The penalty for use of an ineligible participant is as follows:~~

~~28.3.1 In the team sports of baseball (including the pitching limitation rule), basketball (including violations of the quarter rule), football, soccer, softball and volleyball, the school must:~~

~~A. Forfeit all contests involved, unless the participant is found to be eligible by the District Eligibility Committee after the contests have been played.~~

~~B. Adjust its place in league standings and/or relinquish its place in tournament standings.~~

~~C. Return team and individual awards.~~

Pros for ML/HS Amendment #8: Schools do not have the option to determine on their own merit if a forfeit should be declared, as the appeal must go through the WIAA district. WIAA districts can choose not to penalize a school for an oversight, but may assess a different penalty (may discipline a coach rather than a team). While this amendment adds a procedure to a handbook rule, it insures that all appeals are being considered on the same merit.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board.

HS AMENDMENT #9

53.5.0 HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING SEASON LIMITATION, page 77

53.5.0 SEASON LIMITATION – ~~Eighteen (18)~~ **Twenty (20)** regular season matches are allowed, one (1) of which may be a one (1)-day invitational tournament in which a team may play three (3), three (3)-game matches. **A school may participate in a second invitational provided that the season limitation is not exceeded. Each three (3)-game match and “Baker” five (5)-game match played in a second invitational counts as one (1) contest.**

Pros for HS Amendment #9:

1. *A number of leagues have 18 matches scheduled and cannot participate in invitational tournaments. The addition of two more matches would allow schools in those leagues to participate in invitational tournaments.*

2. Currently there is only one high school bowling invitational in Washington. This amendment would allow for additional tournaments which could promote growth of the sport.
3. Invitationals formatted with three games and four Baker games would count as one match.
4. The format of some of the available tournaments would count as two matches if it is the team's second tournament.

Cons for HS Amendment #9: Two more matches would require a school to pay for one additional match-day transportation cost.

Proposed by Wilson High School, Cascade High School, Black Hills High School, Graham Kapowsin High School and Wenatchee High School.

HS AMENDMENT #10

57.2.0 HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS, page 79

57.1.0 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL

Year	First Practice	Minimum Practice Days Per Individual	Regular Season Contest Limit	End Season
2012-13	August 15	12	10 + Jamboree	December 1
2013-14	August 21	12	10 + Jamboree	December 7

57.1.1 SENIOR HIGH SUMMER FOOTBALL

Year	First Practice	Minimum Practice Days Per Individual Before Contact	Summer Coaching Limit	End Season
2012-13	May 26	3	20 days	July 31
2013-14	June 1	3	20 days	July 31

57.2.0 PRACTICE DURING THE REGULAR SEASON - The first three (3) days of practice for each football player shall be without shoulder pads.

57.2.1 ~~This rule intends that during at least the first three (3) days of practice for each individual player, there is no contact.~~ **Contact is not allowed during the first three (3) days of practice for each individual player.** Should a player begin turnouts any time after the first official day of practice, that individual player may not wear shoulder pads nor be allowed to be involved in those drills or practices in which there is "contact" until all required safety pads are worn.

57.2.2 Schools may schedule a maximum of five (5) two-a day workouts per individual participant. Each two-a-day workout shall count as only one (1) practice day.

57.3.0 PRACTICE DURING THE SUMMER - The first three (3) days of practice for each football player shall be without shoulder pads (helmets are the only protective gear allowed.)

57.3.1 Contact is not allowed during the first three (3) days of practice for each individual player. Should a player begin turnouts any time after the first day of summer practice, that individual player may not wear shoulder pads nor be allowed to be involved in those drills or practices in which there is "contact" until all required safety pads are worn.

57.2.2 A maximum of ten (10) practices with full pads and full contact practices are allowed.

57.2.4 After four (4) full pad/contact practices, teams would be allowed to scrimmage other schools or participate in full contact team camp contests.

57.2.5 The athletic director at each school is required to maintain the summer practice schedule.

Pros for HS Amendment #10:

1. *This amendment allows for a coach to have 20 total days to coach a player that will be in the high school program (incoming ninth graders through seniors.) Strength training, conditioning and youth camps (for students up to incoming eighth graders) are excluded from this rule.*
2. *The intent of this amendment is to place some limits on the amount of contact days (including seven-on-seven) coaches have with their players during the summer.*
3. *Passage of this amendment would standardize practice requirements and allowable contact days across the state.*
4. *Head coaches are required to give their summer schedule to their athletic director to insure the practices, scrimmages, team camp, and seven-on-seven follow the rule.*

Proposed by the Willapa Valley High School, Life Christian Academy, Central Valley High School, East Valley High School and Ferndale High School.

HS AMENDMENT #11

57.6.0 HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL GAME PROCEDURES, page 79

57.6.0 GAME PROCEDURES –Beginning in the second half, if **When** the point differential is 40 points or greater, the following game ending procedures shall be in effect **game clock shall run continuously for the remainder of the game except for an official's time-out, a charged team time-out, time between quarters, or a score:**

57.6.0.1 **During 11-on-11 games**, the game clock shall run continuously for the remainder of the game except for an official's time-out, a charged team time-out, time between quarters, or a score **beginning in the second half during 8-on-8 games the game clock shall run continuously whenever the 40 point differential is reached.**

Last year the amendment of the running clock replaced the previous 40 point mercy rule that ended the game in 1-B/8-man football contests. This past season the current running clock rule was adopted for the 8-Man game. The positive impact that came with this rule were a natural ending of a game, increased opportunities of playing time for younger players, allowed for halftime and extended concessions thus increasing revenue, created opportunity for halftime events, equalized all divisions under same rule, eased frustration of fans on long travel by eliminating halftime or early endings, gave opportunities to decrease score deficits, and allowed play to continue naturally. With the uniqueness of 8-man football, the tendency is that games on average are higher scoring. This past season there were some non-competitive games across the state that resulted in scores in the 1st half that exceeded 40 points and in some cases 50 – 60 plus. This made for some very lopsided scores at games end because the running clock did not take effect until the 2nd half. In these games scoring in the 2nd half was minimal compared to the 1st half as the running clock allowed for only 1 -1.5 plays per minute or

24 - 36 plays total in the 2nd half. A competitive game averages approximately 3-4 plays per minute or 70 plays a half (140 a game). To alleviate excessive score differentials in these non-competitive games, this proposed amendment would start the running clock when a 40 plus point difference is reached no matter what quarter the game is in. This will allow for all the positives/pro's that last year's amendment provided and at the same time address the concern of the overly lopsided games that occurred this past season.

Pros for HS Amendment #11:

1. In a non-competitive game a running clock that would be initiated in the 1st half would considerably limit the scoring by the dominate team.
2. Dominant teams would be more inclined to substitute backup players sooner to keep the game from initiating the running clock in the 1st half which most likely would keep the score differential somewhat stable.
3. The losing team would be able to substitute backup players earlier also and give a moral boost for those kids getting in the game a lot sooner as opposed to the final minutes.
4. The number of plays ran would be reduced by up to 75% if the running clock is initiated in the 1st half which would reduce scoring opportunities for the dominant team and keep the score deficit lower.

Cons for HS Amendment #11:

1. The losing team would have less of a chance for a come from behind win or fewer plays to reduce the deficit.
2. The game gets over extremely quick if the running clock starts late in the 1st or early 2nd quarter.

Proposed by Lummi National High School, Crescent High School, Neah Bay High School, Muckelshoot Tribal School and Evergreen Lutheran High School.

ML/HS AMENDMENT #12

60.6.0 NFHS RULE EXCEPTIONS , page 81

60.6.1 A combination of NFHS and FIFA rules will apply. NFHS and WIAA rules will apply for game management; FIFA rules will apply during the contest.

NOTE: The 2012-13 FIFA laws to be implemented are posted on the WIAA Website with the amendments.

Pros for HS Amendment #12:

1. The change will greatly increase the number and quality of available officials for the member schools.
2. With this change officials will also receive credit for scholastic games that will enable them to advance in their certification process which will encourage all officials to participate in scholastic training and bring a high percentage of high level officials into the pool.
3. The FIFA rules are utilized by all other soccer associations in Washington and will create a continuity between the club games and scholastic games officiated.
4. All safety precautions have been included in the WIAA modifications which be part of the officials training.

Proposed by the WIAA Executive Board.

HS AMENDMENT #13

65.0.0 HIGH SCHOOL VOLLEYBALL CONTEST AND SEASON LIMITATION, page 85

65.4.0 CONTEST LIMITATION - A team may play a maximum of four (4) contests per day.

65.5.0 SEASON LIMITATION - ~~Sixteen (16)~~ **Eighteen (18)** regulation contests are allowed per season. Every contest played, whether in interschool matches, interschool scrimmages, exhibition contests, or each opponent played in an invitational tournament(s), must count as one (1) of the sixteen (16) ~~sixteen (16)~~ **eighteen (18)** contests for the team. The one allowable exception is described as follows:

65.5.1 A one-day invitational tournament may count as one (1) of the ~~sixteen (16)~~ **eighteen (18)** contests. A combination of sets or matches may not exceed the equivalent of four (4) which is equal to twenty (20) sets.

Such a tournament may start the preceding evening if the following conditions are met:

Any local team may play the preceding evening contests. (Local area shall be defined as those teams that can travel to the tournament site without requiring overnight lodging.)

The tournament will conclude not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours from the time it started on the preceding evening. (If the tournament started at 6PM on the first day, it must end by 6PM on the second day.)

65.5.2 Each squad and each player is limited to schedule and to participate in only two (2) invitational tournaments.

65.5.3 If an individual or a team plays in more than two (2) invitational tournaments in a season, the team must declare which tournament matches count as one (1) of the ~~sixteen (16)~~ **eighteen (18)** contests for the individual or the team.

65.5.3.1 Each opponent played in any subsequent tournament(s) counts as one (1) of the ~~sixteen (16)~~ **eighteen (18)** contests for the individual or the team.

On March 18, 2013 the Representative Assembly approved 27-8 to delete the tournament match limit from four to three as proposed in the original amendment (i.e. the tournament match limit of four will remain in effect and contest limitation will increase from 16 to 18.)

Pros for HS Amendment #13: Would be easier for leagues to schedule a 16 game schedule (the current volleyball schedule format is basically a 14-match season plus two tournaments) and allows more league flexibility.

Cons for HS Amendment #13: Additional cost for officials and team transportation.

Proposed by Edmonds-Woodway High School, Shorecrest High School, Meadowdale High School, Lynnwood High School and Mountlake Terrace High School.