



2014-15 SWIMMING AND DIVING RULES COMMITTEE MEETING PROPOSED RULES/EDITORIAL CHANGES

No.	Page	Reference	PROPOSED CHANGES WITH RATIONALE AND OTHER RULES AFFECTED <small>Underlining shows additions; strikethrough shows deletions</small>	Submitted By	Pass	Fail	No Action
			Rule 2 – Pool, Lane & Equipment Specifications				
1	10	2-4-5	<p>ART. 5...Visible markings on the pool deck or on each lane marker shall be located 16.4 yards (15 m) from each end wall.</p> <p>Rationale: Lane lines are not consistent, whereas the pool deck does not move.</p>	Scott Morrison, ME			
			Rule 3 – Team Personnel				
2	15	3-2-2 PENALTY 3 New NOTE	<p>3. (Championship meets only) For failing to compete in all races, heats and rounds for which he/she has qualified or entered (exception in body of rule), the competitor shall be disqualified from further competition. The competitor shall not be disqualified from events in subsequent rounds for which he/she has previously qualified (previous performances not nullified).</p> <p>NOTE: <u>By state association adoption, the disqualification from further competition of a competitor for failure to compete in all races, heats and rounds for which he/she is qualified or entered may be waived. The competitor would be disqualified from that event only and would be eligible to compete in subsequent events in which he/she is entered and/or qualified.</u></p> <p>Rationale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is an administrative rule that does not directly affect the competition. 2. A Declared False Start already exists by which a competitor may withdraw from an event and retain his/her eligibility to compete in subsequent events. It seems unfair to harshly penalize a competitor who may inadvertently and unintentionally miss an event due to confusion or lack of attention/awareness. 3. Disqualification of the competitor from the missed event should be sufficient penalty at a championship meet for missing an event or failure to compete. 4. There is no advantage to a team (or competitor) in a scored 	Fred Killian, DE/ Kevin Charles			

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			championship meet to have a competitor miss an event without having taken a DFS. Disqualification of the competitor from subsequent events is likely to have a greater affect on relay team members if a subsequent relay is unable to compete.				
3	22	3-3-5	<p>ART. 5...A competitor shall not wear jewelry. When it is discovered that any competitor is wearing jewelry prior to the start of that heat/round, he/she shall not be permitted to participate in an event/dive until the jewelry is removed.</p> <p>a. Medical alert medals are not considered jewelry, must be taped to the body and alert may be visible.</p> <p>b. Religious medals are not considered jewelry, must be worn under the uniform and taped to the body.</p> <p>c. Hair restraining devices are considered legal, provided they are functioning and are being worn in the hair during the event.</p> <p>NOTE: When a competitor starts an event/round and is observed with jewelry he/she shall complete that heat/round and be notified to remove the jewelry before becoming eligible for any further participation. The competitor's coach shall be notified of the violation (4-2-2).</p> <p>PENALTY: When an official discovers a competitor wearing jewelry a subsequent time within the same meet, the official shall:</p> <p>1. when prior to the start of the heat/round, notify the competitor to remove the jewelry before becoming eligible to compete;</p> <p>2. when during or after the heat/round, notify the competitor and his/her coach at the completion of that heat/round of his/her ineligibility to compete in that heat/round and disqualification from the event (or a failed dive) for failure to remove jewelry;</p> <p>3. notify the competitor he/she is ineligible to compete in further competition until compliant with Rule 3-3-5.</p> <p>Rationale: The wearing of jewelry and/or medical alerts does not create a situation of concern for risk minimization. The current rule creates administrative burden and the rule is not necessary.</p>	Robert Lehr, CT			

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4	27	3-6-1, New Art. 2, New Art. 3	<p>SECTION 6 CONDUCT</p> <p>ART. 1...No team personnel/competitor shall display unsporting conduct. This includes any act the referee deems unsporting, including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>behavior that is unethical or dishonorable;</u> b. making insulting or derogatory remarks, gestures or acts including taunting; c. trying to influence or showing disgust with officials' decisions; d. interfering with meet officials in the performance of their duties. <p>NOTE: The NFHS disapproves of any form of taunting which is intended to embarrass, ridicule or demean others under any circumstances including on the basis of relative ability, race, gender or national origin.</p> <p>PENALTIES <u>PENALTY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Team personnel shall be disqualified from further participation for unsporting conduct. For excessive unsporting conduct, team personnel (as defined in 1-4-2) may be ejected from the competition area. 2. When a spectator(s) becomes unruly or interferes with the orderly progress of the meet, the referee shall suspend the meet until meet management removes the individual(s) from the premises. <p><u>ART. 2...When a spectator becomes unruly or interferes with the orderly progress of the meet, the referee shall suspend the meet until meet management resolves the situation and the meet can proceed in an orderly manner.</u></p> <p><u>ART. 3...No team personnel/competitor shall display unacceptable conduct, which includes, but is not limited to, the following: willful failure to follow the directions of a meet official; using profanity that is not directed at someone or any action which could bring discredit to the individual or his/her school.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY: Disqualification from that event.</u> (re-number existing articles)</p> <p>ART. 4...No team personnel/official/competitor shall use any form of tobacco product...</p>	Diane Hicks-Hughes, NY/NFHS			
	57	Other rules impacted: 8-3-8b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. A lead-off time shall be nullified should the relay team be disqualified for acts of unsporting conduct under Rule 3-6 <u>(Rule 3-6-1)</u> or for any entry 				

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			<p>rule violation under Rule 3-2.</p> <p>Rationale: More clearly defines what is considered unsporting conduct, with a resulting penalty of no further participation up to ejection from the competition area, and what actions are considered unacceptable conduct with a resulting penalty of disqualification from that event. This will also delineate in Rule 8-3-8b when a relay lead-off time shall not be eligible for use. Clarifies confusion from an earlier editorial change.</p>				
5	28	3-6-3 PENALTIES	<p>PENALTIES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All participants from a team shall be disqualified from that race/heat when a nonparticipating team member enters <u>interferes with the competition by entering</u> the water during the race (and that person is disqualified from further competition). <u>A nonparticipating team member shall be disqualified from further competition for illegally entering the water during a race if there is no interference.</u> <p>Re-number existing items</p> <p>Rationale: There is no clear rationale for penalizing an entire team – and the uninvolved participants from that team – for the actions of one team member. Using the example currently in the book (3.6.3 SITUATION E), in a dual meet, just prior to the 500 yard freestyle, Team B's Swimmer A cannot be located and fails to report for the event as was listed on the entry card. During the event, Swimmer A comes out of the locker room, realizes she should be swimming and dives into her lane and starts competing. Under the current rule, the nonparticipating team member is disqualified from further competition and her other teammates swimming in that heat – who had nothing to do with the infraction – are also disqualified from the event. This proposal is to change the ruling so that the offending team member is disqualified from further competition, but his/her teammates have no penalty. However, if the offending team member interferes with the competition, the penalty remains unchanged from the current penalty. For example, a non-competing team member jumps into the water, interfering with a competitor from another team and causing his/her own team member to win the race. Under this proposal, the non-competing team member is still disqualified from further competition and the team member who gained the advantage is still disqualified from the race.</p>	Bethany Brookens, CO			
			Rule 4 – Officials and Their Duties				
6	34	4-3-1 NOTE	NOTE: The sounding device shall not be a pistol capable of discharging	NFHS			

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			<p>live ammunition, closed barreled starters pistol or other pistol.</p> <p>Rationale: In today's society, a pistol of any style is inappropriate for use at school meets.</p>	Questionnaire			
			Rule 6 – Timing and Judging //				
7	43	6-3-4	<p>ART. 4...The backup system, using at least one <u>semi-automatic or manual</u> timing device for each lane, shall be operative in all meets. The backup system shall be operative for all races...</p> <p>Rationale: Our state would like to use a semi-automatic timing device (Dolphins) and would like the ability to start them at one location (not each lane). We are using semi-automatic as outlined in the rule book; however, Colorado would like the flexibility to use the dolphins by starting them at one time by the starter signal (by one device).</p>	Bethany Brookens, CO			
			Rule 7 – Scoring //				
8	46	7-1-2e NOTE	<p>NOTE: By prior mutual consent, any of the above scoring systems may be used in any dual, double-dual or triple-dual meet. If agreement on scoring systems cannot be reached, the system in 7-1-2(b) will be used <u>scoring will default to the total number of lanes in the pool.</u></p> <p>Rationale: In our situation, we have an 8-lane pool. Coaches are either unaware of how it is scored or are hesitant because they may have built their team around 6-lane pools. Eight-lane pools are becoming more prominent in our area. The home team should be allowed a “home pool advantage” in scoring. No coach in our area would ever ask for 4-lane scoring in their 6-lane pool, and therefore, it makes no sense to ask for 6-lane scoring in an 8-lane pool.</p>	Brian Melanson, NY/Robert Zayas			
9	47	7-1-3a NOTE New	<p>NOTE: <u>The above scoring table for championship and other multiple team meets is appropriate for all prelims/finals meets or when nine or fewer places are scored. In timed finals meets when 10 or more places are scored, the points for each place shall be determined by the meet director.</u></p> <p>Rationale: When 10 or more places are scored, the table assumes a prelims/finals meet with separate scoring for the consolations and finals heats; i.e., there is an additional point separation between the last place in finals and the top consolation swimmer, and an additional point separation between the top two finishers in the consolation heat. These additional point separations are</p>	Fred Killian, DE/ Kevin Charles			

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			meaningless in a timed finals competition where a single point different (other than for first place overall) is appropriate. In such timed finals competition, the meet director should have the authority to specify the point scoring system.				
10	47	7-1-5	<p>ART. 5...A <u>When championship or multiple team meets are conducted with prelims and finals,</u> a consolation finalist shall not place higher than the highest contested place in the consolation finals.</p> <p>Rationale: The scoring table in Rule 7-1-3 appears to be relevant primarily for a prelims/finals meet format. When 10 or more places are scored, the additional point differentials for various positions presume that both a consolation finals and a championships finals are contested. Article 5 addresses this situation appropriately. However, if the meet is conducted under another format – e.g., a timed finals format – Article 5 is not relevant. The proposed change is intended to avoid any confusion with this distinction.</p>	Fred Killian, DE/ Kevin Charles			
			Rule 8 – Swimming Events				
11	48	8-1-1	<p>ART. 1...For the forward start, upon the starting command “Take your mark,” <u>the</u> swimmers shall promptly assume a stationary position with their foot/feet at the front edge of the platform or pool deck <u>when the referee blows the long whistle</u>. When all swimmers are stationary, the starter shall activate a starting device.</p> <p>Rationale: The majority of swimmers are stepping onto the blocks with their foot/feet over the front edge. The very few swimmers that stand somewhere else on the block delay the start and cause the starter to stand the field up, which then causes swimmers to fall in the pool. This would bring the rule in line with NCAA.</p>	Scott Morrison, ME			
12	49	8-1-5	<p>ART. 5...For the forward start, swimmers may stand up <u>on</u> or step off the starting platform after the command “Stand up,” but they shall not unnecessarily enter the water nor delay a new start.</p> <p>Rationale: Swimmers should not be stepping off the blocks once on the block – this is a risk minimization issue, especially since the addition of the fins on the blocks. We should also note that the referee and starter should not be using the step-down command unless there is an emergency that requires the swimmers to step down.</p>	Scott Morrison, ME			
13	50	8-1-7 Other rules	<p>ART. 7...To finish the race, the swimmer shall contact the finish end in the manner prescribed <u>at the completion of the required distance</u>. When automatic timing/judging equipment is used, the swimmer must contact the touch pad or</p>	Fred Killian, DE/ Kevin Charles			

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		impacted: 6-2, 6-3	<p>end wall between the lane lines where the touch pad should be located when in the proper position.</p> <p>Rationale: Whether automatic timing equipment is being used should not be a determining factor in the outcome of a race. Procedures are in place in Rule 6 to cover when a malfunction of the timing system occurs, or when the touch pads have moved or are not otherwise located in the proper position. Those procedures can also appropriately be used when any swimmer finishes a race but has not contacted the touch pad. Eliminating the requirement to contact the touch pad would also remove an apparent unfairness to swimmers in backstroke events, as they generally cannot see the touch pad prior to their finish. A backstroke swimmer that finishes by touching the pool deck or end wall above the touch pads should not be penalized when compared to swimmers finishing the other stroke events who can clearly see the touch pads as they approach the finish.</p>				
14	50	8-1-7	<p>...in the proper position. <u>The finish is the instant that a swimmer touches the finish end of the pool at the end of the prescribed distance.</u></p> <p>Rationale: Clarifies when a finish actually occurs and will address when a swimmer may submerge for the finish of the backstroke and others.</p>	Diane Hicks-Hughes, NY			
			Rule 9 – Diving Competition				
15	61	9-2-1	<p>ART. 1...Practice dives are <u>only</u> permitted only prior to each session of the swimming meet, during specified warm-up times prior to each diving session. and the divers are permitted <u>at least</u> one practice approach, with or without a <u>and</u> water entry immediately prior to the start of diving competition.</p> <p>Rationale: Diving warm-up should be at designated times to allow administrative personnel to run the meet efficiently. Adding the words “at least” allows officials to use their discretion depending on the meet and the circumstances. Proper warm-up for swimmers and divers is the goal of everyone involved and consistency between swimming and diving should be observed whenever possible. When a lengthy break (20 minutes) occurs during a meet, athletes should be allowed to warm up, so as to prevent injuries and perform at peak levels. For divers, this break occurs during the first four events; for swimmers, it happens when the diving event takes place. Since the issue is the same (a break from activity), the procedure should be the same. A ten-minute (water) warm-up for swimmers after the diving is clearly defined in the rule book. An approach and entry before the diving event (takes approximately</p>	Don Mason, Brad Huttenga & John Pearson, MI/ Gina Mazzolini			

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			10 minutes and) should be clearly specified as well. Additionally, some officials have interpreted the existing wording to exclude an entry into the water and allow only a dry bounce. A reasonable person can foresee a diver hitting the board in this situation due to a lack of proper warm-up. We should strive to avoid this situation whenever possible. Clarifying this rule will correct the ambiguity and protect schools, associations and athletes better. No other rules or situations are affected.				
16	61	9-2-2 New	<p>ART. 2...<u>There shall be a break of at least 15 minutes, with at least 10 minutes warm-up in the water, prior to the diving event (unless competing diving coaches verbally agree to shorten the time). Divers are permitted at least one approach and water entry immediately prior to the start of diving competition.</u></p> <p>Re-number existing items</p> <p>Rationale: Creates consistent warm-up procedures for swimmers and divers. When a lengthy break (15 minutes or more) occurs during a meet, athletes should be allowed to warm up, so as to prevent injuries and perform at peak levels. For divers, this break occurs during the first four events; for swimmers, it happens when the diving event takes place. Since the issue is the same (a break from activity), the procedure should be the same. When this break occurs in swimming, it is clearly defined (Rule 5-1-2b. "there shall be a break of at least 15 minutes, with at least 10 minutes warmup in the water, prior to the 100-yard butterfly (unless competing coaches verbally agree to shorten the time)). The procedure for the diving event should be clearly defined as well. By specifying this procedure, coaches may still agree to less time. However, it will eliminate the existing ambiguity in the rule as it is currently written.</p>	Don Mason, MI/ Gina Mazzolini			
17	61	9-2-2	<p>ART. 2...The order of divers in championship meets, determined by the meet director, shall be either by lot or by seeding based on the diver's best competitive 11 dive score submitted. If seeding by dive scores, divers without 11 dive scores shall be seeded by lot at the beginning of the diving order. The same relative position of divers shall be maintained for all levels of competition through the semi-finals. <u>The diving finalists may be seeded based on their semi-final score (lowest to highest) or kept in the same dive order as the prelims and semis (default method).</u> The default method for determining the order of the diving competition shall be by lot for a championship meet or meet conducted under a championship format.</p> <p>Rationale: It is recommended that, as an OPTION, the finalists in the diving event in championship meets could be seeded by their semi-finals score</p>	Stacy Schroeder, MO			

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			(lowest to highest) prior to the final three dives, and dive in that relative order for the finals. It is believed this would be preferred by the spectators, as well as the divers, and gives a benefit to the highest scoring semi-finalists, by performing last.				
18	71	9-7-2	<p>ART. 2...Points shall be awarded by judges on a scale from 10-0 at ½ point increments according to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. exceptional 9 to 10; <u>excellent 10;</u> b. excellent 7½ to 8½; <u>very good 8½ to 9½;</u> c. good 6 to 7 <u>7 to 8;</u> d. satisfactory 4½ to 5½ <u>5 to 6½;</u> e. deficient 2½ to 4 <u>4½;</u> f. unsatisfactory ½ to 2; g. <u>completely</u> failed 0. <p>Rationale: There are now only two different judging scales used in the sport of diving and it creates unnecessary confusion. Since there is no technical reason for the scales to be different, it makes sense to merge our judging scale with USA Diving and NCAA. This change would help reduce unwanted confusion in the sport of diving. We have been working whenever possible for a uniform set of rules in the sport of swimming and diving. We have accepted the USA Diving, FINA and NCAA degree of difficulty chart for those dives listed on the NFHS diving table as a common chart between the organizations. We need to keep that consistency with the judging scale. No other rules or situations are affected.</p>	Mike Slagle, WI/Dave Anderson & Don Mason, MI/Gina Mazzolini Scott Morrison, ME			
			⌘ Appendix B ⌘				
19	80	Suggested Protocol for Electronic Relay Judging Equipment	<p>5. An alleged rules infraction that is observed by either takeoff judge shall be recorded immediately in writing. Each relay takeoff <u>A side</u> judge who observes an alleged rules violation shall wait until the last competitor of the heat is in the water before signaling an observed violation by raising a hand overhead, with <u>an</u> open palm.</p> <p>Rationale: The second sentence in #5 on page 80 under “SUGGESTED PROTOCOL FOR ELECTRONIC RELAY JUDGING EQUIPMENT” is a direct contradiction to Rule 4-6-4c on page 35.</p>	Bob Kersch, NY/Robert Zayas			

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20	80	Suggested Protocol for Electronic Relay Judging Equipment	<div>RELAY TAKEOFF PAD USAGE GUIDELINE TABLE</div> <table><tr><th>← -0.09</th><th>-0.09 through -0.01</th><th>0</th><th>0.00 through +0.09</th></tr><tr><td><u>DQ If electronic equipment AND either takeoff judge OR dual confirmation by BOTH takeoff judges.</u></td><td><u>DQ MUST have confirmation by at least one (1) takeoff judge.</u></td><td></td><td><u>LEGAL NO VIOLATION Judges are not considered</u></td></tr></table> <div>Rationale: The printing of the electronic relay takeoff pad is being recommended to assist meet officials perform their responsibilities. This table should be inserted directly beneath Appendix B, SUGGESTED PROTOCOL FOR ELECTRONIC RELAY JUDGING EQUIPMENT located on page 80.</div>	← -0.09	-0.09 through -0.01	0	0.00 through +0.09	<u>DQ If electronic equipment AND either takeoff judge OR dual confirmation by BOTH takeoff judges.</u>	<u>DQ MUST have confirmation by at least one (1) takeoff judge.</u>		<u>LEGAL NO VIOLATION Judges are not considered</u>	Bob Kersch, NY/ Robert Zayas			
← -0.09	-0.09 through -0.01	0	0.00 through +0.09												
<u>DQ If electronic equipment AND either takeoff judge OR dual confirmation by BOTH takeoff judges.</u>	<u>DQ MUST have confirmation by at least one (1) takeoff judge.</u>		<u>LEGAL NO VIOLATION Judges are not considered</u>												
			EDITORIAL CHANGES												
			Rule 3 – Team Personnel												
1	15	3-2-1 PENALTY	<div>PENALTY: For a competitor(s) participating in, or attempting to participate in, more than the allowable number of events, the competitor(s) is disqualified from that event and further competition. <u>The competitor(s) shall not be disqualified from events in subsequent rounds for which he/she has previously, legally qualified (previous performance not nullified).</u></div> <div>Rationale: Clarifies a competitor violating event limits is not removed from competition in events he/she has previously, legally qualified.</div>	Scott Mills, ME											
2	21	3-3-3 PENALTIES	<div>PENALTIES: When an official discovers a competitor wearing an illegal swimsuit by the wearing of two suits or a suit which is of an illegal construction, the official shall:</div> <div>1. when observed prior to the start of the heat, notify the competitor to make the swimsuit legal before becoming eligible to compete. If the competitor cannot comply without delaying the start of the heat, the competitor is disqualified from that event and shall not be eligible for further competition until in a legal swimsuit;</div>	Jared Chizek, IA											

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			<p>2. when the race has officially begun (see Rule 1-3-4), disqualify the competitor at the completion of the heat; when observed after the heat officially begins, disqualify the competitor at the completion of the heat; nullify the competitor's performance time and he/she shall not be eligible for further competition until in a legal swimsuit.</p> <p>3. when the starting device has been activated, disqualify the competitor at the completion of the heat; nullify the competitor's performance time and he/she shall not be eligible for further competition until in a legal swimsuit.</p> <p>Rationale: When 3-3-3 Penalty 2 was changed last year, Penalty 3 was no longer needed. This editorial change would allow the verbiage in the penalties for illegal attire and an illegal swimsuit to be the same.</p>				
3	21	3-3-4	<p>ART. 4...Competitors shall not wear or use any device to aid their speed, buoyancy or body compression. A foreign substance may be applied to the body. The referee shall require a competitor using an excessive amount of a foreign substance to remove it before competing. The use of tape is permitted to treat a documented medical condition which allows a competitor to compete, but not gain an advantage over the remainder of the field. The meet referee must be presented with signed documentation from an appropriate health care professional before permitting the athlete to compete. Tape may be used by divers to support the wrists in a preventative manner without medical documentation. <u>The following may be used within the intended purpose:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>A foreign substance may be applied to the body (an excessive amount of foreign substance must be removed before competing).</u> b) <u>Tape may be used to treat a swimmer with a documented medical condition with signed documentation from a health care professional.</u> c) <u>Divers may wear tape, braces or wraps to support the wrist, elbow or shoulder.</u> d) <u>Knee, ankle and shoulder braces may be worn by both swimmers and divers.</u> <p>Rationale: A listing of items a competitor may wear/use is easier to locate in the rules and assist in compliance.</p>	Gina Mazzolini, MI			
			Rule 6 – Timing and Judging //				
4	44	6-4-1a,b	<p>a. Malfunction for a Heat: If there is a malfunction of the primary timing system, other equipment or the equipment operator when the system is</p>	Jared Chizek, IA			

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			<p>equally incorrect for all lanes in a heat and the order of finish is accurate, the time shall be adjusted. To adjust, calculate the average difference between the primary times and the valid backup times <u>(button or watch times)</u>. Then add or subtract, when appropriate, that difference to the primary times of every lane in the heat to determine each swimmer's official time. ...</p> <p>b. Malfunction on a lane: When a malfunction is confirmed on a lane, the valid back up time for that lane shall be adjusted by calculating the average difference between the valid primary and valid back-up times <u>(button or watch times)</u> of the other lanes in the heat. This will be done by adding, or subtracting when appropriate, that average difference to the valid back-up time of the lane where the malfunction occurred to determine that swimmer's official time.</p> <p>Rationale: The intent of Rule 6-4-1a was never to use a button and watches from a lane when doing the integration of back-up times since the two do differ. The addition to this rule would then explicitly state one should compare watch to watch or button to button, but never mix the two.</p>				
			Rule 7 – Scoring				
5	47	7-1-3b	<p>b. For all relays, double the individual <u>events</u> points possible <u>scored</u> for that place.</p> <p>Rationale: For clarification only, using language consistent with Article 3a. This should not change the intent of purpose of the scoring statement.</p>	Fred Killian, DE/ Kevin Charles			
			Rule 8 – Swimming Events				
6	52	8-2-1g	g. The finish requires completion of the required distance and contact with the finish pad (when automatic timing is used) or finish end by any part of the swimmer.	Greg Selbo, ND			
	53	8-2-2h	h. The finish requires completion of the required distance and contact with the finish pad (when automatic timing is used) or finish end with both hands simultaneously, not necessarily on the same plane.				
	53	8-2-3g	g. The finish requires completion of the required distance and contact with the finish pad (when automatic timing is used) or finish end with both hands simultaneously, not necessarily on the same plane.				
	53	8-2-4e	e. The finish requires completion of the required distance and contact with				

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			<p>the finish pad (when automatic timing is used) or the finish end by any part of the swimmer.</p> <p>Rationale: Rule 8-1-7 covers touching the end wall/finish pad and this phrase is unnecessary.</p>				
			Rule 9 – Diving Competition				
7	62 72	9-3-5 Other rules impacted: 9-7-5o	<p>ART. 5...Each diver shall submit a diving scoresheet, signed by both the contestant and the coach on the lines provided for those signatures, which includes the number, written description, position, degree of difficulty (with the number and degree of difficulty of the voluntary dive(s) circled <u>or otherwise clearly identified</u>), and order in which the dives will be attempted for all levels of the competition, preliminaries through finals. The dive number...</p> <p>Rationale: The current requirement to circle the voluntary dive(s) on the diving scoresheet serves to clearly identify those dives to the referee and facilitate checking the dive sheets for proper sequencing of dives. Many schools now utilize “Dive Sheet Verifier” software or an equivalent program to generate and automatically check the accuracy of their dive sheets. “Dive Sheet Verifier” identifies voluntary dives by print “Vol” on the dive sheet in the space below the dive number. When using software that identifies the voluntary dives, circling them is redundant. Also, when dive sheets are submitted electronically (in Excel), the diver is unable to circle the voluntary dives. The proposed added language allows an alternate means of clearly identifying voluntary dives.</p>	Shawn Knight, VA			
			Situations				
			<p>SITUATION: A diver using the back inward starting position is standing upright with arms extended directly overhead. After some slight, unintentional oscillations, he/she wavers, then steps forward to steady himself/herself and quickly brings the foot back. A coach, who is also one of the judges, insists the diving referee calls a balk. RULING: Incorrect, a balk did not occur.</p> <p>COMMENT: The diver has not begun to move his/her arms from the starting position or start the usual three or four deliberate oscillations; nor did he/she initiate any press or bending of the knees. The diver is still in the preparatory phase and has <u>not</u> initiated the start of the dive. (9-5-3, 9-5-5)</p>	NFHS			
	19	3.2.3	<p>3.2.3 SITUATION I: Both junior varsity and varsity meets are being conducted at the same time in the same pool. Swimmer A participates in the 200-yard medley relay for the school’s junior varsity (B) team. Later in the meet, Swimmer A attempts to participate in the 400-yard freestyle relay at the varsity</p>	NFHS			

No.	Page	Reference	PROPOSED CHANGES WITH RATIONALE AND OTHER RULES AFFECTED Underlining shows additions; strikethrough shows deletions	Submitted By	Pass	Fail	No Action
			level and is informed, along with the swimmer's coach, that he/she is eligible to represent only one school team at a time. In this case, by swimming with the JV team first, that level became Swimmer A's team for that meet. RULING: Correct procedure.				
			SITUATION: During diving warm-ups, the coach from Team A asks the diving referee if it is permitted by rule for his/her divers to use a spray-on adhesive on their hands prior to executing certain dives. The diving referee responds this is not permitted. RULING: Correct ruling.	NFHS			
			SITUATION: A diver submits a dive sheet for a dual meet that lists a 401B 1.5 dd as his/her third dive and a 403C 2.2 dd as his/her fourth dive. During the third round of the event, the announcer announces that the diver is to perform a 403C 2.2 dd. Not realizing the announcing error, the diver performs a 403C, and the scores are recorded and tabulated on the third line utilizing the dd for the 401B. In the fourth round of diving, the announcer announces that the diver is to perform a 403C. The diver informs the referee that he/she performed this dive in the previous round, and the referee remembers the diver doing this dive and being scored by the officials. The referee then proceeds to the table and realizes that the announcer mistakenly read the incorrect dive in the previous round. The referee instructs the table to recalculate the scores for the 403C and to write those scores in the proper line on the diving sheet. The referee also instructs the announcer to announce that the diver will now perform a 401B, which the diver does. The scores for this dive are placed on the third line and the total for the first four dives are now calculate. RULING: Correct procedure. COMMENT: The diver should not be penalized for an announcing error.				