



WIAA Bulletin

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Charter Member
National Federation of
State HS Associations

Board Elects Officers; Addresses Home School Eligibility

Corey Baumgartner, principal at Kiel, presided over the first meeting of the 2015-16 Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Board of Control on August 14, 2015.

Luke Francois, superintendent at Mineral Point, and Scott Winch, superintendent at Stratford, were introduced as new Board members, filling the positions in District 5 and District 2, respectively. In addition, the Board also conducted its 2015-16 officer elections. Pam Foegen, the pupil services director at Regis will serve as the president-elect, and Steve Knecht, the coordinator of athletics, physical education, health and recreation in the Kenosha Unified School District, was elected to the role of treasurer.

The Board voted to approve an executive staff recommendation directed at accommodating the recently passed state statute mandating eligibility for bona fide, private, home-educated children on public school teams beginning this fall. The law prescribes eligibility at the public school in the district where parents or guardians reside. All other WIAA Rules of Eligibility remain unaffected.

In other Board action, it approved procedural financial statements, the new appointments to the 2015-16 Coaches Advisory Committees and editorial modifications to the 2015-16 Media Policies Guide. In addition, approval was granted for the annual renewal of the Association's mem-

See Board Elects Officers; Addresses Home School Eligibility, page 12 >



Corey Baumgartner



Pam Foegen



Steve Knecht



Luke Francois



Scott Winch

Chickering Inducted Into National High School Hall of Fame

Doug Chickering, former executive director of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, was among 12 individuals selected for the 2015 class of the National Federation of State High School Associations Hall of Fame.

The NFHS Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony was held Thursday, July 2 at the New Orleans Marriott in New Orleans, La., in conjunction with the 96th Annual NFHS Summer Meeting.

"This indeed is a career highlight that is unmatched, and it's a week I'm not going to forget," Chickering said at the NFHS Hall of Fame media conference. "High school sports taught me how to dream. The teaching lessons you get through interscholastic sports and the performing arts, it encourages us to get better each day. And, I still try to do that."

Chickering, who served as executive director from 1986-2009, retired after 45 years in education and was the fourth person to hold the executive director position throughout the 119-year history of the Association.

His nearly 24 years of leadership led the WIAA to un-

See Chickering Inducted, page 16 >



Chickering receives his Hall of Fame plaque and medallion from NFHS Board of Directors President Tom Mezzanotte.

Social Media/Graphics Design Specialist Opening on WIAA Staff

WIAA is seeking a motivated, ahead-of-the-curve individual to lead and expand WIAA presence in the social universe and to creatively and visually project WIAA image and brand across all facets of daily operations and events. Email resume and cover letter to Joan Gralla at jgralla@wiaawi.org by September 7, 2015.

General Characteristics and Working Relationships

Reports to: Executive Director

Receives guidance from: Executive Director, WIAA Administrative Personnel

Provides guidance to: Executive Director, WIAA Administrative Personnel, WIAA Support Staff

Preferred Education and Experience

- Bachelor Degree or evidence of alternative training and experience preferred.
- Minimum of a two-year degree or evidence

See Social Media, page 7 >

Advisory Council Special Elections – Medium & Small School Representatives

A special election will take place for a medium school representative and a small school representative on the Advisory Council. The medium school position is for a 1-year term. This term will complete the term of Scott Winch of Stratford who was elected to the Board of Control. The small school position is for a 3-year term to replace Patrick Olson who was re-elected in the spring but has since taken a position with a different school district that is not in the

See Advisory Council Special Elections, page 3 >

In This Issue

2015 Football Points of Emphasis	6
2015 Spring Tournament Officials	3
Amateur Status Still at the Heart of HS Sports	13
Area Meeting Schedule	20
Coaches Education Information	17
Coaches Participating Against Athletes in the Off-Season	14
Eligibility Waivers for Foreign Exchange Students	9
High School Sports Participation Increases	2
Interstate Competition Reminders	13
Keep These Dates in Mind	19
Lightning	4
NFHS Concussion Course Reaches Two Million Mark	18
NFHS Football Jersey Rules	6
NFHS Offers New "After School" Emergency Response Training Program for High Schools	16
NFHS Soccer Rules Interpretations	15
Nonschool Participation During the School Year	9
Open Gyms	11
Rankings, Varsity Schedules & Tournament Availabilities	3
Sandy Searcy to Join NFHS Staff	11
School Involvement in Out-of Season Activity	8
Split-Season Sports	14
Sportsmanship and Public Address Announcers	14
Spring & Summer Team Sportsmanship Award Winners	4
Test Dates	20
The WIAA Transfer Rule	7
Video Transmissions of WIAA Tournament Series Events	2
Who May Participate on Public School Teams?	11
WIAA Football Player on Player Contact Rules	8
WIAA Sports Medical Information	5
Winter Sports Recommendations Addressed	18

website < <http://www.wiaawi.org> >
< info@wiaawi.org > **General Use email**
< refs@wiaawi.org > **Officials Department email**

Video Transmissions of WIAA Tournament Series Events

WIAA radio, television, cable and internet policies relate to transmissions during the WIAA State Tournament Series only. There is no WIAA jurisdiction over regular-season radio, television, cable or Internet transmissions of high school interscholastic competition, but school administrators are strongly encouraged to prohibit sponsors of transmissions whose primary business is the sale of tobacco, alcohol, lottery/gambling, mood-altering substances or lewd subject matter.

All school or non-school video transmission requests must be submitted by completing and submitting the online video Transmission Request form located on the WIAA website prior to any linear or digital video transmission of entire WIAA State Tournament Series events.

School Video Transmissions

1. Schools are restricted from transmitting live video of Tournament Series events that are under exclusive video agreement with the NFHS Network without permission. Clearance from the NFHS Network to stream or broadcast live or delayed events is required. Contact Tim Knoeck at (608) 849-3200. The NFHS Network will notify the WIAA office of any live broadcast or internet stream at least 12 hours prior to the event with identification of the entity intending to transmit video and its contact information.
2. No rights fees will be required for schools enrolled in the NFHS Network School Broadcast Program. Schools enrolled in the NFHS Network School Broadcast Program will receive 40 percent of the revenue for each paid subscription generated from events produced by the school. All NFHS Network programming will be made available without subscription 72 hours following the event on the school's and the WIAA.TV portal of the NFHS Network.
3. A \$150 rights fee payable to the NFHS Network and permission from the NFHS Network is required for all live video transmissions produced and distributed by the school not enrolled in the NFHS Network School Broadcast Program that contains no sponsorship and advertising. Host school will receive 25 percent of the fee for each game.
4. A \$200 rights fee payable to the NFHS Network and permission from the NFHS Network is required for all live video transmissions produced and distributed by the school not enrolled in the NFHS Network School Broadcast Program containing sponsorships and advertising. Host will receive 25 percent of the fee for each game.
5. No rights fees will be required for schools wishing to air tape-delayed transmissions on their school's educational channel on the local cable system.

Non-School Video Transmissions

1. All media and/or internet sites interested in acquiring video transmission of pre-State WIAA Tournament Series events

must make arrangements with the NFHS Network (608) 849-3200. Video transmission rights are required and rights fees are applicable for stations and/or internet sites that originate a video transmission or that pick-up live or delayed feeds and/or links from another station, internet site or cable operator.

Inquiries for television video transmission or internet video transmission permission must be done prior to the date of the contest. Entities not adhering to permission policies are subject to fines imposed by the rights holder (NFHS Network).

Live or tape-delayed video transmissions of regional and sectional events by television stations, cable operators and internet sites are prohibited without consent of the WIAA and the NFHS Network.

2. School athletic directors will be contacted by the NFHS Network to verify clearance and to arrange accommodations for working television, cable or Internet personnel, cameras and other equipment involved in video transmission productions. Such notification will be provided in advance for television stations, cable operators or web stream entities receiving clearance from the WIAA and the NFHS Network to transmit video.
3. Rights fees for non-school media transmitting video, payable to the NFHS Network are:
 - A. Public Access channel sub-contractor covering one team will be required to pay \$100 per year partnership fee for all delayed linear broadcasts. If multiple teams are covered during the year, each team covered requires an additional \$100 payment.
 - B. Live video stream with or without advertising or sponsorship - \$250
 - C. Public access channels transmitting live without advertising or sponsorship - \$400
 - D. Non public channels (low-power stations) transmitting live without advertising or sponsorship - \$500
 - E. Tape delayed linear game broadcast production per game - \$750
 - F. Live linear game broadcast production per game - \$1500
4. Rights fees from non-school tournament video transmissions are paid to the NFHS Network by the originating entity. Video transmission fees are recorded differently than audio transmission rights fees on financial forms. Host schools receive 25 percent of the video transmission rights fee collected directly from the NFHS Network. Schools should not include any amount or percentage on the tournament financial form. Simply identify the entity producing the video transmission in the area provided at the bottom of the form without listing an amount to be calculated.

5. Media sending a reporter to cover pre-State WIAA Tournament Series events

See Video Transmissions, page 17 >



FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

High School Sports Participation Increases for 26th Consecutive Year, Tops 7.8 Million for First Time

The number of participants in high school sports increased for the 26th consecutive year in 2014-15 – topping the 7.8 million mark for the first time – according to the annual High School Athletics Participation Survey conducted by the National Federation of State High School Associations.

Based on figures from the 51 NFHS member state high school associations,

which includes the District of Columbia, the number of participants in high school sports reached an all-time high of 7,807,047 – an increase of 11,389 from the previous year.

While boys participation dipped 8,682 from the previous year, girls participation increased for the 26th consecutive year with an additional 20,071 participants and set an all-time high of 3,287,735. The boys partici-

ipation total of 4,519,312 is No. 2 all-time behind the 2013-14 total of 4,527,994.

Six of the top 10 girls sports registered increases in participation this past year, led by competitive spirit squads (5,170 additional participants) and cross country (3,495). While track and field remained the No. 1 sport for girls with 478,726 partici-

See High School Sports Participation, page 17 >

Officials Corner



Congratulations! 2015 Spring Tournament Officials

BASEBALL SPRING - Nic Betts, Sun Prairie; Jerry Chepil, Ladysmith; Kenneth Dayton, Waupaca; Richard Fronheiser, Columbus; Thomas Hack, Wausau; Peter Jaskulski, Franklin; Charles Morning IV, Menomonie; Rick Novesky, Wauwatosa; Tim Prince, Ladysmith; Joel Scott, Beaver Dam; James Spangberg, Portage; Brent Thompson, Oshkosh

BASEBALL SUMMER - Roger Blackburn, Milwaukee; Paul Feldhausen, Muskego; John Hemauer, West Bend; Al Hochmuth, Germantown; Steve Reinhardt, Brookfield; John Stocker, Germantown

GIRLS SOCCER - Peter Bernardy, De Pere; Mahmood Darvish, Belleville; Alex Dresdow, Waukesha; Matt Eggert, Sturtevant; Dave Grable, Oshkosh; Mark Herdeman, West Bend; Jeff Jende, De Pere; Ryan Koessl, Kenosha; Todd Mader, Madison; Pat Murphy, Wausau; Jeff Walker, McFarland; Joseph Wendolek, Stevens Point

SOFTBALL - Mark Craig, Neillsville; David Derousseau, Rice Lake; Wayne Hannes, Mauston; Dave Jameson, Oregon; Tim Joly, Seymour; Rick Laufenberg, Dodgeville; James Rew, Birnamwood; Michael Sacotte, Racine; Steve Steiner, New Holstein

GIRLS INDIVIDUAL & TEAM TENNIS - Meet Referee - Sharon Terry. **Umpires** - Deb Clausen, Sun Prairie; Elizabeth Danner, Oneida; Ryan Denu, Madison; Tom Derouin, Moline, IL; Matt Fehlhaber, West Bend; Angie Feltz, Fond du Lac; Kyle Halweg, Greenfield; Dave Hammelman, Brookfield; Peggy Houk, Shawano; Patti Larson, Waunakee; Jon Nicoud, Fond du Lac; Jean Root, Muskego; Gary Schlei, Hartland; Will Schultz, Waukesha; Tom Seitz, Brookfield; Courtney Smith, Janesville; Henry Thomas, Milwaukee; Bart Triefler, Glendale; Mark VanderZanden, Appleton; Robert Wilkins, Brookfield; Kris Williams, Green Bay; Nancy Wilson-Schlei, Hartland

TRACK & FIELD - Meet Referee - Jon Hegge, Evansville; **Field Referee & Throws Referee** - Dan Fregien, Sullivan; **Field Referee & Jumps Referee** - Robert Kern, Milwaukee; **Starter** - Robert Bins, New Franken; **Starter** - Jay Preston, Waukesha; **Starter** - Scott Sponholz, Eau Claire; **Alternate** - Tim Lee, Viroqua ■

Advisory Council Special Elections from page 1

small school classification, therefore, making him ineligible to fulfill his term. Elected individuals will begin their terms with the October 8, 2015 Advisory Council meeting.

Eligible candidates are administrators, assistant administrators, high school principals or assistant high school principals of WIAA member senior high schools.

Candidates must have (1) Department of Public Instruction licensure allowing placement in the eligible set, (2) must be employed full-time in a qualifying position and (3) cannot be members of the teachers' bargaining unit.

The time line of the special election process is as follows:

August 10, 2015	Announce that declarations of candidacy will be accepted.
August 31, 2015	Deadline for filing declarations of intent to run.
September 1, 2015	If more than twice as many candidates file, a primary election will be held and the primary ballot mailed to schools on this date. If a primary is not needed the general election ballot will be sent on this date.
September 11, 2015	Deadline for returning primary election ballot. If a primary is not needed the general election ballot will be due back on this date.
September 14, 2015	If primary is needed, general election ballots will be sent.
September 25, 2015	If primary is needed, deadline for returning general election ballots.
October 8, 2015	Successful candidate will be seated for the Advisory Council meeting.

Interested and eligible candidates should send or email a letter declaring their candidacy to the attention of Joan Gralla at the WIAA office jgralla@wiaawi.org by the August 31, 2015 deadline. ■

Rankings, Varsity Schedules & Tournament Availabilities

Starting with the 2015-16 school year the WIAA is not out-sourcing programming needs for gathering coaches rankings of officials, gathering official's varsity game schedules and tournament availabilities. What this means is the WIAA will no longer be using the services of Athletix to obtain this information. Athletix has been a great partner with the WIAA over the past year, but it is time these processes can be brought back in-house.

What this means for WIAA licensed officials - Officials will need to enter their varsity schedule through their profile information on the WIAA website. There are three main reasons we need an official's varsity schedule. 1. So that head varsity coaches can rank officials. 2. In order for an official to advance to L5 or Master they need to have a certain number of varsity contests. 3. To insure WIAA executive staff has access to an official's varsity schedule for observing potential tournament eligible officials. Tournament availabilities will also be gathered through the WIAA system.

What this means for coaches - Head coaches will go to the WIAA website to perform rankings of officials. Please note that we are not importing data from rSchool, so it will be necessary for the athletic director to keep their school and coach information up-to-date on the WIAA website to insure accuracy.

This new system is currently not designed as an assigning/scheduling tool to assign and/or find contests officials for regular season contests. Assignors will still use what they currently use for assigning/scheduling purposes, whether that is Athletix, Arbiter, rSchool, etc.

We have been asked if this new system could be designed to integrate with other systems (Athletix, Arbiter, rSchool, etc.). It will not at this time. Because of limited resources, we are not able to develop the many different integration systems needed to work with all the various assigning/scheduling providers that are available.

A detailed manual has been developed to help officials understand and use the new system. That manual can be accessed through the help menu on your profile page or by going to the following:

<http://officials.wiaawi.org/Help/Manuals/OCOfficialGuide.pdf>

A detailed manual has been developed to help guide athletic directors and coaches through the ranking process. That manual can be accessed through the help menu on the ranking page or by going to the following:

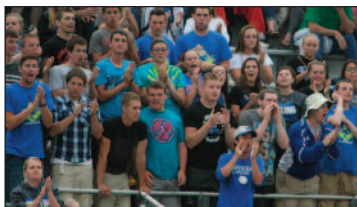
<http://officials.wiaawi.org/Help/Manuals/OCManagerGuide.pdf> ■

Spring and Summer Team Sportsmanship Award Winners Selected

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, in partnership with Rural Mutual Insurance Company, has selected the team Sportsmanship Award winners for the 2015 Spring and Summer State Team Tournaments.

The winners of the prestigious award are Watertown in softball, Menomonee Falls in girls soccer, Marquette in boys tennis, Rio in spring baseball and Pewaukee in summer baseball.

Watertown and its fan base demonstrated sportsmanship and perseverance with weather delays, and changes in the schedule and game locations during the State Softball Tournament. The Goslings finished runner-up following a 3-0 loss to Westosha Central in the Division 1 State final. They advanced to the title game with a five-inning, 16-2 victory over defending champion Kimberly in the quarterfinals and a 13-7 win over DeForest in the semifinals. It is the second time the Goslings have been honored for its sportsmanship. They were also recognized in spring baseball in 1999. Honorable mention for the award was extended to Bay Port, DeForest, Germantown, La Crosse Logan, Laconia, Lomira, Kenosha Bradford, McDonell Central and Pacelli.



It is the second time during the 2014-15 school year that Menomonee Falls has been named the recipient of the Sportsmanship Award. The Indians are selected as the recipients of the honor in girls soccer after receiving the same award in boys soccer last fall, which accounts for the school's overall total. They qualified for the State Tournament for the first time in girls soccer, advancing to the semifinals before being ousted from title contention with a 4-3 loss to eventual champion D.C. Everest in the semifinals. Ashland, Aquinas, Catholic Memorial, Mount Horeb, New Holstein and Notre Dame received honorable mention for the award.



Rio is the recipient of the Rural Mutual Insurance/WIAA Sportsmanship Award for the first time following its first-ever

trip to the State Spring Baseball Tournament. The Vikings captured the Division 4 championship by edging Ithaca 1-0 in the title game. They advanced to the championship with a 10-5 decision over Spring Valley in the semifinals. Schools receiving honorable mention included Aquinas, Ithaca, Kimberly, Rib Lake, River Falls and West Salem.



Marquette earned the Sportsmanship Award at the State Boys Team Tennis Tournament. It's the second time the Hilltoppers have earned the award in tennis, and it's the seventh time overall. They also received the recognition in boys tennis in 2008. Their other five awards came in boys volleyball in 2002, 2008, 2010 and 2012, and in summer baseball in 2006. They won their 10th State title in boys team tennis by downing Middleton 5-2 in the Division 1 championship match. The Hilltoppers beat Neenah 6-1 in the quarterfinals and defending champion Brookfield East 5-2 in the semifinals to advance to the title match. Ashwaubenon received honorable mention for the award in boys tennis.



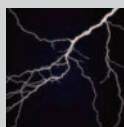
It was the first time Pewaukee has been selected for the Sportsmanship Award in any sport. The Pirates advanced to the State Tournament for the first time since 1971, and the sportsmanship exhibited by the team, coaches and fan base during their 8-3 loss to eventual champion Menomonee Falls in the semifinals earned them the selection. Franklin and Menomonee Falls received honorable mention.

The WIAA/Rural Mutual Insurance Sportsmanship Award is presented to one school and community in each of the State team tournaments. The award winners are determined by the conduct and sportsmanship displayed by athletes, coaches, cheer and support groups, mascots, bands and spectators. Additional consideration is given for the effort of school administrators and chaperones to insure support for their teams are positive and that the highest ideals of sportsmanship are upheld. Award winners receive a plaque and banner in recognition of the honor. Schools receiving honorable mention are acknowledged with a certificate of recognition.

The selection process includes evaluations from contest officials, tournament management, as well as, security personnel, crowd control and ushers, and WIAA staff members. ■

Lightning

The following guidelines should be followed when making decisions as to whether to suspend or restart a contest/practice based on the presence of lightning.



1. Assign staff to monitor local weather conditions before and during events.
2. Develop an evacuation plan, including identification of appropriate nearby shelters.
3. Criteria for suspension and resumption of play:
 - When thunder is heard, or a cloud-to-ground lightning bolt is seen, the thunderstorm is close enough to strike your location with lightning. Suspend play and take shelter immediately.
 - Thirty-minute rule. Once play has been suspended, wait at least 30 minutes after the last thunder is heard or flash of lightning is witnessed prior to resuming play.
 - Any subsequent thunder or lightning after the beginning of the 30-minute count, reset the clock and another 30-minute count should begin.

(Source: NFHS Rule Book) ■



The WIAA welcomed thirty-five individuals to the executive office for the New ADs Workshop on July 20-21.

WIAA Sports Medical Information

As we get ready for the fall sports season and new school year, we would like to remind you of several important sports medical items. Please review this information and forward this information to all of your coaches. The health and well-being of your student-athletes is very important.

Appropriate Care of Spine Injured Athlete - **NEW**

The National Athletic Trainers Association has updated and revised the management of the cervical spine injured athlete. Since athletes in equipment-intensive sports such as football, hockey, and lacrosse create a treatment barrier for basic or advanced life support skills requiring access to the airway and chest, the athlete-patient with a suspected spinal cord injury present challenges that are not common for medical providers. The NATA has provided a new set of recommendations.

In addition to having an emergency action plan and meeting prior to the contest beginning to review protocols, the NATA now recommends that protective athletic equipment should be removed prior to transport to an emergency room when the athlete is suspected of having a cervical spine injury. Equipment removal should be performed by at least three rescuers trained and experienced in equipment removal at the earliest possible time. If fewer than three people are present, the equipment should be removed at the earliest possible time after enough trained individuals arrive at the scene. Rescuers should be able to recognize when it is NOT appropriate to remove equipment on the field of play.

The information is located on the WIAA web site under the Emergency Action Plan web page. Please provide this information to your local trainers, hospital, and EMS teams.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Sports/Football/2015NATA-AppropriateCare-SpineInjuredAthlete.pdf>

Anyone Can Save a Life – Emergency Action Plan

In the fall sports mailing to all member schools this July, the *Anyone Can Save A Life* program has been sent to all athletic directors. We also sent information last spring to all schools via email. It is very important that all teams at all levels have a plan and practice the plan. This program utilizes student-athletes to be a part of the response team and increases the effectiveness of the response until your EMS services arrive on scene. The materials sent include a program guide to developing a plan, as well as a disk which can be used to create the plan on the computer. In addition, plans may be developed online at: <http://www.anyonecansavealife.org/>. The plans will be emailed to the coach and can be printed once downloaded from the email to your desk top.

Using the program, coaches assign roles to student-athletes. If a situation develops, the teams take action and perform their duties assigned whether it be calling 911, meeting the ambulance, assisting with CPR or getting the AED. It is important to know where the AED is located and to have access to the AED. Check the batteries and pads to make sure that they are current.

In addition, the program also includes a heat stroke team for your football teams and other programs beginning outdoor practice in the fall.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Health/EmergencyActionPlan.aspx>

Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is the number one cause of death in the United States for student-athletes during exercise. Caused by a structural or electrical problem associated with the heart, Sudden Cardiac Arrest happens when the heart unexpectedly stops beating and pumping blood. The first three minutes are most important. Survival rates decline 7-10 percent per minute for every minute that defibrillation is delayed. That rate changes to 3-4 percent when bystander CPR is initiated.

The NFHS has developed a free course on Sudden Cardiac Arrest with Simon's Fund. It is a short course which lasts only 15 minutes. The course educates coaches, students, parents and others about sudden cardiac arrest, how to recognize its warning signs and symptoms, and the appropriate course of action to be taken if a player collapses during physical activity. In 50 percent of all Sudden Cardiac Arrest situations, the person appears to be having a seizure. Check for normal breathing and a pulse.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Health/SuddenCardiacArrest.aspx>
<https://nfhslearn.com/courses/61032>

Heat Information

All athletic programs should have a Heat Acclimatization Program. Among the fundamentals of a Heat Acclimatization Program are 1) a slow

progression in activity level – duration and intensity; 2) adjusting workouts as heat and humidity increase, including close monitoring and a prompt response to developing problems; and 3) proper hydration. A model policy for managing heat can be found on the web site: <http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Health/Heat%20Management%20Model.pdf>.

Two urine charts were included in the fall sports mailing. The charts are to be hung in the locker rooms to assist your athletes assess their hydration status. Athletes (and coaches) should hydrate regularly and wisely. But, they should not over-drink. Over-hydration, while rare, should never be encouraged or dismissed as harmless.

A Reminder that football teams must follow the acclimatization plan during the season and in the summertime when utilizing unrestricted school coaching contact days. **NOTE:** After the 10th day of practice, teams may only practice a maximum of 2.5 hours without the required break (two-a-days are no longer beyond the 10th day).

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Health/HeatInformation.aspx>

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Health/WIAA-ACCLIMATIZATION.pdf>

Lightning and Severe Weather

The lightning guidelines can be found online. Please make sure that your coaches understand and share duties for making decisions concerning the suspension and restarting of practices and contests based on the presence of lightning and thunder. They should not take chances. In addition, be sure to have a destination to seek cover. When thunder is heard or a cloud-to-ground lightning bolt is seen, the leading edge of the thunderstorm is close enough to strike your location with lightning. Suspend play or practice for thirty minutes and take shelter.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Health/Lightning.aspx>

Performance Enhancing Substances (PES)

All athletes should be reminded of the WIAA Performance Enhancing Substances policy. Coaches, parents, administrators and licensed athletic trainers should send a strong message that discourages the use of supplements for performance enhancement. Many of the over-the-counter supplements can have a negative effect on athletes, especially when exerting themselves in warm weather. Schools must be mindful of coaches condone or encourage (whether explicitly or implicitly) the use of PES.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Health/performanceenhancers.pdf>

First Aid, CPR, and AED Training

Beginning with the 2017-18 school year, all paid coaches shall be certified and will maintain certification in First Aid, CPR and AED operation.

We have had communication with the American Red Cross of Wisconsin which is our preferred provider of certification. They are offering programs to train a person at your school as a trainer who can certify your staff/students. They are also offering programs to certify your staff/students if you do not wish to have a certified First Aid trainer on your staff. Both programs are being offered at a discount. Contact Sherri Galle-Teske: sherri.galle-teske@redcross.org

The NFHSLearn.com course on First Aid is also a course which will certify coaches in First Aid. Several clinics have also offered to provide certification through their community outreach programs. Check with your local health care providers.

NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook

The NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook will be sent to every member school with the winter sports mailing. The handbook is printed bi-annually and will be available online later this year. The WIAA Medical Policies and Procedures was mailed last year and is printed biannually. It is online on the health main page.

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Publications/medicalprocedures-guide.pdf>

WIAA Sports Medical Advisory Committee

Conrad Andringa, MD, Chairman, Madison
Patrick McKenzie, MD, Green Bay
Claudia Reardon, MD, Madison
Laurel Rudolph, MD, Marshfield
Dave Ulery, MD, Oconomowoc
Roxanne Wallace, MD, Eau Claire
Kevin Walter, MD, Milwaukee
Jason Abels, LAT (WATA Liaison), Waukesha
Jane Foos, RD, CD (ADA Liaison), Menomonie ■

2015 Football Points of Emphasis

RISK MINIMIZATION

Football is a game with the stated objective "of one team carrying or passing the ball across the opponent's goal line or kicking the ball through the opponent's goal by a place kick or drop kick. The game is won by the team which accumulates the most points." NFHS Football Rules Book, Rule 1-1-1.

While this may sound like a simple concept, the game of football has changed with the addition of new offensive and defensive schemes. The blocking and tackling techniques used by high school teams have placed an emphasis on expanding the length and width of each play, resulting in more opportunities for unnecessary or excessive contact to occur between players. As the game of football continues to evolve, coaches, players, game officials and spectators must respect the simplicity of Rule 1-1 and commit to keep the game as safe as possible for all participants.

Coaches should continue to educate their players about the risks of unnecessary or excessive contact regardless of whether or not the contact occurs during a legal block or tackle. While the committee does not believe players are coached to make unnecessary or excessive contact with opponents, coaches should clearly instruct players to avoid such unsafe contact. Risk minimization applies equally to players on both teams.

Players need to have respect for the game and their opponents. Any action which includes identifying and taking aim on an opponent who is not aware of any pending contact increases the potential for serious injury to one or both of the players and must be avoided. If the contact is judged as flagrant, the offending player will be disqualified and, in most states, will miss the next con-

test. Players can't help their team be successful if they are not in the current or future contests.

Game officials need to be aware of situations that are likely to produce unnecessary or excessive contact. Blindsides blocks, peel-back blocks, and airborne receivers attempting to secure the ball oftentimes provide windows of opportunity for these potentially dangerous contact situations to occur. Players leaving their feet (launching) and initiating contact with opponents should be penalized immediately as unnecessary or excessive contact.

Spectators, players and coaches should not promote nor celebrate any act that endangers the safety, health and welfare of an opponent. Players of both teams should always be treated with the utmost respect. The safety, health and welfare of all players should be everyone's priority.

What is Excessive?

While the NFHS Football Rules now expressly preclude conduct that is "excessive" and "unnecessary," the rules have always barred efforts to injure or "take out" an opponent. Situations involving contact that exceed what is usual, normal or proper must to be eliminated from the game.

Considering this potential for serious injury, it is critical that those situations involving unnecessary or excessive contact on players are eliminated whether or not that contact is otherwise deemed legal. While unnecessary or excessive contact can occur between any players, special attention must be given to those players whose focus of concentration makes them especially vulnerable to injury. The "glamour" associated with these types of hits must be removed in order to minimize risk for all participants.

Another area where contact may be deemed excessive is where players heed the old adage provided by coaches, "Play until you hear the whistle!" The whistle rarely causes the ball to become dead; it only confirms a player's action that has caused the ball to become dead (knee on ground). Playing and hitting until the whistle blows can cause unnecessary contact to opponents who have begun to "let up."

Situations where momentum has slowed or stopped and there is a group of players making the play and someone comes in and drills the pile could be prevented by a timely whistle. Even in the event of a "slow whistle," such conduct should be penalized. In addition, coaches and players need to be aware that this type of contact is unnecessary, unwarranted and is against the rules.

In summary, here is an analysis of several examples:

Does a player have a legitimate chance to make a play? – Yes

Does the player receive a blindside hit? – Yes

Was the contact unnecessary or excessive? – Yes

Ruling: Foul for personal foul/unnecessary roughness or excessive contact.

Does a player have a legitimate chance to make a play? – Yes

Does the player receive a blindside hit? – Yes

Was the contact unnecessary or excessive? – No

Ruling: Legal play.

Does a player have a legitimate chance to make a play? – Yes

Does the player receive a blindside hit? – No

Was the contact unnecessary or excessive? – No

See 2015 Football Points of Emphasis, page 10 >

NFHS Football Jersey Rules (April 2015)

RULE 1-5-1:

ART. 1 . . . Mandatory Equipment. Each player shall participate while wearing the following pieces of properly fitted equipment, which shall be professionally manufactured and not altered to decrease protection:

b. Jersey:

1. A jersey, unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production, and which shall be long enough to reach the top of the pants and shall be tucked in if longer.
2. Players of the visiting team shall wear jerseys, unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production, that meet the following criteria: The body of the jersey (inside the shoulders, inclusive of the yoke of the jersey or the shoulders, below the collar, and to the bottom of the jersey) shall be white and shall contain only the listed allowable adornments and accessory patterns in a color(s) that contrasts to white:
 - (a) as the jersey number(s) required in 1-5-1c or as the team and/or player name within the body and/or on the shoulders,
 - (b) either as a decorative stripe placed during production that follows the curve of the raglan sleeve or following the shoulder seam in traditional yoke construction, not to exceed 1 inch at any point within the body of the jersey; or as decorative stripe(s) added in the shoulder area after production, not to exceed 1 inch per stripe and total size of combined stripes not to exceed 3.5 inches,
 - (c) within the collar, a maximum of 1 inch in width, and/or
 - (d) as a side seam (insert connecting the back of the jersey to the front), a maximum of 4 inches in width but any non-white color may not appear within the body of the jersey (inside the shoulders, inclusive of the yoke of the jersey or the shoulders, below the collar, and to the bottom of the jersey). The exception to (d) would be what is stated in (b) above.
- (e) The visiting team is responsible for avoidance of similarity of colors, but if there is doubt, the referee may require players of the home team to change jerseys.



NOTE: One American flag, not to exceed 2 inches by 3 inches, may be worn or occupy space on each item of uniform apparel. By state association adoption, to allow for special occasions, commemorative or memorial patches, not to exceed 4 square inches, may be worn on the uniform without compromising its integrity.

3. Players of the home team shall wear jerseys, unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production, that meet the following criteria: The body of the jersey (inside the shoulders, inclusive of the yoke of the jersey or the shoulders, below the collar, and to the bottom of the jersey) may not include white, except as stated below. If white appears in the body of the jersey of the home team, it may only appear:
 - (a) as the jersey number(s) required in 1-5-1c or as the team and/or player name within the body and/or on the shoulders,
 - (b) either as a decorative stripe placed during production that follows the curve of the raglan sleeve or following the shoulder seam in traditional yoke construction, not to exceed 1 inch at any point within the body of the jersey; or as decorative stripe(s) added in the shoulder area after production, not to exceed 1 inch per stripe and total size of combined stripes not to exceed 3.5 inches,
 - (c) within the collar, a maximum of 1 inch in width, and/or
 - (d) as a side seam (insert connecting the back of the jersey to the front), a maximum of 4 inches in width but any white color may not appear within the body of the jersey (inside the shoulders, inclusive of the yoke of the jersey or the shoulders, below the collar, and to the bottom of the jersey). The exception to (d) would be what is stated in (b) above.
- (e) The visiting team is responsible for avoidance of similarity of colors, but if there is doubt, the referee may require players of the home team to change jerseys.

See NFHS Football Jersey Rules, page 8 >

The WIAA Transfer Rule

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association is governed by its member schools. Rules and policies of the Association are developed, promulgated and implemented by the membership either through membership vote for constitutional issues or through a membership-elected committee structure for sport seasons regulations. Therefore, ownership of the membership's rules and regulations, as well as the responsibility of compliance with them, lies with each member school.

Association Bylaws, which outline the provisions of membership in the Association, and the Rules of Eligibility appear in the WIAA Handbook. WIAA rules and regulations are established by a membership vote at the membership meeting. The Annual Meeting is held in the spring of the year when amendments are presented. The interpretation and enforcement of the rules and regulations are the responsibility of the WIAA executive office and Board of Control.

The members of the WIAA have established seven Articles that outline requirements for student eligibility. This overview document focuses primarily on addressing some of the most common questions of the membership with respect to the transfer provisions of the Association.

Student-athlete eligibility for all levels of WIAA interscholastic competition is governed by WIAA Rules. A full-time student may be afforded up to eight consecutive semesters of interscholastic eligibility upon entry into Grade 9.

Why do the WIAA member schools have a transfer rule?

The WIAA transfer rule is not a recruiting rule. It is a transfer rule which is applied when a student who has established eligibility at any school and who transfers to a WIAA member school. A transfer/residency requirement: assists in the prevention of students switching schools in conjunction with the change of athletic season for athletic purposes; impairs recruitment, and reduces the opportunity for undue influence to be exerted by persons seeking to benefit from a student-athlete's prowess.

A transfer/residency requirement: promotes stability and harmony among member schools by maintaining the amateur standing of high

school athletics; by not letting individuals other than enrolled students participate, and by upholding the principle that a student should attend the high school in the district where the student's parent(s) guardian(s) reside. It also helps prevent the displacement of the athletes who have attended the high school for the previous two years and worked to improve their skills as well as their team.

A transfer/residency requirement: also prohibits foreign students, other than students who are participants in an established foreign exchange program accepted for listing by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET), from displacing other students from athletic opportunities.

A recruiting/undue influence prohibition discourages exploitation of students; prevents overemphasis of athletics; gives average student-athletes more opportunity to participate; discourages adults from jeopardizing a student's eligibility, and prevents misuse of athletic programs. The WIAA membership rule pertaining to recruiting states: No eligibility will be granted for a student whose residence within a school's attendance boundaries, with or without parents, or whose attendance at a school has been the result of undue influence (special consideration due to athletic ability or potential) on the part of any person, whether or not connected with the school.

What is the WIAA transfer rule?

For the purpose of this rule, attendance at one day of school and/or attendance at one athletic practice shall determine "beginning of school year." Transferring schools at any time may result in restrictions being imposed on eligibility, or in some cases a denial of eligibility.

"A student who transfers from any school into a member school after the fourth consecutive semester following entry into grade 9 shall be ineligible for competition at any level for one calendar year, but may practice, unless the transfer is made necessary by a total change in residence by parent(s)." (ROE II-3-A-1 & 3)

If a family entirely moves from one school community to another and the transfer is necessary due to this move, the student will more

than likely have unrestricted eligibility. When a transfer takes place during a semester, the eligibility begins after five calendar days (ROE II-3-A-8).

Students will establish eligibility at a WIAA member school at the beginning of 9th or 10th grade. Keep in mind, the residence rule also determines eligibility. Public school students are eligible in the district their parents reside and nonpublic school students are eligible when they live with their parent(s).

The transfer rule states: Open enrolled and/or tuition paying students entering 9th and/or 10th grade at the beginning of the school year and who are within the first four consecutive semesters of high school will be afforded unrestricted eligibility provided all other rules governing student eligibility are met (ROE II-3-A-2).

Once eligibility is established at the beginning of 9th grade, a transfer without a total and complete move during 9th grade would restrict the 9th grade student to nonvarsity competition for the remainder of the school year at the new school (ROE II-3-A-4). At the beginning of 10th grade, the student attains unrestricted eligibility.

Again, the student who meets the residence rules and who transfers is unrestricted at the beginning of 10th grade (ROE II-3-A-2). A student who transfers during the 10th grade without a total and complete change of residence of the parent(s), will be restricted to nonvarsity for one calendar year (365 days).

The rule states: 10th grade students who transfer after the beginning of the school year and with written consent from both schools directly involved shall be restricted to non-varsity opportunities for one calendar year (365 days beginning with first day of attendance at the new school). (ROE - II-3-A-5)

If a student transfers after 10th grade is completed, then the student will only be allowed to practice and may not compete at any level. The rule states: Open enrolled and/or tuition paying students entering 11th and/or 12th grade as transfer students are ineligible for competition at

See The WIAA Transfer Rule, page 12 ➤

Social Media from page 1

of alternative training and experience.

- Experience writing, editing and crafting content for social media spaces.
- Graphics design experience.
- Athletic background and experience is desirable.

Qualifications/Requirements

- Highly creative.
- Displays in-depth knowledge and understanding of social media platforms, their respective participants (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, Snap Chat, etc.) and how each platform can be deployed in different scenarios to engage broad spectrum of high school sports followers.
- Must have excellent writing and language skills.
- Ability to effectively communicate information and ideas in written and video format.
- Highly proficient in Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop and Macintosh Operating Systems.
- Knowledge of Microsoft Office (Word, PowerPoint, Outlook, Excel).
- Ability to work with individuals from the clerical level to top management.

- Ability to utilize available technology, including software applications, e-mail, Internet and social media.
- Knowledge of current graphic design software to produce graphic art and visual materials for promotions, printed and virtual.

Special Attributes

- Social competency, adaptability, self-confidence, poise, emotional maturity, initiative, enthusiasm, resourcefulness and dedication.
- Demonstrates excellent judgment and decision-making.
- Highly motivated individual with experience and a passion for designing and implementing content strategy, creating relevant content imagery and blogging.
- Establish and maintain positive working relationships with others, both internally and externally.
- Flexibility to adjust to changing job demands.

Position Responsibilities

- Implement social media marketing.

- Work with Communications Director to create, curate, and manage all published content (images, video and written).
- Monitor, listen and respond to users in a "social" way.
- Designs and manages social media sites.
- Design, create and manage promotions and social ad campaigns.
- Compile report for management showing results.
- Be an advocate for WIAA and education based athletics in social media spaces, engaging in dialogues and answering questions where appropriate.
- Monitor trends in social media tools and applications.
- Collaborate with staff to plan and design graphics for marketing projects (flyers, posters, print ads, brochures, internet, etc.).
- Continually monitor WIAA website and recommend ways to optimize the interface.
- Special assignments as determined by the Executive Director. ■

NOTE: One American flag, not to exceed 2 inches by 3 inches, may be worn or occupy space on each item of uniform apparel. By state association adoption, to allow for special occasions, commemorative or memorial patches, not to exceed 4 square inches, may be worn on the uniform without compromising its integrity.

c. Numbers:

1. The numbers shall be clearly visible and legible using Arabic numbers 1-99 inclusive and shall be on the front and back of the jersey.
2. The numbers shall be centered horizontally at least 8 inches and 10 inches high on front and back, respectively, and with continuous bars or strokes approximately 1 1/2-inches wide.
3. The color and style of the number shall be the same on the front and back. 4. The body of the number shall be either:
 - (a) a continuous color(s) contrasting with the jersey color, or
 - (b) the same solid color(s) as the jersey with a minimum of one border that is at least 1/4-inch in width of a single solid contrasting color.

d. Pads and Protective Equipment – The following pads and protective equipment are required of all players:

3. Shoulder pads and hard surface auxiliary attachments, which shall be fully covered by a jersey.

RULE 1-5-3:

ART. 3 . . . Illegal Equipment. No player shall participate while wearing illegal equipment. This applies to any equipment, which in the opinion of the umpire is dangerous, confusing or inappropriate. Illegal equipment shall always include but is not limited to:

a. The following items related to the Game Uniform:

1. Jerseys and pants that have:
 - (a) A visible logo/trademark or reference exceeding 2 1/4 square inches and exceeding 2 1/4 inches in any dimension.
 - (b) More than one manufacturer's logo/trademark or reference on the outside of either item. (The same size restriction shall apply to either the manufacturer's logo/trademark or reference).
 - (c) Sizing, garment care or other non-logo labels on the outside of either item.
3. Tear-away jerseys or jerseys that have been altered in any manner that produces a knot-like protrusion or creates a tear-away jersey.

c. The following items related to Other Illegal Equipment:

1. Ball-colored helmets, jerseys, patches, exterior arm covers/pads, undershirts or gloves.
5. Jerseys, undershirts or exterior arm covers/pads manufactured to enhance contact with the football or opponent.
9. Equipment not worn as intended by the manufacturer. ■

WIAA Football Player on Player Contact Rules

There are five basic types of player on player contact:

Drill contact – coach determined outcome

Air – Players should run unopposed without bags or any opposition.

Bags – Activity is executed against a bag, shield, or pad to allow for a soft-contact surface, with or without the resistance of a teammate or coach standing behind the bag.

Wrap or Control – Drills run at full speed until contact, which is above the waist with the players remaining on their feet.

Competition/Full Contact – no coach determined outcome

Thud – Same as wrap but tempo is competitive with no pre-determined winner and the players are not tackling to the ground.

Live Competition or Full Contact – Full contact is defined as football drills or live game simulations where live action occurs – game speed where players execute full tackles at competitive pace taking players to the ground.

Limitations are the following:

Drill Contact (Air, Bags and Wrap) is unlimited. Competition/Full Contact (Thud and Live/Full) has limitations. The Acclimatization Regulations also apply.

Week 1 – Only Drill Contact (Air, Bags and Wrap) is allowed and it is unlimited. Competition/Full Contact is not allowed.

Week 2 – Drill Contact (Air, Bags and Wrap) is unlimited. Competition/Full Contact (Thud and Live) is limited to 75 minutes per week (excluding a scrimmage).

Week 3 and beyond – Drill Contact (Air, Bags and Wrap) is unlimited. Competition/Full Contact (Thud and Live) is limited to 60 minutes per week (excluding games). ■

School Involvement in Out-of-Season Activity

A reminder that schools cannot be involved in conducting out-of-season competition during the school year or during the summer. This means a school cannot conduct 3-on-3 basketball tournaments, co-educational volleyball tournaments, softball tournaments, etc., outside the designated school season for that particular sport. The one exception is in the summertime during the Board of Control approved unrestricted contact period between the end of school and July 31 (5 days for all WIAA sports). This does not prevent outside organizations, such as recreation departments which are not a part of the school, service clubs, etc., from renting school facilities and conducting these types of competitions, but the school itself cannot be directly involved.

A further reminder that the WIAA has a rule which states "A school may not conduct intramural programs which involve athletes with past status on a school team (varsity, junior varsity, sophomore, freshman), except during the established school season of a sport." A

school cannot, for example, conduct intramural volleyball during the spring, with girls' volleyball players participating. It wouldn't make any difference how many were on a given team, or whether it was co-ed volleyball, if girls' volleyball players were involved, it would be a violation.

WIAA rules do not prevent students from participating in nonschool out-of-season competitions. However, school facilities cannot be used for students to practice for these competitions, unless a nonschool group or organization has made arrangements through normal procedures, to use these facilities.

WIAA Bylaws state that schools, including their administrators, athletic director and coaches, shall not become involved directly or indirectly with the coaching, management, direction, and/or promotion of any kind of all-star game or similar contest involving students with remaining WIAA high school eligibility in any sport, if such all-star games or similar contests are held during the established school year. ■

Nonschool Participation During the School Year

The WIAA membership has several rules in the Rules of Eligibility which affect the non-school participation of WIAA member athletes during the school year.

NONSCHOOL PARTICIPATION - IN-SEASON

The first rule, during the season of the sport: It is the philosophy of this Association that a student owes loyalty and allegiance to the school and team of which he/she is a member during the season of a given sport. A student becomes ineligible in a sport for the remainder of the season for competing in a nonschool game, meet, or contest in the **same** sport during the season of practice and competition established by the school. (ROE, page 37, Art VI, Sect 1, Par A and WIAA Rules at a Glance III - Students - D)

WIAA rules do not prevent athletes from practicing with non-school teams or from receiving private skills instruction during the school season. However, they may not participate in any nonschool competitions or races, including scrimmages, against other teams. This restriction applies to normal non-school games as well as "gimmicks," such as reduced numbers competition (3-on-3 basketball, 6 player soccer, 3-on-3 soccer, 7-on-7 football, etc.), fun runs (including "banditing"), etc. **During the season, athletes may participate in a skills contest with approval of the school. Specific skill contests (punt, pass, and kick, shooting contests e.g., free throws, 3-point, drive, chip and putt) isolate separate skills outside of the traditional competition setting. The skill contest may not include physical contact or extreme fatigue as the actual sport competition. Fun runs are not considered skills contests. There can be no school coach involvement. All other eligibility rules including amateur status apply.** Additionally, a student who was a member of a school team during the previous year may not delay reporting for the school team beyond the school's official opening day of practice in order to continue non-school training or competition. (RE - Art. VI)

NONSCHOOL PARTICIPATION - OUT-OF-SEASON

A second rule during the school year is the preseason assembly rule: It is the philosophy of this Association that athletes should not be unreasonably restricted. Subsequently, students may voluntarily assemble at any time without school and/or school coach involvement. (ROE, page 37, Art VI, Sect 1, Par A)

The third part of the rule is the All-Star competition rule: A student becomes ineligible in a sport for a maximum of one year from date of last offense for participating in an all-star game or similar activity. (ROE, Page 38, Art VI, Sect 3, Par B)

Athletes

In the rule, "Subsequently, students may voluntarily assemble at any time without school and/or school coach involvement." Students may assemble out of season in any manner they choose during the school year and during the summer. However, their high school coaches and high schools may not be involved. The assembly must be open to any and all along with being voluntary.

Coaches

The fundamental rule with coaching contact has not changed. Coaches may not have coaching contact with any athletes they will be coaching the following school season during restricted times (except their own children). "Coaches" include head coaches, assistant coaches, volunteer coaches, and coaches who may be coaching the next year. Coach involvement does include organizing, determining nonschool rosters, providing instruction, coaching at the contest, etc.

In Season

Also, the athlete may not compete with a non-school team in the same sport during the school season. A student becomes ineligible in a sport for the remainder of the season for competing in a nonschool game, meet, or contest in the same sport during the season of practice and competition established by the school. ■

Eligibility Waivers for Foreign Exchange Students

The residence and transfer rules establish eligibility for students. When a student from a foreign country comes to experience the American educational system and American culture, they do not meet the residence or transfer rules. Therefore, they must receive a waiver requested by the school before competing at any level of competition. A transfer/residency requirement: also prohibits foreign students, other than students who are participants in an established foreign exchange program accepted for listing by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET), from displacing other students from athletic opportunities.

WIAA member schools have the following requirements in the Rules of Eligibility for Foreign Exchange Students:

Article II - Residence and Transfer

Section 4 - Foreign Exchange Students

A. This provision applies to students participating in foreign exchange programs. Foreign students attending a member school, but not participating in an exchange program, may receive consideration under Section 5, waivers and/or nonvarsity eligibility in accordance with Section 1B and 2B of this Article.

1) The residence requirement may be waived for one year, upon request, for students involved in foreign exchange programs that have received a 'Full' listing status by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET). For students who are "directly placed" through an exchange program, students who are placed through an exchange program not affiliated with CSIET, or students who will not be in attendance for at least one complete semester from start to finish, eligibility will be limited to non-varsity competition.

Note 1: The foreign exchange program must assign students to host families by a method that ensures that no student, school or other interested party may influence the assignment for athletic or other purposes. The foreign exchange student may not be selected or placed on any basis related to his/her athletic interests or abilities. Direct placement refers to a pre-existing relationship with a family, school and/or community which affects the student's placement.

Note 2: All foreign students must have a physical conducted in the United States prior to participating in practice or competition.

2) Foreign exchange students who transfer after attending one day of school and/or one athletic practice are ineligible for varsity competition at the new school unless approval is granted by the Board of Control in accordance with the waiver provisions described in Section 5 of this Article.

3) Foreign students attending and residing at member residential schools are exempt from the residence requirements.

Note: Transfer provisions apply identically to all students, both foreign and domestic.

The Foreign Exchange Student Form is now electronic and can be found online by administrators after logging into the web site. It is located under schools/eligibility rules and forms.

Foreign Student Eligibility Verification Form (Online Form rSchool)

- AD fills out form and submits
- AD receives confirmation on-screen that the WIAA office has received the submitted form and an email confirmation will be sent for school records.
- The form is routed to the WIAA office.
- AD will receive two emails: one with the link to the printable form with final eligibility status indicated and a second email with password to retrieve the form.

Students who have utilized the Foreign Exchange waiver and decide to remain in the country and at the school for more education will have restricted eligibility based on the transfer rule.

Keep in mind that international students are not the same as Foreign Exchange Program students. International students are treated the same as domestic students where residency and transfer rules apply. ■

2015 Football Points of Emphasis from page 6

Ruling: Legal play.

Does a player have a legitimate chance to make a play? – No

Does the player receive a blindside hit? – Yes or No

Was the contact unnecessary or excessive? – Yes or No

Ruling: Foul for personal foul/unnecessary roughness or excessive contact.

While a contact may be legal, analysis and sound judgment must also determine whether the hit was unnecessary or excessive. Coaches and game officials must work together to minimize risk to players from unnecessary and excessive contact by proper coaching from coaches and assessment of penalties by game officials.

FACILITATING NFHS FOOTBALL RULES

Many often wonder how the rules that govern high school football are developed and why they are written the way they are. The National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) football playing rules reflect a national perspective based on decisions that best serve the needs of the sport on a national level. Therefore, the purposes of the playing rules are to:

1. Minimize risk to participants.
2. Preserve the sound traditions of the sport.
3. Standardize competition.
4. Provide for orderly administration.
5. Facilitate the decision-making process of officials.
6. Permit common records.
7. Provide for evaluating competition.
8. Maintain a balance between offense and defense.

With these goals in mind, the NFHS Football Rules Committee believes the rules and the game facilitate and enrich a well-rounded educational experience that promotes academic achievement, encourages positive school/community relations and develops good citizenship and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the committee believes the current code of ethics for both coaches and game officials facilitate these goals as written.

One aspect of coach and official ethics is to teach and officiate the rules within the intent of NFHS Football Rules Book. THE COACH shall master the contest rules and shall teach them to their team members. THE COACH shall not seek an advantage by circumvention of the spirit or letter of the rules. THE OFFICIAL shall master the rules of the game, and also the officiating mechanics necessary to enforce the rules, and shall exercise that responsibility in an impartial, firm and controlled manner.

Coaching and officiating the rules are extremely important to maintain the integrity of the game, and to minimize risk to the athletes participating in the game. The following are rules identified as a reminder to all coaches and game officials involved in football to minimize risk.

Free-Blocking Zone

For many years, the NFHS Football Rules Committee has addressed a variety of rules related to the free-blocking zone and blocking below the waist. Currently, the rules have been modified and updated to allow blocking below the waist in a specific zone and within a very short period of time. Low blocks can sometimes result in lower leg injuries. On the other hand, blocking below the waist helps to level the playing field for those players who are at a size disadvantage compared to that of their opponents. The committee continues to stress the importance of officiating the rule as written, instead of prohibiting blocking below the waist completely.

The free-blocking zone is a rectangular area extending laterally four yards either side of the spot of the snap and three yards behind each line of

scrimmage. A player is in the free-blocking zone when any part of his or her body is in the zone at the snap. All players involved in the block must be on the line of scrimmage, in the zone at the snap and the contact must take place within the zone. Blocking below the waist is permitted from the time the ball is snapped until the ball leaves the zone. When the free-blocking zone exists, offensive and defensive linemen may block each other below the waist. Backs, linebackers and receivers are not permitted to block below the waist.

When the ball is directly snapped hand-to-hand to a back, a block below the waist is legal as long as the blocks are between linemen who were in the zone at the snap, the contact is in the zone, and the ball has not left the zone. As long as the ball remains in the zone, those players may legally block below the waist.

When the ball is snapped to a back in shotgun formation, however, the ball leaves the zone, and the zone disintegrates almost immediately. To be legal, a block below the waist must occur immediately after, and nearly simultaneously with, the snap. Any delay would cause the block to occur after the ball has left the zone. It is nearly impossible for a lineman in a two-point stance to legally block below the waist in this situation because of the time required for the lineman to drop from an upright position and block an opponent below the waist. For linemen in three- or four-point stances, they must block their opponents immediately after the snap in order for a low block to be legal in this situation.

Prior to the snap, game officials should be aware of whether the ball will be snapped hand-to-hand or to a back in shotgun formation, player positioning and alignment, and which players may legally block below the waist.

Illegal Equipment

No player shall participate while wearing illegal equipment. This applies to any equipment, which in the opinion of the umpire is dangerous, confusing or inappropriate. The coaches' pregame verification to the referee and umpire that all players are properly equipped in compliance with the rules also includes the exterior helmet warning labels. Coaches should bring casts, braces and other such items to the game officials' attention so that the umpire can inspect the items.

Players should be instructed on how to wear equipment properly, and must wear all mandatory equipment when participating in the game. When a player's equipment becomes damaged during play, it must be corrected before the player may participate further.

Players cannot be allowed to participate in the game, and substitutes cannot be allowed to become players when they are not properly wearing required equipment or when they are wearing illegal equipment. Game officials should not allow players to enter the game or let the ball become live when they observe infractions of the equipment rule. It is not always necessary for a game official to call a foul and penalize a team if game officials are able to make the player and coach aware of the problem so it can be fixed before the ball becomes live.

Sideline Interference

To ensure the safety of all involved, non-players, including substitutes, athletic trainers and coaches, must remain in their team box and out of any restricted areas, especially while the ball is live. Non-players may never be on the field while the ball is live and may only be on the field when the ball is dead in limited situations.

In the excitement of the game, it is not uncommon for substitutes and other non-players to move closer to the sideline beyond their team box area. This inevitably causes coaches to move up into re-

stricted areas and closer to the field, often impeding game officials in their duties. Crowding at the sideline puts players, non-players, coaches and game officials in danger of severe injury. Game officials and coaches must be aware of this problem and take steps to prevent and correct it.

Coaches, substitutes, athletic trainers and others affiliated with the team may in their team's area, which is out-of-bounds and between the 25-yard lines. Their movements and positions are limited by the sideline, the 25-yard lines, a coaches' area and the team box.

The coaches' area extends at least 2 yards deep out-of-bounds from the sideline. A maximum of three coaches – and only coaches – may be in this area when the ball is dead between plays. However, all coaches must leave this area when the ball is about to become live, such as when the snapper is approaching the ball, and no one may be in this area while the ball is live.

The team box area is outside the field, beyond the restricted area and between the 25-yard lines. All coaches and non-players associated with the team may be in this area. A nonplayer may not be outside of this area unless to become a player or return as a replaced player.

When non-players are outside of the team box area, or anyone is in the restricted area while the ball is live, game officials will give a sideline warning to the team involved. A second offense results in a 5-yard penalty. All subsequent offenses result in 15-yard penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct fouls, which are charged to the head coach.

If a game official unintentionally contacts a coach or other nonplayer in the restricted area while the ball is live, the team is assessed a 15-yard penalty for a nonplayer, illegal personal contact foul. As a nonplayer foul, the penalty is enforced from the succeeding spot. A second such offense would result in the head coach's disqualification. Unlike a foul for sideline interference (non-contact, Rule 9-8-1k or 9-8-3), no warning or 5-yard penalty is required in this situation.

2015 NFHS FOOTBALL RULES CHANGES

SPEARING DEFINITION REVISED (2-20-1c): The definition of spearing was revised to continue the focus on minimizing risk of injury. Spearing is an act by any player who initiates contact against an opponent at the shoulders or below with the crown (top portion) of his/her helmet.

CORRECTING A DOWN NUMBER ADDED (5-1-1b NEW): The referee is granted authorization to correct the number of the next down prior to the ball becoming live after a new series of downs is awarded.

FREE-KICK FORMATIONS REVISED (6-1-3; 6-1-4 NEW; 6-1 PENALTY): In a revision of the 2014 rule change regarding free-kick formations, the timing of the foul for not having at least four players on each side of the kicker now occurs when the ball is kicked.

EXCESSIVE CONTACT ADDED TO UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS (9-4-3g): With an emphasis on risk minimization, the unnecessary roughness provisions were expanded. No player or nonplayer shall make any other contact with an opponent, including a defenseless player, which is deemed unnecessary or excessive and which incites roughness.

ROUGHING THE PASSER PENALTY CLARIFIED (9-4 PENALTY): An automatic first down is not awarded for a 5-yard incidental face-mask penalty against the passer.

DEAD-BALL PENALTY ENFORCEMENT MODIFIED (10-2-5): The distance penalties for unsportsmanlike, nonplayer or dead-ball personal fouls committed by teams can offset. Equal numbers of 15-yard penalties by both teams will cancel and remaining penalties may be enforced. ■

Sandy Searcy to Join NFHS Staff as Director of Sports

Sandy Searcy, assistant commissioner of the Indiana High School Athletic Association (IHSAA) for the past 16 years, has been named to the administrative staff of the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) as director of sports. Searcy is expected to start her new duties August 1.



In her new position with the NFHS – the national leadership organization for high school sports and performing arts activities – Searcy will be responsible for the sports of swimming and diving, water polo and softball, and she will assist in planning workshops for the NFHS Summer Meeting and the National Athletic Directors Conference, which is co-sponsored by the NFHS and the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association (NIAAA).

Since joining the IHSAA staff in 1999, Searcy has been responsible for the sports of softball, boys and girls swimming and diving, and volleyball. She also has administered the IHSAA Student Advisory Committee and the IHSAA Student Leadership Conference. In addition, Searcy is responsible for IHSAA publications and the IHSAA Policies and Practices Handbook.

"Sandy brings a tremendous depth of knowledge in swimming and softball to her new responsibilities with the NFHS," said Bob Gardner, NFHS executive director. "She also will be of tremendous service in helping to build our meetings through her role as workshop coordinator. I am confident that our member state associations will benefit greatly from her expertise; we look forward to having Sandy on the NFHS staff."

After earning her bachelor's and master's degrees from Indiana University (IU) in Bloomington, where she competed on the IU women's swimming team, Searcy was a teacher, coach

and girls athletic director at Bloomington North High School. She was girls swimming coach for 14 years, boys swimming coach for 12 years and girls athletic director for 11 years. She also was a physical education teacher.

With her expertise in swimming, Searcy also assisted with the boys and girls teams at Bloomington South High School, Tri-North Middle School, the Indiana University Swim Camp, as well as the Bloomington Aquatic Club and Bloomington Swim Club.

As a member of the IHSAA staff, Searcy has been very involved at the national level on NFHS committees. She is currently a member of the NFHS Volleyball Rules Committee and chair of the NFHS Swimming and Diving Rules Committee, and she is a former member of the Girls Gymnastics Rules Committee, Softball Rules Committee, National Student Leadership Planning Committee and Spirit of Sport Selection Committee.

Searcy has served on the Indiana University Alumni Association Executive Council since 2011, was the Indiana University I Association Board President for two years and received the I Association President's Award in 2012. She was president of the Indiana Coaches of Girls Sports Association (ICGSA) in 1997-98 and was ICGSA Coach of the Year twice. She also chaired the ICGSA Swimming Committee for 10 years.

While serving at Bloomington North, Searcy was a member of the IHSAA Rules Proposal Committee for 10 years and the IHSAA Girls Advisory Board for five years.

Last year, Searcy was the Section 4 recipient of the NFHS Citation, which is presented annually to eight state association administrators for their impact on high school activity programs at the state and national levels. ■

Open Gyms

Coaches and schools cannot be involved in out-of-season practice for athletes. However open gyms do not violate WIAA rules if they are conducted according to the following guidelines:

1. The open gym is made known and available to all students in the designated population of that school that is interested in attending. Open gyms may be gender specific. It is also acceptable to include people from the community. Schools may conduct "open gyms" in any activity. It is not acceptable to include athletes from another school, public or nonpublic.

2. There is **no instruction** during the open gym **by a coach or anyone else**.

3. Coaches may supervise open gyms, but they may not instruct, organize drills, etc. Coaches can also recreate with students in school sponsored, open gym settings that are purely recreational in nature, i.e., there is no instruction by the coach or anyone, sport skill demonstration, organized drills or resemblance of a practice being conducted.

4. There is no organized competition, such as established teams participating in round-robin competition, etc.

5. A member school is permitted to supervise conditioning programs under the open gym provisions, which may include weight lifting, speed, agility, and/or fitness. The program must be limited to non-sport and non-sport-skill-specific instruction. Basic 'instruction' e.g., safe lifting, safe spotting, training regimen and rationale, are permitted. No sport implements and/or sport specific movement/drills should be part of the open gym or weight room. These conditioning programs must be made known and accessible to all interested students and must be voluntary.

Schools and coaches must clearly understand that the philosophy of the open gym is that youngsters from that school may attend, for wholesome **recreation**, or for purposes of improving their skills if they choose, but it's something they do on their own. It would be a violation of WIAA rules to mandate attendance at open gyms, or to provide incentives for athletes to attend open gyms, or to limit participation based on athletic status, or to allow athletes from other schools to come and work out or compete against your school's athletes. (BL – Art. II and RE – Art. VI, Sect. 2) ■

Who May Participate on Public School Teams?

- Full-time public school students who attend the school in grades 9-12 and receive 100% of their educational programming from that member school.
- A Home-based Private Education (home school) student who resides in the school district and meets the state law definition of Home-based Private Education student. The law states: "(3g) HOME-BASED PRIVATE EDUCATION PROGRAM. "Home-based private educational program" means a program of educational instruction provided to a child by the child's parent or guardian or by a person designated by the parent or guardian. An instructional program provided to more than one family unit does not constitute a home-based private educational program."

How to verify a student meets the state law:

- Make sure the student is enrolled in home school via the DPI form PI-1206 online before participating.
- Make sure the student resides in your district (driver's license, utility bill, etc.).

If your district has multiple high schools, utilize the same method that you use for placement of full-time students attending your schools. Coaches should not recruit home school children. If approached, coaches should direct families to the school athletic director or principal. Home school families should approach your district with a request.

The student must meet the required rules on the same basis and to the same extent that all other full-time students at the school must provide:

- Physical, Code of Conduct, WIAA rules, Emergency Locator, and Concussion Law

Determine how you will verify home school grades when your students receive their grades (ie: grade checks and quarter/semester grade reports). ■

The WIAA Transfer Rule from page 7

any level for one calendar year, but may practice (ROE II-3-A-1 & 3).

In the event of divorce or legal separation, whether pending or final, residence at the beginning of the school year shall determine eligibility for students entering 9th and/or 10th grade. In situations involving transfer after the fourth consecutive semester following entry into grade 9 the student is ineligible to compete at any level for one calendar year, but may practice (ROE – II-3-A-6) .

Waivers and Extenuating Circumstances

When waivers are available, the rule will state that the opportunity to seek a waiver is available. The WIAA's residence and transfer rules continue to retain a waiver provision, which may be provided at the request of a member school in situations where extenuating circumstances can be documented.

The residence and transfer requirement may be waived according to the following provisions (ROE – II-5-A):

1. After a student has not participated and/or has been restricted to nonvarsity competition for one calendar year because parents do not live within that school's attendance boundaries, he/she becomes automatically eligible under this Section regardless of parents residence and for as long as enrollment is continuous (uninterrupted) in that school.
2. The residence and transfer requirement may be waived, if requested in advance, by a member school on behalf of one of its students and upon presentation of documentation detailing extenuating circumstances. Such documentation must include communications from (a) parents, (b) person(s) with whom student is living within requesting school's attendance boundaries and (c) school officials within whose attendance boundaries parents reside. Depending upon the nature of extenuating circumstances, eligibility may be limited to nonvarsity competition except in situations involving transfer after a student's fourth consecutive semester following entry into grade 9.
3. In cases associated with Section 1, A, (2) and (4), Section 2, A, (1) and Section 3, A, (1) of this Article, first-time 9th grade students will be permitted one transfer upon appropriate petition to the Board of Control if the student has attended no more than three days of practice and/or has attended no more than three days of school.

Extenuating circumstance is defined as an unforeseeable, unavoidable and uncorrectable act, condition or event that results in severe burden and/or involuntary change, that mitigates the rule.

In considering a waiver request based on extenuating circumstances, the element of events outside a student or family's control vs. choices/decisions/actions which contain know-

able/predictable outcomes or consequences, is always an integral part of the review. Denial is made when it appears this student's situation has come about largely as a result of choices, decisions and/or actions made by the student or his/her family and/or when there is no evidence or documentation to support a given request. It is important to provide documentation that clearly demonstrates an involuntary transfer rather than a transfer by choice.

Required documentation to be sent as one complete package:

- EVTS (Eligibility Verification of Transfer Student) form - exchanged between schools and WIAA - may serve as documentation from "sending" school.
- "Sending" family - explaining circumstances leading to transfer
- "Receiving" family - documenting acceptance, school enrollment, residence, and meeting graduation requirement
- Receiving/requesting school - student transcripts
- Supplemental documentation that can be helpful when requesting a transfer/residence waiver includes: medical, law enforcement/courts, foster care, HHS, military, e.g.

If and when a student would transfer and become a full-time student at the new school, then the family should schedule to meet with the school athletic director to discuss the circumstances of the transfer.

The athletic director will make the initial evaluation on whether the circumstances meet the member's definition of extenuating circumstances and whether they find the reasons compelling, thus making them willing to advocate for their new student by filing a waiver to the WIAA office.

WIAA Transfer Rule – History

When the original WIAA Constitution was written in 1896, the Constitution included: Pupils enrolled for the first time shall not be excluded from any contest because of absence during the previous term. But a student entering from another secondary school shall not be allowed to compete unless he has done the work required in section one, as a resident student for at least one term. (Otte, 1997, p. 8)

In 1898, the transfer rule was removed and transfers must not have been a problem as in the previous two years.

In 1928, the WIAA membership adopted the following language: "except as noted, below, any boy who has been certified as a member of a high school athletic team shall be ineligible to compete for a different high school" The exception related to boys whose parents moved as well as to boys in free tuition districts. (Otte, 1997, p. 198)

In 1950, "The Board felt that ... a free tuition student should be permitted to choose his school for athletics as freely as he chooses it for purely educational subjects" (Otte, 1997, p. 229). It

does not matter why the transfer took place whether academics or athletics.

In 1961, the Board produced a new procedure for guardianship cases (Otte, 1997, p. 315). Both schools and parents would have to "provide evidence supporting need for guardianship. Betterment of home life will be the basic criteria for approval." Evidence of "physical residence in the district also would be required. (Otte, 1997, p. 316)

In 1966, the Board added extenuating circumstances waivers. The membership passed "boys who transfer for any reason (or no particular reason at all) would be eligible automatically after sitting out one calendar year. The members passed the amendment and a minority were fearful boys who would be taking advantage of the permissiveness by transferring early and giving up a year of non-varsity eligibility. (Otte, 1997, p. 306)

1978 changes allowed non-resident students to be eligible for non-varsity competition during their year of ineligibility. The transfer rule now applied to varsity only. (Otte, 1997, p. 347)

In 1989, Chapter 220 and Open Enrollment concerns were addressed (Otte, 1997, p. 451). Editorial changes stated the student must be enrolled by the third Monday of September to be eligible for the rest of the year and parents who had a home in one district and an apartment in another district "may be required to provide evidence of a total move." (Otte, 1997, p. 416)

In 1990, the transfer rule addressed divorced families - Allowing student of divorced or separated parents automatic eligibility in district of residence of either custodial parent at the beginning of any school year. (Otte, 1997, p. 418)

In 1992, the membership approved a revision which "declared a student ineligible for a year if he/she or parents falsified "records or information furnished a school" and clarified that students transferring from non-WIAA schools, like those coming from WIAA schools, carried their ineligibility status with them. (Otte, 1997, p. 418)

In 2006, the membership approved the removal of practice and competition at any level for transfers after the fourth consecutive semester (10th grade). The rule established eligibility at the beginning of 9th and 10th grades. If a transfer happened during 9th grade, the student is restricted for the remainder of the school year. If the student transferred during 10th grade, the student has non-varsity eligibility for 365 calendar days. Betterment was removed from extenuating circumstances. The rule went into effect in 2008. A student who transferred after 10th grade could not practice or compete at any level.

In 2010, the membership allowed practice for the transfer after the fourth consecutive semester, but the student cannot compete at any level.

Otte, M. (1997). *More than a game*. Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association. Amherst, WI: Palmer. ■

Board Elects Officers; Addresses Home School Eligibility from page 1

bership in the National Federation of State High School Associations.

The Board authorized a special election to fill a medium school position on the Advisory Council for 2015-16, which was vacated by Winch upon his election to the Board of Control, and a small school position vacated by Patrick Olson of Prairie Farm, who accepted a position in a different school district not in the small school classification. The deadline for declaration of candidacy for the positions is Aug. 31. Following an election, the suc-

cessful candidates will be seated at the Advisory Council meeting on Oct. 8. The Board also approved a position for a social media/graphics design specialist to be posted in the near future.

The Board welcomed representatives from the Greater Madison Convention and Visitors Bureau, who reviewed the campaign of the 100th Anniversary of the State Boys Basketball Tournament celebration last March. The Board also received liaison reports from Mike Thompson of the Depart-

ment of Public Instruction, and John Ashley, the executive director of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards.

Among the topics shared in the executive staff reports to the Board were the New Athletic Directors Workshop, the State Summer Baseball Tournament, a presentation of the officials' online licensing program, and a plan to reduce pre-game warm-ups and time between games of a session to 15 minutes during the Boys and Girls State Basketball Tournaments. ■

Amateur Status Still at the Heart of High School Sports

The popularity and interest in sports is the caveat for professional athletes to be widely targeted for product and service endorsements hoping to commercialize on an individual's exploits and popularity. Unfortunately, familiarity with the concept of these endorsements and those hoping to capitalize on the notoriety of high school athletes are all too frequently adopted by local or regional businesses and organizations.

School administrators, coaches, parents, student-athletes, businesses and organizations must all be aware of amateur status provisions and its impact on high school students' athletic eligibility. The member schools of the WIAA have approved the amateur status provisions listed in its Rules of Eligibility, which are made available to schools in the membership Handbook and the Rules at a Glance information provided each year, as well as to anyone who has access to the Internet on the WIAA Web site (www.wiaawi.org).

The membership's regulations state that a student shall be an amateur in all sports sponsored by the Association in order to compete in any sport. It also states all students shall become ineligible for all further participation in the school's interscholastic program for violation of any of the amateur status provisions. With high school career-ending ramifications, amateur status regulations must be understood and carefully monitored. Student-athletes are in violation of the members' amateur status rules if they:

1) *...accept, receive and/or direct to another, reimbursement or award in any form of salary, cash, merchandise of any kind or amount, or share of game or season proceeds for achievement in athletics. A student may not receive such merchandise items as shirts, jack-*

ets, sweaters, sweatshirts, jerseys, warm-ups, equipment, balls, duffel bags, backpacks, watches, rings, billfolds, coupons, gift certificates, e.g., regardless of their value.

2) *...sign a contract or agreement for services as a participating athlete.*

3) *...receive compensation or benefit, directly or indirectly, for the use of name, picture, and/or personal appearance as an athlete. This includes but is not limited to: receiving free and/or reduced rates on equipment, apparel, camps/clinics/instruction and competitive opportunities that are not identical for all other participants. In addition, student-athletes and parents must pay all costs associated with attending camps and/or clinics.*

4) *...are identified as an athlete, provides endorsement as an athlete, or appears as an athlete, in the promotion of a commercial/advertisement and/or profit-making event, item, plan or service.*

5) *...play in any contest (school or non-school) under a name other than his/her own name.*

Amateur status penalties may be reduced upon request of a school on the basis of documented extenuating circumstances, when accompanied by evidence of complete restitution made by the athlete if the circumstance is applicable.

Student-athletes, as well as parents, are required to read and sign the Athletic Eligibility Information Bulletin, acknowledging their familiarity with the membership's rules and regulations. The consent of the student-athlete and the student-athlete's parents should be required before any third party (recruiters, club teams, fitness centers, businesses and organizations) uses a student-athlete in any form of publicity.

There have been instances whereby a business or organization--without knowledge or permission of the school or individual--uses the likeness of student-athletes in order to capitalize on the student-athlete's popularity, which creates a violation. The most heart-wrenching application of the member's rules and subsequent sanctions on the school or individual for a violation occurs when a business or organization exploits a student-athlete without the student-athlete, parent or school having knowledge of the action.

The three most common considerations of a student having been identified as a student-athlete are by text or spoken word, by apparel and by props. Apparel does not necessarily apply to just the school's uniform to convey the student is an athlete. The advice and best practice the Executive Staff can offer is to use young adults such as recent graduates who have no high school eligibility remaining.

A second option, but less preferred, is to use younger/pre-high school students who may not yet be subject to WIAA membership provisions.

Another best practice recommendation is to simply use actors; students who are not athletes at all. That provides far greater liberties. It is considered best practice because of the numerous experiences the membership has encountered where one promotion stimulates another with a neighboring business that does not consider the precautions nor does it understand or have knowledge of the membership's amateur status regulations.

Compliance and familiarization of amateur status rules--and the consequences of violations--requires continued efforts by the membership to educate student-athletes and their parents. ■

Interstate Competition Reminders

WIAA Bylaws prohibit member schools from competing against school teams that are not members of their respective state associations. They also limit the number of events member schools may schedule in nonbordering states to one competition, event and/or scrimmage per team each school season. Schools may schedule any number of events in bordering states within season game maximum limitations. Bylaws also provide that competition which involves out-of-state teams may require additional WIAA and/or National Federation sanctioning.

1. WIAA approval is required for:
 - a. Any interstate competition and/or event (other than scheduled conference events) in which four or more schools participate, including events hosted by WIAA member schools.
 - b. Any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more states, including events hosted by WIAA member schools.
2. No approval is required:
 - a. If only one adjacent state and a total of no more than three schools are involved.
 - b. If only one other school is involved.
3. Except for events held in bordering states (MN, IL, MI and IA), no approval shall be provided for more than one out-of-state competition, event and/or scrimmage per team each school season.
4. No approval shall be granted for any tournament, meet, or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high

school championship but such championships involving schools for visually handicapped or deaf students are exempt from this provision.

5. Both schools must count the contest in the same manner (scrimmage or contest). On school may not count it as a scrimmage while the other school counts it as a contest.

Interstate competition approval does not need to be a difficult process. But the WIAA office will need certain basic information to process your request. When considering playing a school from another state look over elements governing interstate competition as outlined on p. 27 of the Senior High Handbook; Bylaw Art. II, Sect. 5G (these are the fundamental elements we need to know in order to approve, or tell you no approval is needed.) You can also forward the following questions to the event sponsor:

- Dates of event.
- Who is sponsoring the event and where the event will be held.
- Does this event require NFHS sanctions? (found in 5G-1 & 2, p. 27)
- If so, has the event received sanctioning?
- Are all schools you will compete against **9-12 high schools?** (no post secondary/prep academies)
- Are all schools you will compete against **full members** of their state association?

Please use the Interstate Competition Request Form provided on the WIAA web site for this purpose when requesting approval. <http://www.wiaawi.org/0/PDF/Eligibility/InterstateCompRequest.pdf> ■

Sportsmanship and Public Address Announcers

(Point of Emphasis):

SPORTSMANSHIP

Sportsmanship includes the public address announcers who have influence on the sporting atmosphere at all contests. In order for sports to serve a purpose in the educational system, students must obtain positive educational benefits from participation in the game. Players, coaches, officials, cheerleaders, game announcers, students and spectators all play a vital role in the promotion of good sportsmanship. It is essential that all individuals involved understand that the playing field is an extension of the classroom. Therefore, values such as respect for self and others, fairness, self-discipline and responsibility must be an integral part of the high school game. Everyone needs to take a part in developing and implementing these fundamental values by setting and reinforcing clear expectations at practice and on the playing field.

Acts that are intended to engender ill will toward individuals, have no place in the educational activities. The rules clearly outline that unsportsmanlike conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- any "baiting" or "taunting" acts
- acts such as diving into the end zone with no defender present
- excessive face painting or marking of equipment
- inappropriate language that attacks one's ethnicity, race, religion, sex or disability
- use of disconcerting gestures
- one or more back flips
- jump shooting a football as though it were a basketball
- dunking or attempting to dunk a football over the crossbar
- interacting with spectators
- bringing attention to one's self through choreographed movements and displays of symbolic gestures and signs
- standing with crossed arms on chest
- strutting back and forth.

These must be penalized immediately as unsporting acts.

The rules also extend to any acts or excessive celebrations involving the entire team. Team rituals performed at any time including prior to and following games that are designed to intimidate, embarrass, ridicule or demean others should not be tolerated. The WIAA member schools have policies located in the Senior High Handbook.

Since coaches are the most influential persons in teaching good sportsmanship, one of their fundamental responsibilities is to inspire players to conduct themselves in a manner which best represents the values of high school sports. Coaches must stress respect for opposing players and not tolerate conduct that demeans or embarrasses the opponent.

School assemblies involving cheerleaders, pep groups and other student leaders can provide opportunities for informing students and adult spectators of their responsibility to uphold the standards of good sportsmanship conduct before, during and after games.

In summary:

- Individuals, regardless of their roles in athletics, are expected to be aware of their influence on the behavior of others and act in a responsible manner at all times.
- Coaches, players, cheerleaders, announcers, students, officials and spectators must make an extra effort to model the type of behavior that illustrates the educational values of interscholastic athletics.
- Good sportsmanship maintains an educational perspective and can be exhibited by:
 - understanding the game and following the rules of the contest at all times;
 - managing behavior at all times by exercising self-control;
 - shaking hands with opponents prior to and/or after the contest;

- appreciating skilled performances regardless of school affiliation;
- exhibiting respect for officials and accepting and abiding by their decisions;
- being a good host to opponents;
- displaying pride in your actions at all time;
- losing without excuses and winning without boasting.

PUBLIC ADDRESS ANNOUNCERS

The public-address announcer contributes in a major way to the atmosphere for the event. This individual should never be an advocate from behind the microphone, and should always remember that this is an educational event that is taking place as an extension of the classroom. An effective public-address announcer is an individual who sets the proper atmosphere for the event by doing advance preparation for the game, having the proper voice quality, knowing the game and officials' signals, knowing when to speak, and maintaining a professional approach to the game at all times. The unseen, but often-heard voice is an important part of the administration and the enjoyment of interscholastic events. To accomplish this, public-address announcers must:

- not attempt to be bigger than the game or event by doing play-by-play or by providing commentary;
- be impartial, with announcements (written or impromptu) being made with no show of favoritism, in a positive, non-disrespectful manner;
- understand that cheers and antics designed to incite the crowd for the purpose of gaining an advantage are inappropriate such as yelling, booing or heckling officials or their calls;
- use proper language at all times;
- treat the opposing coaches, participants, cheerleaders and their fans as guests;
- never criticize players, coaches or officials. ■

Coaches Participating Against Athletes in the Off-Season

Except during Board of Control approved coaching contact days, WIAA rules indicate that coaches may not provide sport instruction to, or have coaching contact with student-athletes during the off-season. This rule and its interpretation had prevented coaches from participating against their athletes in structured, non-school league competition, during the off-season. The WIAA Board of Control approved a request by the WIAA staff for a change in interpretation. The present interpretation allows coaches to participate against their athletes in league competition, organized by a non-school entity, during the off-season. This means a volleyball coach, for example, could be participating in a volleyball league which included his/her volleyball players as members of other teams.

It continues to be a violation of WIAA rules for coaches to participate on the same team as their athletes, in out-of-season play, and to be involved in playing pickup activity with their athletes during the off-season except in school sponsored Open Gyms. The other obvious exception to this is in the non-school unlimited contact window in all sports except football, during the summertime, when school is not in normal session. ■

SPLIT-SEASON SPORTS (Golf, Soccer, Swimming, Tennis)

WIAA rules prevent coaches from having coaching contact with their athletes outside the season, during the school year, in any sport. The rules further prevent schools from offering a sport season, except as outlined in the WIAA Season Regulations. An athlete working as a clinician, under the direction of his/her coach, is considered to be coaching contact.

This means, for example, that boys' tennis players cannot serve as assistant coaches, clinicians, instructors, etc., during the girls' tennis season, in the school program. Obviously, girls' tennis players are similarly restricted during the boys' tennis season. Boys' tennis players cannot practice with the girls' tennis team because the boys' tennis season is defined in Season Regulations and the school cannot make opportunities available outside the season. Again, girls' tennis players are similarly restricted. Swimming, soccer, and golf are other sports with split seasons where these rules apply. ■

NFHS Soccer Rules Interpretations - 2015-16

SITUATION 1: A referee inspecting the field prior to the game detects (a) center circle spot 9 inches in diameter; (b) an "X" intersecting the halfway line; (c) no mark other than the halfway line. **RULING:** (a) legal; (b) legal; (c) illegal. (1.2.4 Situation) **NOTE:** Referee should notify home institution to correct the situation, but should not delay the start of play.

SITUATION 2: During the course of a game, a downpour occurs. The head referee or center referee suspends the contest. **RULING:** Legal. (1.7 Situation B)

SITUATION 3: Player A is injured while on the field and play is stopped. Both teams substitute three players from the bench before play resumes. **RULING:** Illegal. Unlimited substitutions are permitted, but the substitutes must check in and be beckoned in by the referee as per Rule 3-4-1a. (3.3.3 Situation A)

SITUATION 4: A goal is scored and Team A elects to substitute four players from the bench without being beckoned by the referee. **RULING:** Illegal. All players must report per Rule 3-4-1a and be beckoned by the referee. (3.3.3 Situation B)

SITUATION 5: The goalkeeper goes down after making a save and remains motionless for a few seconds with the ball in his/her possession. The official stops the clock to assess a possible injury. The referee determines that he/she is able to continue play immediately. No attendants are beckoned and play is restarted with an indirect free kick. **RULING:** Illegal. Whenever the referee stops the clock for a possible injury, the player or goalkeeper must leave the field. (3.3.3 Situation C)

SITUATION 6: An attacker collides with the opponent's goalkeeper and both appear to be injured; the referee stops the clock and beckons the coaches to attend to their players. Both players leave the field, but neither coach chooses to replace his or her injured player. **RULING:** Legal for field player, and illegal not to have a designated goalkeeper. (3.3.3 Situation D)

SITUATION 7: Players A2 and B2 hit heads in attempting to head the ball and both are injured. In the opinion of the referee, player A2 exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion. **RULING:** Player A2 shall be immediately removed from the contest and shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional. (3.3.3 Situation E)

SITUATION 8: Player A2 goes down and is apparently injured. Following a preliminary examination, the official stops the clock and beckons A2's coach or athletic trainer onto the field to attend to the injured player, but they refuse to comply. **RULING:** The injured player must be removed and may be replaced. (3.3.3 Situation F)

SITUATION 9: Player A2 (a) is injured and attended to on the field; (b) is issued a yellow card for a cautionable offense. Although in both instances Player A2 must

leave the field, Team A coach elects to play one player short. **RULING:** Legal. (3.3.3 Situation G)

SITUATION 10: Player A2 is injured. After examining Player A2, the referee stops the clock and beckons A2's coach or athletic trainer onto the field to attend to the injured player. (a) Athletic trainer for Team A attends to the injured player while Coach A gives instruction to players on the field; (b) Coach A attends to the injured player and gives instruction as she/he walks out and back; (c) opposing Coach B calls his team to the sideline and gives instruction to the team; (d) Coach A, while on the sideline, calls for a substitute for A2 and gives instruction to the substitute. **RULING:** Legal in (a), (b), (c) and (d). (3.3.3 Situation H)

SITUATION 11: Player A2 leaves the field due to an injury and the team elects to play shorthanded. After the game has been restarted, (a) Player A12 replaces Player A2; (b) Player A2 re-enters the field. **RULING:** (a) Player A12 may enter the game only at the next legal substitution opportunity; (b) Player A2 may re-enter the field at the next stoppage of play. (3.3.3 Situation I)

SITUATION 12: Player A2 is injured during the course of play but manages to hobble across the touchline to avoid disrupting play and to allow the game to continue. At the next stoppage in play (not necessarily a stoppage for which Team A would normally be permitted to substitute), the coach for Team A substitutes for Player A2 directly from the bench. **RULING:** Illegal, unless Player A2 has been disqualified under the provisions of 12-8 that do not permit a substitution and provided that the other prerequisites for proper substitution have not been met. **COMMENT:** An injured player leaving the field under his/her own power would not be considered a violation of 12-8-1a. (3.3.3 Situation J)

SITUATION 13: Team A substitutes an unlimited number of players that reported prior to (a) a player caution, (b) an injured player is required to leave the field, (c) a player has blood on his/her uniform or (d) a bench personnel caution or disqualification. **RULING:** Legal in (a), (b), (c) and (d). (3.3.3 Situation K)

SITUATION 14: Player A fouls Opponent B in the penalty area, resulting in a penalty kick for Team B. Player A is disqualified for receiving a second caution. Player B leaves the game due to an injury, or because of communicable disease concerns. (a) The substitute for Player B takes the penalty kick; (b) Player A is a goalkeeper and a substitute replaces him/her. **RULING:** (a) Incorrect procedure. A substitute entering the game shall not take the penalty kick. (b) Legal. (3.3.3 Situation L)

SITUATION 15: Goalkeeper A fouls Opponent B in the penalty area resulting in a penalty kick for Team B. Goalkeeper A is disqualified for committing serious foul play. Team A is permitted to substitute a goal-

keeper from the bench but must have a field player leave the field. **RULING:** Team A must play short due to the disqualification (12-8-2) but must have a goalkeeper (3-1-1). (3.3.3 Situation M)

SITUATION 16: An official observes a direct free kick foul by the defense in the penalty area, blows the whistle, stops play and indicates a penalty kick; the official simultaneously indicates an injured player and issues a caution for persistent infringement to the player committing the foul. The coaches, having no players at the scorer's table, substitute for the injured and cautioned player from the bench. **RULING:** Legal. The injured player and cautioned player must be removed. The penalty kick must be taken by a player who was a player at the time the whistle stopped play. (3.3.3 Situation N)

SITUATION 17: Team A substitutes an unlimited number of players from the bench after (a) a caution, (b) an injured player is required to leave the field or (c) after a goal is scored. **RULING:** (a) Illegal; (b) legal and (c) legal providing the substitutes check in and are beckoned in by the referee. (3.3.3 Situation O)

SITUATION 18: Player A2 is issued a yellow card for misconduct and makes a profane remark to the referee: (a) the substitute has not been beckoned onto the field; (b) the substitute has been beckoned onto the field. **RULING:** (a) A2 is issued a red card and the team plays short; (b) A2 is issued a red card and the substitute is allowed to participate. (3.3.3 Situation P)

SITUATION 19: Prior to the game, the referee (a) recognizes that Team A has two goalkeepers, one with a red jersey and the number 15 on the back and front and one with a blue jersey with the number 15 on the back and front; (b) the goalkeeper wears socks that match his/her teammates; (c) the goalkeeper wears socks that match his/her opposing field players. **RULING:** (a) Illegal. The goalkeepers must have different numbers and these should have been recorded on the roster. (b) Legal. (c) Illegal. (4.1.1 Situation I)

SITUATION 20: Player A enters the game wearing (a) white socks with white tape/stays/straps, (b) blue socks with blue tape/stays/straps, (c) red socks with black tape/stays/straps, (d) white socks with green tape/stays/straps. **RULING:** (a) legal, (b) legal, (c) illegal and (d) illegal. (4.1.1 Situation N)

SITUATION 21: During the game, while the ball is in play, (a) Coach A talks on a cell phone, (b) Coach B records video using a tablet, (c) Player A1 wears an electronic heart monitor, (d) A2 wears a hearing aid, (e) Coach A communicated with player A3 using a wireless mic/headphone system. **RULING:** (a) Legal; (b) legal; (c) legal; (d) legal; and (e) illegal and coach is shown the yellow card for misconduct per 12-8-1(e). (12.8.1 Situation C) ■



NFHS Offers New "After-School" Emergency Response Training Program for High Schools

"Anyone Can Save A Life" Teaches Teams To Respond To Sudden Cardiac Arrest And Other Major Medical Emergencies

To address a potentially dangerous gap in medical-response planning for after-school practices and events, the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) announced recently at its 2015 Annual Summer Meeting in New Orleans that it is encouraging every high school in the country that does not have an existing emergency action plan in place to prepare its teams to utilize the Emergency Action Planning Program, "Anyone Can Save A Life."

Developed in 2008 by the Minnesota State High School League and Medtronic Philanthropy, "Anyone Can Save A Life" is a first-of-its kind, emergency action planning and training program for after-school practices and events. It is designed to provide a coordinated team response to every major medical emergency, including sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) – the leading cause of death of young athletes in the United States.

"The reality is that every day we send thousands of students out to fields and gyms for practice and events where there is a lack of systemic support for emergencies," said Jody Redman, associate director of the Minnesota State High School League (MSHSL) and co-developer of the program. "One coach cannot provide a coordinated response alone. This program empowers students to be a part of the response which increases the speed and effectiveness of response until emergency services can arrive."

Originally created to respond to cardiac arrest, this third version of "Anyone Can Save A Life" covers all medical emergen-

cies, providing a turnkey solution for every school wishing to implement an emergency action plan for after-school practices and events.

"If you are prepared to respond to Sudden Cardiac Arrest, a deadly condition, you are better prepared to respond to every emergency," said Bob Gardner, NFHS executive director. "We are encouraging all athletic administrators, appropriate health-care professionals and coaches to take the time during their season to implement the plan. It only takes a few minutes, and we have seen that these actions can save lives."

After successful pilots in Minnesota, Arizona, New York and Washington, the NFHS Foundation provided funding to expand the scope of this program to distribute training guides nationally to its member state associations and their member schools. "Anyone Can Save A Life" training materials are available at no cost at <http://www.anyonecansavealife.org/>.

Using the program guide, coaches assign specific "emergency response" roles to students on every team at every level. If a student suffers a serious injury, or life-threatening event, teammates immediately spring into action with the information they need to call 911, assist with CPR and retrieve the automated external defibrillator.

"This training will not only make our kids safer at school," said Joan Mellor, Sr. Portfolio Lead at Medtronic Philanthropy and co-developer of the program, "it will provide them life-saving skills that will benefit the entire community." ■

Chickering Inducted from page 1

precedented levels of success and popularity. Included in his accomplishments are the addition of private schools into the Association in 2000, the substantial expansion of State Tournament Series opportunities and divisions in all sports for girls and boys, the addition of nonpublic and ethnic minority representation on the Board of Control and Advisory Council, the hiring of the current executive staff, the placing of State Tournaments in the finest facilities throughout the state, the planning and construction of the current WIAA headquarters and the guidance in enhancing exposure of high school sports through various media platforms.

In addition to his contributions in Wisconsin, Chickering has also had an impact on interscholastic athletics at the national level. He completed his second term on the National Federation of State High School Associations Board in 2008. He served in a similar capacity from 1990-93, completing that term as president of the organization in 1992-93. During his first term as NFHS president, Chickering guided the organization through challenging financial times and was later instrumental in establishing the NFHS Foundation. He was chair of the Foundation Board of Directors until his retirement in 2009.

He also served on the NFHS New Paradigm Task Force and on a number of other national committees including Sportsmanship, Ethics and Integrity; Football Rules; Risk Management; and three Strategic Planning Committees, chairing the first committee in 1996.

Chickering has received numerous honors during his distinguished career. In 2003, he was presented with the Distinguished Service Award by the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association in recognition of his length of service, special accomplishments and contributions to interscholastic athletics at the local, state and national levels. In 2008, he was the recipient of a NFHS citation in recognition for his distinguished record of involvement and impact as a member of the Federation Foundation's Board of Directors.

He was named a Friend of Basketball and inducted into the Wisconsin Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 1999. He was also enshrined into the Wisconsin Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2002. In addition, he received the 2009 Dave McClain Distinguished Service Award presented by the WFCA.

Chickering also received special recognition for service to Wisconsin education. In 2007, he received the prestigious Distinguished Friend of Education Award presented by the Association of Wisconsin School Administrators. He was also the recipient of a special recognition from the Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators in 2001 for his length of service, accomplishment and contribution to school sports and secondary education. Furthermore, in 2003, he was honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award from UW-Eau Claire.

In recognition of his work with the

statewide media, the Oakley-Lindsey Foundation committed \$30,000 to the Wisconsin Broadcaster's Association Foundation in the name of Doug Chickering to fully endow the WBA Foundation's Annual Sports Reporters Workshop.

Prior to becoming the WIAA's Executive Director, Chickering served on the Association's Board of Control from 1979-1985, including a year as vice president in 1980-81 and as president in 1981-82. He began his career in education as a teacher-coach at Gilman High School in 1963. He was named principal and athletic director in 1967, and then district administrator in 1969. In 1974, he was named the district administrator of Marathon schools.

Chickering is a 1959 graduate of Hawkins High School. He earned a bachelor of science degree in mathematics and physical sciences from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in 1963. He received a master's degree in school administration from UW-Superior in 1971.

In retirement, Chickering is an advisor to Safe Sport Zone, an educational consultant with the Interscholastic Licensing Company and chairs the Madison Area Sports Commission. He also is a past-president of the Madison Sports Hall of Fame Club and has roles with the Wisconsin Retired Educators Association and its Foundation.

Chickering's family includes three children—Dawn, Mark, and Jill and two grandchildren, Ryan and Rachel. He and his wife, Mary, now live in the Madison area. ■

High School Sports Participation from page 2

pants, volleyball (432,176) moved ahead of basketball (429,504) to secure the No. 2 spot. Ten years ago, basketball was No. 1 for girls, followed by track and field, and volleyball.

Among the top 10 boys sports, soccer registered the largest gain with an additional 15,150 participants, while wrestling (11,306) and 11-player football (9,617) had the largest declines in participation. Besides soccer, other top 10 boys sports that had increases in the number of participants were baseball (3,938) and basketball (425).

"Overall, we are pleased with this year's participation report indicating an increase for the 26th consecutive year," said Bob Gardner, NFHS executive director. "And while football participation dropped this past year, the decrease is not that significant when you consider more than 1.1 million boys and girls are involved in the sport at the high school level.

"Despite other out-of-school opportunities that exist in some sports, this year's survey is yet another confirmation that our model of education-based sports within the high school setting is the No. 1 choice for boys and girls nationwide. We applaud the more than 19,000 high schools across the country for continuing to provide these important programs despite the funding challenges that exist in some areas."

Eleven-player football remains the runaway leader in boys participants with 1,083,617, followed by outdoor track and field (578,632), basketball (541,479), baseball (486,567) and soccer (432,569). The remainder of the top 10 is wrestling (258,208), cross country (250,981), tennis (157,240), golf (148,823) and swimming/diving (137,087).

After outdoor track and field, volleyball and basketball, the remainder of the top 10

girls sports are soccer (375,681), fast-pitch softball (364,103), cross country (221,616), tennis (182,876), swimming/diving (166,838), competitive spirit squads (125,763) and lacrosse (84,785).

Among some of the non-traditional high school sports on this year's survey, archery and riflery registered significant increases in participation. An additional 2,877 participants (boys and girls) in archery brings the overall total to 7,744 with schools in eight states sponsoring the sport. Riflery was up 1,010 participants for a total of 4,238 with competition in 10 states. Also, while boys wrestling was down by more than 11,000 this past year, the number of girls participating in the sport increased by 1,592 for a total of 11,496.

The top 10 states by participants remained in the same order as last year, with Texas and California topping the list with 804,598 and 797,101, respectively. The remainder of the top 10 was New York (389,475), Illinois (340,972), Ohio (319,929), Pennsylvania (319,562), Michigan (295,660), New Jersey (279,377), Florida (267,954) and Minnesota (235,243).

It is significant to indicate the number of students competing in high school sports throughout the nation included in the survey adds an individual's sport participation in each sport to the total. Therefore, multi-sport athletes are counted respective to the number of sports they participate in during the school year.

The participation survey has been compiled since 1971 by the NFHS through numbers it receives from its member associations. The complete 2014-15 High School Athletics Participation Survey is posted on the NFHS website at www.nfhs.org.

Written by NFHS Communications ■

Video Transmission from page 2

ment Series for newscast purposes should practice the professional courtesy to contact tournament host managers with their intent to cover the event. Failure to notify tournament host managers in advance may result in denied media privileges at tournament events.

6. No taped-delayed video transmissions of any WIAA Tournament Series event is permitted during the exclusive live coverage of the WIAA State Tournament in the same sport. In addition, a tape-delayed video transmission is prohibited from transmitting until three hours after the start of the respective event being transmitted on a tape-delayed basis. Permission to transmit any delayed video beyond two minutes of content must come from the WIAA and the NFHS Network or the station/network with exclusive television and/or video transmission rights.

7. The use of video exceeding two minutes

by the originating station, publication or internet site—other than the exclusive video production rights holder—for any purpose other than highlights on regularly scheduled news, sportscast, or on a web page is prohibited.

8. Video of Tournament Series action may not be sold without written consent from the WIAA and its respective licensed video production partner.

Contacts

NFHS Network

Tim Knoeck
NFHS Network - Wisconsin
501 Moravian Valley Rd.
Waunakee, WI 53597
Phone: (608) 849-3200
Email: tim.knoeck@playonsports.com

WIAA

Todd Clark
Director of Communications
5516 Vern Holmes Dr.
Stevens Point, WI 54482
Phone: (715) 344-8580
Email: tclark@wiaawi.org ■

Coaches Education Information

If you have coaches that are not licensed to teach (CNLT) in the state of Wisconsin, it is a WIAA requirement that they complete the required coaches education training before they can begin to coach their second year.

The following do not have to take this required training:

A student teacher while student teaching.

An individual with an administrator's or counselor's license.

Guest lecturers (one time appearance).

Anyone that has coached in an educational institution for five or more years (prior to the 1994-95 school) with or without a current teaching license.

The following must take the approved courses before they can coach a second year:

Anyone that does not fit one of the above listed categories.

Anyone that does not have a current license to teach in Wisconsin.

The following conditions do not exempt a person from the requirement:

Holding a license that has expired.
Being a volunteer
Being unpaid
Being an occasional, but regularly scheduled lecturer or demonstrator.
Having been a student teacher, but is no longer officially in that capacity.
Being a nonvarsity coach
Being an assistant coach.

CNLT's can meet the WIAA coaches education requirement by taking either the American Sports Education Program (ASEP) Sport First Aid and Coaching Principles courses or the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) Fundamentals of Coaching and First Aid, Health and Safety for Coaches courses.

Both the ASEP and NFHS courses are offered online and can be accessed from the WIAA homepage.

The cost of the NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching is \$35 and the First Aid, Health and Safety for Coaches is \$35. The cost of the ASEP Coaching Principles is \$70 and Sport First Aid is \$50.

If you have any questions about the coaching course offerings or about the WIAA coaches education requirements, please contact Joan Gralla at the WIAA office 715-344-8580 or jgralla@wiaawi.org. ■

Winter Sports Recommendations Addressed at Summer Board Meeting

The Board of Control reviewed and approved a number of committee recommendations for winter sports at its meeting in June.

Five of the recommendations made in basketball received Board approval. The most notable replaces the four-quarter game format with a two 18-minute halves for varsity games on a one-year trial basis in 2015-16. Subvarsity games will play two 16-minute halves.

Another significant Board decision will rearrange the schedule for the boys and girls State Basketball Tournaments next March. The Division 3 semifinals will be played during the Thursday afternoon session, and the Division 4 semifinals will be conducted during the Thursday evening session. On Friday, the Division 5 semifinals will be played in the morning session with the Division 2 semifinals in the afternoon and the Division 1 semifinals in the evening. The schedule for the finals on Saturday remains unchanged.

Other approved recommendations impacting the tournaments were a measure to set the Tournament Series brackets in sectional half brackets without exception, and to allow the home team to wear white uniforms during regional games. At the sectional level, teams will continue to wear jersey colors as prescribed by the current alphabetical rotation.

The only coaches' recommendation advanced in wrestling received Board approval. The use of an assistant referee in the regional and sectional individual championship matches will now be permitted.

The lone gymnastics coaches' recommendation also gained Board support, requiring teams to be attired in school-approved warm-ups or leotards during the State Meet march-in ceremony.

The Board also approved of a Sportsmanship Committee recommendation to reaffirm support of officials making the necessary and appropriate calls required by rule when it comes to safety regulations in contact sports, especially in hockey.

Approval was also afforded to the customary procedural and financial statements, and to spring cooperative team requests for 2016 and 2017. It also received Executive Staff reports and updates on a number of issues. Among the reports was the implementation of an NFHS Network rights fee for schools not utilizing the NFHS Network School Broadcast Program for streaming WIAA pre-State Tournament Series events, as well as the requirement to complete and submit an application for all video transmissions.

Other staff reports included a review of the 2015 spring State Tournaments and 2015 Annual Meeting; possible 2015 Area Meeting topics; potential Constitution items for the 2016 Annual Meeting; compliance issues with Coaches Exams and Videos, and coaches'ejections reporting; implementation of coaches education requirements for First Aid/AED and CPR; concerns with the Omnibus legislation allowing home-school and private school students on public school teams; and initial considerations for a wheelchair cross country competition.

In addition, the Board liaisons from the Department of Public Instruction and the Wisconsin Athletic Directors Association presented reports. ■

NFHS Concussion Course Reaches Two Million Mark

Two million concussion courses have now been taken by coaches and other individuals since the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) launched the online course in May 2010.

The course – "Concussion in Sports" – was taken for the two-millionth time earlier today through the NFHS Learning Center at www.nfhslearn.com. This milestone comes just two years after the course hit the one million mark in August 2013. The free online course aims to educate coaches and others on the significance of concussions, how to recognize their signs and symptoms, how to respond to a suspected concussion and the proper steps to help players return safely after recovering.

"We are very pleased with the extensive reach of our concussion course," said Dan Schuster, director of coach education at NFHS. "It is great to see that so many coaches, students, administrators, parents, officials and others are taking advantage of this great resource and learning how to recognize the signs and symptoms of concussions."

The NFHS and its Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) have worked with the CDC on recent updates to the concussion course. New materials include new videos as well as return-to-play guidelines. To complete the course, users still take pre- and post-tests that provide immediate feedback and create a better learning experience.

The testing method has proved to be an effective educational tool, with 21 percent receiving a perfect score on the

pre-test to 60 percent receiving a perfect score on the post-test, according to a recent study published in the Journal of Head Trauma and Rehabilitation.

Bill Heinz, M.D., chair of the NFHS SMAC and co-founder of the Maine Concussion Management Initiative, is the new on-screen host of the concussion course, replacing Michael Koester, M.D., former chair of the NFHS SMAC.

"Dr. Koester was a great leader in helping develop the original course," Schuster said. "The NFHS would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thank him for his service. Dr. Heinz has done a tremendous job with revisions to the course and his leadership has been invaluable."

The NFHS has been a leader among national sports organizations in establishing guidelines to deal with concussions. In 2008, the SMAC advocated that a concussed athlete must be removed from play and not allowed to play on the same day. For the past six years, all NFHS rules publications have contained guidelines for the management of a student exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion. In 2014, the NFHS Concussion Task Force developed recommendations for minimizing the risk of concussions and head impact exposure in high school football. Many member state associations have since adopted the recommendations for the 2015 high school season.

All NFHS education courses are available at www.nfhslearn.com, and "Concussion in Sports" can be reached at <http://nfhslearn.com/courses/61037>. ■

Area Meetings Valuable Part of Ushering in Fall

There were signs well before the start of practices began that foreshadowed the coming of the fall sports seasons.

In July, leaves of a tree on the shores of the Lake of the Falls showed the beginnings of change from the typical robust green foliage to a red-orange of fall's glory. In early August, the same sight on a tree lining the fairway of the Wisconsin River Golf Course.

The signs hinting at the demise of summer came prematurely, if not deceptively, as they seem to do every year. In WIAA membership circles, the back end of summer also signals the focus on the start of fall sports, the start of another school year, as well as the Area Meetings. These valuable interactions offer the opportunity for the executive staff to receive and share feedback on pertinent topics that establishes the agenda and talking points for the year ahead.

Every year presents its own issues and discussions that are critical for the executive staff and the Board of Control to measure the interests, concerns and mood of the members. Here is a glimpse of what we anticipate will be featured on the Area Meeting agenda.

Despite the best efforts of the executive staff to engage the membership and all other concerned parties that embrace the benefits of education-based sports to express their opposition, a statute passed mandating eligibility for home-school children on public school teams in the district where their parents reside.

Faced with a conundrum for member schools to be either compliant with state law or WIAA Rules of Eligibility, the executive staff distributed an informational email for Boards of Education to determine their district's process for verifying the necessary requirements for private, home-schooled children to participate on public school teams. At its August meeting, the Board of Control adopted a temporary measure to accommodate the law.

However, the Board can only grant temporary relief to Constitutional items. Only the membership has the authority to amend rules in the Constitution, Bylaws and Rules of Eligibility. We expect a hardy discussion and input to assist the staff in developing language and interpretation that adequately accommodates the new statute for future application.

While on the topic of legislative influences, there are a couple other sets of rules we may want to revisit based on what's trending nationally. Despite having addressed our transfer and nonschool participation rules recently, other states are reporting legislative attempts to limit or eliminate restrictions on eligibility. Are there alternative transfer and non-school participation rules that keep

students more engaged with participation, which could possibly diminish the likelihood of imposition from outside influences?

The staff and Board are also looking for direction in addressing cooperative team arrangements, which hasn't had a comprehensive review in a number of years. In recent years, concerns have surfaced in girls hockey with the number of large schools in co-op programs presenting a significant competitive advantage. In addition, the staff has encountered attempts to manipulate the intent of co-ops in order to create a scenario where girls would have access to play on boys hockey teams. Furthermore, there are concerns that new schools attempting to offer sport opportunities with the WIAA do so with the intent only to co-op, which does not encourage the commitment or institutional control necessary to be engaged in the membership.

The topic of conference realignment is a regular agenda item of the Area Meetings. Schools are given the opportunity to declare their interest in affiliation with a different conference. This year, we look to have a more comprehensive discussion on the process and protocol in determining when consideration is most warranted. In addition, further consideration of an idea floated last year that would schedule statewide realignment consideration on a prescribed cycle—perhaps every six or eight years with no other consideration for realignment in-between—will be discussed to gauge the degree of membership interest.

The ad-hoc committee on competitive equity devoted a great deal of time in development of a proposal to present to the membership at last spring's Annual Meeting. Before it even reached the floor for a vote, the "Success Factor" plan was replaced by an amendment that would apply a multiplier to all private schools. That plan was soundly defeated by a 293-141 vote. However, the "Success Factor" never received its chance for the membership to vote on the plan, other than the suggestion that it was voted down when it was replaced by the multiplier plan. Do we revisit, or let it rest? Is there another idea on what to explore next in regard to competitive equity and opportunity? The membership's feedback will give us an indication of how we proceed.

Each year presents its own opportunities and challenges, we expect this year to be no different with the issues on this year's agenda. We encourage all schools in the membership to embrace the same vigor and engagement displayed at last spring's Annual Meeting at the Area Meetings in September.

Enjoy the rest of the summer before it transitions into fall. We look forward to seeing everyone at an Area Meeting near you (see the dates and locations on the back page). ■

Keep These Dates in Mind

August 24 Earliest Day for Boys Volleyball Practice
August 25 Earliest Date for First Cross Country Meet
 Earliest Date for First Boys Soccer Meet
 Earliest Date for First Girls Volleyball Match
September 1 Earliest Date for First Boys Volleyball Match
September 7 Labor Day
September 8 Area Meeting – Mount Horeb
September 9 Area Meeting – Oconomowoc
 Coaches Advisory Meetings – Softball (Stevens Point)
 Coaches Advisory Meetings – Baseball (Stevens Point)
September 10 Coaches Advisory Meeting – Track & Field (Stevens Point)
 Area Meeting – Antigo
September 11 Board of Control Meeting (Stevens Point)
September 14 Area Meeting – Greenfield
September 14-15 Rosh Hashanah
September 15 Area Meeting – Mauston
September 22 Area Meeting – Rice Lake
September 23 Area Meeting – Appleton
 Yom Kippur
September 30-October 1 Girls Golf Regionals
October 5 Sports Advisory Meeting (Stevens Point)

October 5-6 Girls Tennis Subsectionals
October 5-6-7 Girls Golf Sectionals
October 7-8 Girls Tennis Sectionals
October 8-9 Advisory Council Meeting (Stevens Point)
October 9 Board of Control Meeting (Stevens Point)
 Deadline for Football Playoff Site Listing
October 12-13 State Girls Golf Tournament (Madison)
October 15-16-17 State Girls Individual Tennis Tournament (Madison)
October 16 Latest Day for Last Football Game (Playoff Teams)
October 19 Earliest Date for Skinfold Measurements (Wrestling)
October 20, 22 & 24 Boys Soccer Regionals
 Girls Volleyball Regionals
October 21 Coaches Advisory Meeting – Golf (Stevens Point)
October 23-24 State Girls Team Tennis Tournament (Madison)
 Level 1 Football
 Cross Country Sectionals
October 29 & 31 Boys Soccer Sectionals
 Girls Volleyball Sectionals
October 30 Boys Volleyball Regionals
October 30-31 Level 2 Football
October 31 State Cross Country Meet (Wisconsin Rapids)



Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

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Publisher: Dave Anderson, Executive Director

Editor: Todd Clark, Communications Director

Telephone (715) 344-8580 FAX (715) 344-4241 email < info@wiaawi.org >

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Test Dates

Students participating in interscholastic sports often find conflicts between these events and college test dates.

Listed below are the 2015-2016 and 2016-17 dates for ACT.

ACT – 2015-2016

Test Date	Registration Deadline	Late Fee Required
Sept. 12, 2015	August 7, 2015	August 8-21, 2015
Oct. 24, 2015	Sept. 18, 2015	Sept. 19-Oct. 2, 2015
Dec. 12, 2015	Nov. 6, 2015	Nov. 7-20, 2015
Feb. 6, 2016*	Jan. 8, 2016	Jan. 9-15, 2015
April 9, 2016	March 4, 2016	March 5-18, 2016
June 11, 2016**	May 6, 2016	May 7-20, 2016

ACT – 2016-2017

September 10, 2016	February 11, 2017*
October 22, 2016	April 8, 2017
December 10, 2016	June 10, 2017

* No test centers are scheduled in New York for the February test date.

** See Non-Saturday
(<http://www.actstudent.org/faq/nonsat.html>) testing for information related to this test date. ■

Area Meeting Schedule

District 5 - Tuesday, September 8 at Mount Horeb H.S.
District 6 - Wednesday, September 9 at Oconomowoc H.S.
District 2 - Thursday, September 10 at Antigo H.S.
District 7 - Monday, September 14 at Greenfield H.S.
District 3 - Tuesday, September 15 at Mauston H.S.
District 1 - Tuesday, September 22 at Rice Lake H.S.
District 4 - Wednesday, September 23 at Fox Valley Lutheran H.S. in Appleton