



Hazardous Weather Conditions and Guidelines for Lightning/Thunder Disturbances

HAZARDOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS: In case of inclement weather, the host school manager shall determine whether a game will start and so notify the referees and opposing school. The district will not adopt a provision that if one game is postponed, all games in that district are postponed on that date. Ensure your school has a plan for officials' compensation.

The host school principal or his designated representative and the head official have mutual authority to delay the start of a game any time weather conditions are considered to be hazardous to life or limb. Likewise, the head official, once a game has started, has the authority, by rule, to suspend a game anytime weather conditions are considered to be hazardous to life or limb. If severe weather develops while a game is in progress, where the administration feels safety is questionable and the game officials have not acted, the host principal or his/her designated representative will intervene by informing the head official who shall suspend the contest.

If there are extenuating circumstances (such as extreme travel distances, rescheduling problems, etc.) which make it desirable to try to complete the game, and the principals of both schools or their designated representatives choose to ask for an additional 30 minutes of waiting time, the head official may grant that request. If the principals of both schools or their designated representatives and the head official cannot mutually agree that the weather conditions are safe, the game shall be postponed. The game may either be considered a completed game at that point or rescheduled at a later time according to game rules. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure the safety of the players and spectators but also to relieve the pressure from the officials before declaring a game suspended. The host principal should, when severe weather is pending, keep a constant check with nearby radio stations which would have information concerning the path of the storm. This constant check, available to the administration, is not available to the game officials.

School district emergency plans should include procedures for evacuating players and spectators to protected areas when severe weather occurs.

Lightning/Thunder Guidelines

These guidelines provide a default policy to those responsible or sharing duties for making decisions concerning the suspension and restarting of practices and contests based on the presence of lightning or thunder. The preferred sources from which to request such a policy for your facility would include your state high school activities association and the nearest office of the National Weather Service.

PROACTIVE PLANNING

1. Assign staff to monitor local weather conditions before and during practices and contests.
 2. Develop an evacuation plan, including identification of appropriate nearby safer areas and determine the amount of time needed to get everyone to a designated safer area:
 - a. A designated safer place is a substantial building with plumbing and wiring where people live or work, such as a school, gymnasium or library. An alternate safer place from the threat of lightning is a fully enclosed (not convertible or soft top) metal car or school bus.
 3. Develop criteria for suspension and resumption of play:
 - a. When thunder is heard or lightning is seen*, the leading edge of the thunderstorm is close enough to strike your location with lightning. Suspend play for at least 30 minutes and vacate the outdoor activity to the previously designated safer location immediately.
 - b. 30-minute rule. Once play has been suspended, wait at least 30 minutes after the last thunder is heard or lightning is witnessed* prior to resuming play.
 - c. Any subsequent thunder or lightning* after the beginning of the 30-minute count will reset the clock and another 30-minute count should begin.
 - d. When independently validated lightning-detection devices or mobile phone apps are available, this technology could be used to assist in making a decision to suspend play if a lightning strike is noted to be within 10 miles of the event location. However, you should never depend on the reliability of these devices and, thus, hearing thunder or seeing lightning* should always take precedence over information from a mobile app or lightning-detection device.
- *– At night, under certain atmospheric conditions, lightning flashes may be seen from distant storms. In these cases, it may be safe to continue an event. If no thunder can be heard and the flashes are low on the horizon, the storm may not pose a threat. Independently verified lightning detection information would help eliminate any uncertainty.
4. Review the lightning safety policy annually with all administrators, coaches and game personnel and train all personnel.
 5. Inform student-athletes and their parents of the lightning policy at start of the season