



# WIAA Bulletin

Vol. 91 • Issue No. 1 • August 2014



Charter Member  
National Federation of  
State HS Associations

## Exams & Videos Required for All Coaches in 2014-15

Effective this fall, all varsity and nonvarsity head coaches and assistant coaches are required to complete the online rules meeting video and rules exam for their respective sport. The membership passed the recommendation to make the exam and video mandatory for all high school coaches at the 2014 Annual Meeting this spring.

The 2014 rules meetings for fall sports coaches and officials are available on the WIAA website at [www.wiaawi.org](http://www.wiaawi.org).

To view the videos, please visit the WIAA website and log in to access your appropriate restricted area and select the video for your sport or sports. Coaches should contact their athletic director for their log-in information.

Officials are required to complete the sport rules video and score satisfactory to move up a classification level in their respective sports. Officials failing to complete the video and exam will move down a level. Those completing the officials exam and video after the prescribed deadline may maintain their current level with a satisfactory score. ■

## 2014-15 Board of Control Conducts First Meeting; Elects Officers

Mike Beighley, district administrator at Whitehall, presided over the first meeting of the 2014-15 Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Board of Control today.

Eric Coleman, student services coordinator in Milwaukee was introduced as a new Board member, filling the ethnic at-large position. In addition, the Board also conducted its 2014-15 officer elections. Corey Baumgartner, the principal at Kiel, will serve as president-elect, and Pam Foegen, the director of special education in the La Crosse School District, was elected to the treasurer role.

The Board approved final consideration of a slight modification to the conference crossover requirements between the Capitol and South Central Conferences. Two crossover match-ups are required between the leagues in football, boys and girls basketball, softball and baseball in 2015-16. The change reduces the required number of boys and girls basketball, softball and baseball crossover contests from four to two.

The Board authorized a special election to fill the nonpublic school at-large position on the Advisory Council for 2014-15, which was vacated by Neil O'Connell, formerly of Racine St. Catherine's. The deadline for declaration of candidacy for the position is Sept. 2. Following an election, the successful candidate will be seated at the Advisory Council meeting on Oct. 9.

The Board voted to approve an early implementation of the recently adopted NFHS jewelry rule in cross country and track and field competitions, beginning with the current cross country season. In addition, the Board approved the renewal of the Association's membership in the National Federation of State High School Associations and the new appointments to the 2014-15 Coaches Advisory Committees.

The Board also received staff reports on the New Athletic Directors Workshop, the State Summer Baseball Tournament, an officials online licensing



Mike Beighley



Corey Baumgartner



Pam Foegen



Eric Coleman

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## Advisory Council (Non-Public Schools At-Large) Special Election

A special election will take place for a non-public school representative on the Advisory Council. This will be a 1-year term beginning with the October 9, 2014 Advisory Council meeting. This vacancy is due to Neil O'Connell no longer being eligible to fill this position.

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

Candidates must have (1) Department of Public Instruction licensure allowing placement in the eligible set, (2) must be employed 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:

**Aug. 14, 2014** Announce that declarations of candidacy will be accepted.

**Sept. 2, 2014** Deadline for filing declarations of intent to run.

**Sept. 3, 2014** If more than two 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.

**Sept. 17, 2014** Deadline for returning primary election ballot. If a primary is not needed the general election ballot will be due back on this date.

**Sept. 19, 2014** If primary is needed, general election ballots will be sent.

**Oct. 3, 2014** If primary is needed, deadline for returning general election ballots.

**Oct. 9 2014** Successful candidate will be seated for the Advisory Council meeting.

Interested and eligible candidates should send a letter declaring their candidacy to the attention of Joan Gralla at the WIAA office. ■

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## 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 - INSEASON**

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.), specific skill contests (punt, pass, and kick, shooting contests e.g., free throws, 3 point), fun runs (including "banditing"), etc. 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. ■

### **Board of Control from page 1**

program update, an update on the competitive equity committee and a preview of the 2014-15 operational budget. In addition, Mike Thompson, liaison for the Department of Public Instruction, presented an update in his report to the Board.

The Spring Sports Spectacular reviewing the 2014 spring and summer State tournaments is scheduled to be broadcast Sunday, Aug. 31. The program will air at noon on WAOW-TV (Wausau), WXOW-TV (La Crosse), WQOW-TV (Eau Claire), WKOW-TV (Madison), WYOW-TV (Eagle River), KBJR-TV (Duluth/Superior), WACY-TV (Appleton/Green Bay) and on WMLW-TV (Milwaukee). ■

## Waukesha West Video Selected As Winner of 2014 PSA Contest

A video created and submitted from Waukesha West High School is the winner of the fifth annual WIAA Public Service Announcement Video Contest, which offered students an opportunity to display their video production skills and their perspective of the benefits of inter-scholastic athletics through membership in the WIAA.



Waukesha West students Phillip Sonnentag and Carter Green created and produced the video titled "Athletics and Academics," which emphasized the positive impact participating in athletics has on academics and the life-long lessons they provide. Mike Mueller was the advisor to the project.

Watch the video on YouTube at: <http://youtu.be/sD37GhuKdVM> or on the WIAA website at <http://www.wiaawi.org/News/SchoolVideoContest.aspx>.

It's the second time students from Waukesha West have won the Video PSA Competition. They were declared co-winners in 2010 with a video produced by Alcy Sivyer.

Videos receiving honorable mention were "Together We Stand, Divided We Fall" created by DeShawn Snowden and Logan Baxter of Waukesha West High School and "Learn How to Score in Life" by Anita Gallo of Argyle High School. There were a contest-high 25 entries in the competition this year.

The one-minute videos were judged based on creativity, quality, ability to inspire, required length of the video and a number of other categories. The contest involves interested students in any academic discipline to partner for a multi-media experience detailing the relationship the WIAA has with member schools, their students, their communities and fans of high school athletics. Members of the WIAA Executive Staff and PlayOn! Sports evaluated and judged the contest.

All member schools were permitted to enter one or more videos in the contest. The winning video and selected honorable mention videos submitted in the correct formats with appropriate and completed consent forms will receive recognition of participation. Selected videos will also be posted on the WIAA's YouTube site and played at available video display boards at venues of future State Tournaments. In addition, each school and student entering the contest receive a certificate. ■

## 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. ■

## Officials Corner



## Congratulations! 2014 Spring & Summer Tournament Officials

**BASEBALL SPRING** - Vernon Daines, Westby; Richard Fronheiser, Columbus; Dan Grawe, Appleton; Thomas Hack, Wausau; Owen Kirk Kaul, Hustisford; John Laudon, Black River Falls; Al Mathy, Marinette; Charles Morning IV, Menomonie; Ty Rogers, Cameron; Robert Ruhle, Madison; James Spangberg, Portage; Roger Van Lanen, Green Bay

**BASEBALL SUMMER** - Roger Blackburn, Milwaukee; Rodney Davis, Sharon; Christopher Keough, Hartland; Michael Kieser, West Bend; Jon Kradecki, South Milwaukee; John Stocker, Germantown

**GIRLS SOCCER** - Matt Eggert, Kenosha; James Friel, Lake Geneva; Aleksandar Gligorevic, Milwaukee; Mark Herdeman, West Bend; Jeff Jende, De Pere; Dmitar Jovic, Greenfield; Jay Koebert, Germantown; Ryan Koessl, Kenosha; Brad Merkel, Eau Claire; Patrick Murphy, Wausau; Anthony Voulgaris, Van Dyne; Mike Walsh, Plymouth

**SOFTBALL** - Charles Bloedorn Jr., Fond du Lac; Mark Craig, Neillville; Michael De Wyre, Glenwood City; Tammy Hutchison, Racine; William Lapp, Morrisonville; Rick Laufenberg, Dodgeville; Kurt Nelson, Mosinee; Steve Steiner, New Holstein; Randy Tylke, Greenfield

**GIRLS INDIVIDUAL & TEAM TENNIS - Meet Referee** - Sharon Terry. **Umpires** - Deb Clausen, Sun Prairie; Elizabeth Danner, Oneida; Matt Fehlhaber, West Bend; Angie Feltz, Fond du Lac; Dave Hammelman, Brookfield; Peggy Houk, Shawano; John Knox, Madison; Patti Larson, Waunakee; Jon Nicoud, Fond du Lac; Gary Schlei, Hartland; Will Schultz, Waukesha; Courtney Smith, Janesville; Alexis Terry, Janesville; Henry Thomas, Milwaukee; Bart Triefler, Glendale; Mark VanderZanden, Appleton; Dorothy Vogel, Janesville; Robert Wilkins, Brookfield; Nancy Wilson-Schlei, Hartland; Jim Yoshida, Madison

**TRACK & FIELD - Meet Referee** - Jon Hegge, Evansville. **Field Referee & Throws Referee** - Dan Fregien, Sullivan. **Field Referee & Jumps Referee** - Robert Kern, Milwaukee. **Starter** - Thomas Johnson, Beaver Dam. **Starter** - Jay Preston, Waukesha. **Starter** - Scott Sponholz, Eau Claire. **Alternate** - Tim Lee, Viroqua ■

FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

## Boys' & Girls' Swimming and Diving Continue To Have The Lowest Injury Rates

As high school sports participation continues to increase in the United States, the number of sports injuries will also likely increase unless effective injury prevention programs are implemented. The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) and the NFHS Sport Rules Committees use information from the National High School Sports-Related Injury Surveillance Study (High School RIO™) to monitor rates and patterns of sports injuries among high school athletes. High School RIO™ is currently collecting the 9th year of sports exposure and injury data.



High School RIO™ data shows that boys' and girls' swimming and diving continue to have the lowest injury rate of all 20 sports studied, with girls' injury rates slightly higher than boys'. In 2012/13, muscle strains were the most common injury type in both boys' (29.0%) and girls' (28.6%) swimming and diving. The majority of muscle strains occurred to the shoulder (38.4%) or thigh/upper leg (15.4%).

Diving accounted for 9.4% of girls' injuries and 8.7% of boys' injuries. Many swimming and diving injuries are relatively minor, with 50.0% of athletes returning to the pool in less than one week after sustaining an injury. An understanding of such patterns of injury is one important tool that can be used when considering risk minimization efforts such as rule changes or educational programs aimed at keeping swimming and diving athletes as safe as possible.

If you are interested in more information on the High School RIO™ Study or a certified athletic trainer interested in becoming a reporter for swimming and diving, please visit <http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/PublicHealth/research/ResearchProjects/piper/projects/RIO/Pages/Study-Reports.aspx> for summary reports. ■

## Swimming and Diving Rules Changes - 2014-15

**3-3-4:** Reorganize to list the items a competitor may wear/use and clarifies that adhesives are not allowed for swimmers and/or divers. Divers may wear tape or wraps for support and no longer limited to the wrist.

**Rationale:** Lists items a competitor may wear/use as it makes the rule easier to use and assists in compliance. The change also prohibits the use of adhesives, such as sprays, as they become slick when wet and can interfere with performance of others.

**3-6-1, New 2, 3:** Delineates more clearly unsporting conduct, which results in removal from the meet and all events in which the competitor previously qualified, and unacceptable conduct, which carries a penalty of disqualification from the event. Separates spectator conduct from athletes and coaches.

**Rationale:** More clearly defines what is considered unsporting conduct, with a resulting penalty of no further participation up to ejection from the competition area, and what actions are considered unacceptable conduct with a resulting penalty of disqualification from that event. Delineates in Rule 8-3-8b when a relay lead-off time shall not be eligible for use as a qualification time or record. Spectators are also separated from athletes and coaches when dealing with unsporting/unacceptable conduct.

**4-3-1 NOTE, 4-2-2 NOTE, 2-7-3 NOTE:** Prohibits the use of a pistol/starter's pistol as the sounding device in interscholastic swimming.

**Rationale:** It is inappropriate to use a pistol of any kind at a school swimming meet. Alternative sounding devices are readily available.

**8-1-5:** Swimmers no longer step off the starting platforms after the referee/starter gives the command, "Stand up." Swimmers will be directed to step down only when unusual circumstances occur.

**Rationale:** For risk minimization, swimmers should not step off the starting platform unnecessarily once stepped up, especially with the track-style starting platforms. Referees and starters should direct swimmers to step down only when unusual circumstances occur.

**8-2-1e:** Specifies in the backstroke event, the swimmer shall remain on or above the water surface on the finish and cannot submerge.

**Rationale:** Specifies in the backstroke event, the swimmer shall remain on or above the water surface on the finish. This can be accomplished with any body part and prevents premature submersion by a swimmer that could create an advantage.

**9-2-1:** Divers shall be permitted at least two practice approaches, with or without water entry, immediately prior to the start of diving competition. ■

## Gymnastics Rules Meeting – Coaches and Officials

This year there will not be an online rules video for gymnastics.

Coaches and officials must attend a rules meeting presentation at one of the following locations (all meetings start at 7 p.m.):

**October 8** at Stevens Point Area High School

**October 13** at Chippewa Falls High School and Brookfield East High School

**October 14** at Tomah High School and Waunakee High School

**October 15** at Oshkosh North High School ■

# 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 2014 Spring and Summer State Team Tournaments.

The winners of the prestigious award are New Holstein in girls soccer, Eau Claire Memorial in boys tennis, Arcadia in softball, Oconto in spring baseball and Oak Creek in summer baseball.

New Holstein and its fan base demonstrated outstanding sportsmanship in a 2-1 loss to Assumption in the Division 4 State finals and in a 2-1 victory over Racine St. Catherine's in the semifinals of the State Girls Soccer Tournament. It is the second time the Huskies have been honored for its positive sportsmanship in girls soccer and it's the fifth award overall. They were also recognized in girls soccer in 1999 and three times in summer baseball (2003, 2007, 2009). Honorable mention for the award was extended to Ashland, Assumption, Cedarburg, Kettle Moraine, Lake Country Lutheran/University School/Trinity, Mount Horeb, Muskego, Racine St. Catherine's, Rhinelander and Xavier.

It is the first time Eau Claire Memorial has been named the recipient of the Sportsmanship Award in boys tennis, and it is the seventh time the school has received the award across all sports. In 1970, the school and its fans were recognized in boys basketball. In 1992 and 2000, the Old Abes won the award in boys hockey, and in 1999, 2005 and 2012 they won it in girls tennis. They also added a sportsmanship award in girls soccer in 2005. The Old Abes finished runner-up in Division 1 with a 6-1 loss to Brookfield East in the State final. They advanced to the championship match with a 7-0 win over Waukesha South in the quarterfinals, and a 7-0 blanking of Oregon in the semifinals. Edgewood, Neenah and University School received honorable mention for the award.

Oconto is the recipient of the Rural Mutual Insurance/WIAA Sportsmanship Award for the second time and for the first time in spring baseball. In 2012, the school was honored for its sportsmanship in girls volleyball. The Blue Devils finished runner-up in Division 3 this season, after downing Racine St. Catherine's 5-4 in the semifinals, they were shutout 6-0 by Wisconsin Heights in the title game. Janesville Parker, Middleton, Mondovi, Notre Dame, Racine St. Catherine's, Ripon and Wisconsin Heights received honorable mention for the award.

Oak Creek was selected as the winner of the award in summer baseball. Overall, it's the second Sportsmanship Award for the Knights. They also received the honor in team wrestling 1996. They fell in their semifinal match-up to eventual runner-up Homestead, 7-5.

Arcadia earned the Sportsmanship Award at the State Softball Tournament for the first time. The Raiders won the State title by edging Laconia 1-0 in the Division 3 championship game after a 1-0 shutout over Grantsburg in the semifinals. It is the third time the school has received a

Sportsmanship Award. The other two came in summer baseball in 1997 and 2000. Schools receiving honorable mention were Cochrane-Fountain City, Grantsburg, Hortonville, Ithaca, Laconia, McFarland, Mishicot, New Berlin Eisenhower, Oakfield, Racine Case and Verona.

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. ■



## WIAA To Conduct Eighth Biennial Sportsmanship Summit In December

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association in cooperation with Rural Mutual Insurance will conduct a Sportsmanship Summit Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the Holiday Inn and Convention Center in Stevens Point, Wis.

Additional Sportsmanship Summit information and registration materials will be provided to member schools in September.

The Summit will feature two keynote addresses and three time slots for five different break-out sessions, which focus on the ideals of sportsmanship/citizenship. The morning keynote address will be presented by professional speaker and author Craig Hillier. The afternoon keynote address will be presented by Olympic silver medalist and former University of Wisconsin goalie Jessie Vetter.

Participants will also attend three morning break-out sessions. The subjects for the five break-out presentations available during the three time slots are "The Coach and Participants Role in Sportsmanship" by Mark Maas, a veteran teacher and coach; "School Sportsmanship Expectations" by John Frizzell & Mel Dow of the WIAA Sportsmanship Committee; "Sportsmanship: The Officials Perspective" by Ken Koester, a Veteran WIAA licensed official; "Peer Leadership for Better Sportsmanship" by Michelle McGrath-Ter Maat, the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Association of School Councils; and "Sportsmanship Roundtable Discussions" moderated by Shane Been & Tara Weisbrod of the WIAA Sportsmanship Committee.

School teams will consist of six members. The make-up of each team is left up to the school. Traditionally, teams attending the Summit have included mostly students, student-athletes, coaches and school administrators; however, some teams have included members of the community, booster clubs and local media.

The purpose of the Summit, co-sponsored by Rural Mutual Insurance, is to assist membership schools in addressing citizenship and sportsmanship issues with students, student-athletes, adult fans, advisors, parents and booster clubs; developing plans to improve or maintain good sportsmanship; defining appropriate behavior; and setting sportsmanship expectations as a means to educate.

The cost of the event is \$125 per team, which includes Summit materials, souvenir t-shirt and lunch. The Summit is scheduled to begin with registration at 8:30 a.m. with the first keynote speaker to begin at 9 a.m. and conclude following the afternoon keynote speaker and closing at approximately 2:20 p.m.

Schools interested in registering for the 2014 Sportsmanship Summit should complete the online registration form by Monday, Nov. 17 to reserve participation in the Summit. Please contact the WIAA with any questions regarding the Summit by calling (715) 344-8580, or by emailing to [tlark@wiaawi.org](mailto:tlark@wiaawi.org).

Schools wishing to reserve hotel rooms the night prior to the Summit should contact the Holiday Inn in Stevens Point by calling (715) 344-0200. The room rate for the Summit is \$99 for a double occupancy. ■



Craig Hillier



Jessie Vetter



# A Review of Sports Medical Updates

Schools are reminded that health information is provided on the WIAA web site. Please review the information and provide it to your coaches.

## WIAA Medical Policies and Procedures

The WIAA Medical Policies and Procedures has been updated. It will be printed and shipped to the schools with the winter mailing. Please review the information provided.

### Emergency Action Plans

Every school should have an Emergency Action Plan for practice and games at all levels. Emergency situations may arise at any time during athletic events. Expedient action must be taken in order to provide the best possible care to the sport participant. The development and implementation of an emergency action plan will help ensure that the best care will be provided.

The components of an Emergency Action Plan are:

1. Emergency Personnel
2. Emergency Communication
3. Emergency Equipment
4. Roles of First Responder
5. Venue Directions with a Map
6. Emergency Action Plan Checklist for Non-Medical Emergencies

### Visit the WIAA Website

- Concussion
- Heat
- Female Triad
- Hazing
- Nutrition
- Sickle Cell
- Emergency Action Plan

### Coaches and Athletes Need to Know:

- Emergency Procedures
- Medical Policies
- Emergency First-Aid Checklist

HAVE A PLAN which TELLS the people WHAT TO DO. Establish three teams using an adult and several team members:

#### Call 911 Team

- Find nearest phone & call 911
- Meet the Ambulance
- Call Contacts

#### CPR/AED Team

- Start CPR
- When AED arrives
- Turn It On and Follow Voice Prompts

#### AED Team

- Get the AED
- Get the Athletic Trainer

### PRACTICE THE EMERGENCY PLAN - REGULARLY

Please review the regulations that provide for safe & healthful facilities for competitors and spectators as outlined in state statutes 254.11 to 254.178 and be familiar with school emergency evacuation procedures. An excellent resource is the Anyone Can Save A Life program: <http://anyonecansavealife.org/>

### Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Sudden cardiac arrest is the leading cause of death in young athletes while training or participating in sport competition. Even athletes who appear healthy and have a normal preparticipation screening may have underlying heart abnormalities that can be life threatening.

There is potential for effective secondary prevention of sudden cardiac death by having automated external defibrillators (AEDs) easily accessible and trained staff available. The presence of trained individuals and access to AEDs at sporting venues provides a potential means of early defibrillation, not only for athletes but also for spectators, coaches, officials, event staff and other attendees in the case of sudden cardiac arrest.

It is advisable to have an **Emergency Action Plan** in place for all sport practice and competition sites that outlines the plan

of action in case of the sudden collapse of an athlete. It is advisable to review and practice the emergency action plan with respective school personnel, coaches, on site medical personnel and local EMS.

Basic actions include:

1. Have a cell phone available at all venues
2. Immediately activate EMS
3. Immediately initiate continuous CPR (push hard, push fast, push often)

Your school's medical personnel (team physician, licensed athletic trainer, school nurse) and/or local EMS may wish to assist in the development and implementation, if not already in place, of the emergency preparedness plan for the management of the collapsed athlete. The "Inter-association task Force recommendations on emergency Preparedness and Management of sudden cardiac arrest in high school and college athletic Programs; a "consensus statement" is one source of guidance as to the development and implementation of an emergency action plan for the management of sudden cardiac arrest in an athlete. Every school should consider requiring CPR training and basic life saving skills for all coaches whether paid or volunteer. In addition, someone on the coaching staff at each level should have basic life saving skills.

Please visit the Project Adam web site. Project ADAM (Automated Defibrillators in Adam's Memory) is a not-for-profit program of Herma Heart Center at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. The mission of the program is to serve children and adolescents through education and deployment of life-saving programs that help prevent sudden cardiac arrest. Project ADAM provides everything schools need to plan, fund and develop their program, including planning templates, a comprehensive planning manual and access to pediatric health care professionals at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.

### Performance Enhancing Substances

Information for the Performance Enhancing Substances has been updated. The WIAA is against the use of anabolic-androgenic steroids and other performance enhancing substances (PES). Member schools shall devote time each year to positive programs which highlight prevention and education of the risks,

*See A Review of Sports Medical Updates, page 12 >*

## 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) ■

# 2014 Football Points of Emphasis

(NFHS Football Rule Book, pages 91-93.)

## High School Football – State of the Game

"The reports of my demise have been greatly exaggerated."

As was the case with Mark Twain more than 100 years ago, the sport of football is not dying. It remains the most popular sport in our nation's high schools, and it is the lifeblood of many towns and communities in the fall – to the tune of about 7,000 games each week.

Autumn is characterized by changing leaves, chilled temperatures and brilliant colors that offer fleeting, picturesque landscapes. In many communities across the country, high school football on a crisp Friday evening is an indelible component of those scenes. Similar to other interscholastic activities, high school football offers its participants special educational opportunities. During those select few evenings, the student-athletes, pep bands and cheerleaders can showcase their talents on a grand stage.

The educational mission of interscholastic athletics is furthered when student-athletes are most engaged in their respective activities. In the case of high school football, Friday nights provide the optimal experience for the student-athletes, as well as for the administrators, coaches, fans and community involved with the game. The value of competition during this particular time is no different than a typical Saturday morning cross country meet or Thursday evening volleyball match.

Ultimately, each sport offers students "teachable moments" that are unique to the interscholastic experience. The preservation of high school football on Friday nights will help provide the environment most conducive to those teachable moments, and help perpetuate an important and longstanding American tradition.

Most recently, the concern about the future of the sport has been centered on the long term effects of concussions suffered by players. As a result, some parents of youth and high school players have anxiety about allowing their sons – or daughters – to participate in the sport.

As a segue to the rest of this point of emphasis, Max Boot, in a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal* online (WSJ.com), may have said it best: "The guiding principle with football should be 'mend it, don't end it.' And, in fact, the process of mending the game has been going on for a very long time." Toward that end, every state in the nation has adopted concussion legislation, and stakeholders have issued protocols and educational materials on concussions.

During the past half century, the NFHS has been a leader in "mending" the sport by minimizing the risk of injury. Contrary to some reports, the risk of serious injury in high school football is less today than it was 40-50 years ago. Between 1966 and 1972, there were 134 "direct" fatalities in high school football – those caused by traumatic injury while participating in the skills of the sport – with a high of 26 in 1968. In the 2012 season, there were no direct fatalities in high school football and there have been only six direct deaths in the past four years (2009-12).

This dramatic reduction in football fatalities is the result of the NFHS' rules-writing process and the focus of the NFHS Football Rules Committee, the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC), state high school associations, high school football coaches, football game officials and players to avoid use of the helmet as a weapon.

For the more than 1.1 million participants in high school football, there is tremendous value in

making sure that schools continue to provide this opportunity. It is a vital and necessary extension of the classroom that must be retained.

We urge all leaders at the high school level to make the health and safety of our student athletes the No. 1 priority so that those stadium lights will continue to burn bright each week in the fall across the country.

### RISK MINIMIZATION

In an effort to minimize the risk of catastrophic head and neck injuries, the NFHS Football Rules Committee continues to urge KEEPING THE HEAD OUT OF FOOTBALL, specifically through the elimination of illegal contact to the helmet. This type of contact must continue to be discouraged in both practices and games. Coaches, game officials, administrators, players and parents involved in the game must reinforce the positive aspects of proper tackling and blocking in high school football. The committee believes emphasis of the four topics listed below can help minimize risk to all players.

### TARGETING

While football rules have been in place to penalize fouls for illegal personal contact, the NFHS Football Rules Committee continues to place emphasis on the prohibition of illegal contact to the helmet of an opponent. This is the 26th time the committee has addressed helmet review or helmet contact since 1980. The definition of targeting and its related penalty were created to call special attention to certain wrongful actions.

Targeting is defined as: "an act of taking aim and initiating contact to an opponent above the shoulders with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulders." The foul states: "no player or nonplayer shall target an opponent."

In order to gauge the intent of the player, game officials must be diligent in observing the tackler/blocker in all related actions to the tackle/block. Targeting an opponent is unnecessary and the rule must be enforced to minimize the risk of injury in high school football.

### DEFENSELESS PLAYER

With the importance placed on risk minimization and injuries to the head and neck area, it is imperative to implement rules that place restrictions on hits to players who are not in a position to defend themselves.

In order to properly implement such rules, a new definition for a "defenseless player" was added. The committee has defined a defenseless player "as a player who, because of his/her physical position and focus of concentration, is especially vulnerable to injury."

Game officials must diligently observe all action for contact against players who are deemed defenseless and penalize illegal personal contact. The game official must draw a distinction between contact necessary to make a legal block or tackle, and contact that targets defenseless players.

### CONCUSSIONS

While there seems to have been an increase in the number of reported concussions over the past several years, we don't believe that the actual incidence of concussions has increased. Rather, we believe this is a manifestation of heightened awareness about the injury and improvement in concussion recognition and diagnosis. We have seen a significant reduction in the number of athletes allowed to return to play or practice on the same day of the injury. This is an indication of much-improved education about concussions, and

appropriate health-care professionals, coaches, game officials and parents following the mantra of "when in doubt, sit them out."

Concussions continue to account for the highest percentage of football-related injuries; therefore, proper concussion management at all levels is essential. Coaches and game officials need to continue to be educated on the appropriate steps for minimizing the risk to the participants.

The management of concussions has been and will continue to be a major focus by the NFHS and its member state associations. For the past four years, all NFHS rules books have contained the concussion rule which requires any athlete who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion to be immediately removed from the contest and not return until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.

The NFHS SMAC also produced the "Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion in Sports" position statement, a shortened version of which has been published in all NFHS rules books since 2010-11. That same year, a six-page section on concussions was included in the fourth edition of the NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook, which was distributed to high schools nationwide.

Coaches and game officials should utilize available professional development tools regarding the proper management of athletes suspected of having a concussion. The NFHS "Concussion in Sports - What You Need to Know" free online course continues to be an excellent resource for coaches, game officials, athletes, parents and other interested persons. This course is offered for free at [www.nfhslearn.com](http://www.nfhslearn.com).

With concussion protocols in NFHS playing rules and with concussion laws now in place in every state, high school athletes should not be exposed to repeated concussions.

### CHANGING THE MINDSET

The emphasis on risk minimization, involving injuries to the head and neck, has not completely changed the mindset prevalent with some persons involved in interscholastic football. Some still consider it a "badge of honor" for a football player to get his/her "bell rung." Given the information we now have regarding the potentially negative effects to the brain that just one concussion (and, certainly, any subsequent and/or progressive concussions) can produce, a player getting his "bell rung" must not be taken lightly.

The positive aspects of interscholastic participation in the sport of football are many. Inherently, these positive aspects have never required a football player to stick his/her "helmet-in-the-numbers!" It has never been acceptable to play with intent to "take out an opponent." Therefore, this type of mindset must be addressed and removed from all phases of the game by players, coaches and game officials. All stakeholders must understand that the future of high school football will withstand the head being removed from the game and it will survive such a mindset change.

The NFHS Football Rules Committee has repeatedly emphasized the need to KEEP THE HEAD OUT OF FOOTBALL, and has continued this approach by defining TARGETING and DEFENSELESS PLAYER. Also encouraged is a change in the mindset that some people still have regarding "acceptance" of illegal helmet contact. Athletes, coaches and game officials must continue to be diligent and proactive in striving to minimize risk. ■

## “Targeting” Defined in High School Football in Effort to Reduce Risk of Injury

In an effort to reduce contact above the shoulders and lessen the risk of injury in high school football, the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) Football Rules Committee developed a definition for “targeting,” which will be penalized as illegal personal contact.



The definition of targeting and its related penalty were two of 10 rules changes approved by the rules committee at its January 24-26 meeting in Indianapolis. All rules changes were subsequently approved by the NFHS Board of Directors.

Effective with the 2014 high school season, new **Rule 2-43** will read as follows: “Targeting is an act of taking aim and initiating contact to an opponent above the shoulders with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulders.”

Bob Colgate, NFHS director of sports and sports medicine and liaison to the Football Rules Committee, said the committee determined – in its continued effort to minimize risk of injury in high school football – that it was important to separate and draw specific attention to this illegal act.

“Taking aim with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulders to initiate contact above the shoulders, which goes beyond making a legal tackle, a legal block or playing the ball, will be prohibited,” Colgate said.

A new definition for a “defenseless player” was also added to Rule 2 for risk-minimization purposes. **Rule 2-32-16** will read as follows: “A defenseless player is a player who, because of his physical position and focus of concentration, is especially vulnerable to injury.”

In an effort to reduce the risk of injury on kick-offs, the rules committee approved two new requirements in **Rule 6-1-3** for the kicking team. First, at least four members of the kicking team must be on each side of the kicker, and, second, other than the kicker, no members of the kicking team may be more than five yards behind the kicking team’s free-kick line.

**Rule 6-1-3** also notes that if one player is more than five yards behind the restraining line and any other player kicks the ball, it is a foul. In addition to balancing the kicking team’s formation, the change limits the maximum distance of the run-up for the kicking team.

“The Football Rules Committee’s actions this year reinforce a continued emphasis on minimizing risk within all phases of the game,” said Brad Garrett, assistant executive director of the Oregon School Activities Association and chair of the Football Rules Committee.

In other changes, new language was added to **Rule 8-5-1** and states that “the accidental touching of a loose ball by a player who was blocked into the ball is ignored and does not constitute a new force.” In addition, roughing the passer fouls now include all illegal personal contact fouls listed in **Rule 9-4-3**, which result in automatic first down in addition to a 15-yard penalty.

The remaining changes approved by the Football Rules Committee are as follows:

**Rule 1-1-7:** Provides state associations authority to require game officials to be on the field more than 30 minutes prior to game time.

**Rule 2-24-9:** The intent of an illegal kick was clarified. Now, when an illegal kick occurs, the loose ball retains the same status that it had prior to the illegal kick.

**Rules 3-3-3 and 3-3-4:** With this change, in order to extend or not extend a period with an untimed down, time must expire during the down.

### COMMENTS ON THE 2014 FOOTBALL RULES CHANGES GAME OFFICIALS AUTHORITY (1-1-7):

Due to teams being on the field earlier than 30 minutes prior to the game, state associations can require game officials to be on the field for pre-game responsibilities more than 30 minutes prior to game time. This change extends the game officials authority in those states.

**TARGETING DEFINITION AND FOUL ADDED (2-20-2 NEW; 9-4-3m NEW):** Continuing with the focus on risk minimization, the committee determined that taking aim at an opponent with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulder, to initiate contact above the shoulders with an intent that goes beyond making a legal tackle, a legal block or playing the ball is prohibited. Furthermore, the committee feels it is important to separate and draw specific attention to this illegal act.

**ILLEGAL KICK CLARIFIED (2-24-9):** The committee clarified the intent of an illegal kick. When an illegal kick occurs, the loose ball retains the same status that it had prior to the illegal kick.

**DEFINITION OF DEFENSELESS PLAYER ADDED (2-32-16 NEW; 9-4-3i(3)):** The committee added the definition of a defenseless player in an attempt to continue concentrating on risk minimization. A defenseless player is a player who, because of his physical position and focus of concentration, is especially vulnerable to injury.

**END-OF-PERIOD PROCEDURE CHANGED (3-3-3, 4):** This rule changes the procedure of determining when to extend a period with an untimed down. In order to extend a period with an untimed down, time must expire during the down.

**PROVISIONS TO FREE-KICK FORMATIONS ADDED (6-1-3b, c NEW):** Two new provisions were added to adjust the free kick. One provision balances the kicking team’s formation and the other limits the maximum distance of the run-up for the kicking team.

**CLARIFICATION OF CREATING A NEW FORCE (8-5-1b NEW):** This rule change clarifies that a new force is not created when a player is blocked into the ball.

**ROUGHING-THE-PASSER FOULS REVISED (9-4-4):** Roughing-the-passer fouls now include all illegal personal contact fouls listed in Rule 9-4-3. These fouls against the passer now result in an automatic first down in addition to a 15-yard penalty.

Football is the No. 1 participatory sport for boys at the high school level with 1,115,208 participants in the 2012-13 school year, according to the High School Athletics Participation Survey conducted by the NFHS through its member state associations. In addition, the survey indicated there were 1,660 girls who played football in 2012-13. ■

## Football Contact Rules

The WIAA and NFHS have been providing head injury and concussion information to coaches and member schools for quite some time. Injuries have decreased in the game of football and deaths have dramatically decreased. This is in direct relationship to better rule writing and better teaching of tackling and blocking techniques. Risk minimization must continue to be at the forefront of our sport in order to continue offering such a great educational opportunity to our student-athletes.

High school sports in general -- and football in particular -- have never been safer. From athlete training and conditioning to advancements in protective equipment; from safety driven changes to playing rules; and to the knowledge and awareness of injury - both prevention, as well as treatment, football safety has improved tremendously. We acknowledge injury -- sometimes serious injury -- may occur. We will continue to search for changes and improvements in all of the areas above. But reality is that this generation has opportunity for safer participation in high school sport than any generation that has preceded it.

As far as high school football goes, it is the safest that it has ever been. At the NFHS level, we continue to review and modify playing rules to promote player safety. At the WIAA, we have made significant strides throughout our ENTIRE history with regard to athlete safety. Education-based football has never been safer than it is today – that’s true whether we are talking about heads, necks, and the rest of young athletes’ bodies. It’s the result of the thoughtful, careful and cautious rules making, educating coaches who teach proper tackling and blocking techniques, and officiating to reduce risk. Football is safer as we quickly evaluate and refer injuries to more educated and capable health care professionals.

The NFHS Football Rules Committee is continuing the effort by defining “Defenseless Player” and “Targeting.” Defenseless player is defined as: “as a player who, because of his/her physical position and focus of concentration, is especially vulnerable to injury.” Targeting is defined as: “an act of taking aim and initiating contact to an opponent above the shoulders with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulders.” The foul states: “no player or nonplayer shall target an opponent.”

Coaches must spend more time teaching proper tackling and blocking techniques at all levels. This means that we have to coach the coaches as well. Varsity coaches must teach the proper techniques

See *Football Contact Rules*, page 10 >

# Common Hockey Funding Violations in Title IX Court Cases & Or Settlement Agreements

Interscholastic athletic administrators are faced with what has evolved into a complex and often a confusing legal landscape of Title IX cash flow regulations. The original Title IX Statute, the Title IX Regulations, the Title IX Policy Interpretations, the Title IX Policy Clarification, the OCR Athletics Investigator's Manual, the body of law derived from Federal Court Cases and OCR Settlement Agreements all contribute to the complexities of funding interscholastic programs.

School administrators in WIAA member schools first need know that the WIAA office has been working with member schools to design corrective financing procedures of potential Title IX cash flow violations for many years. All of these efforts have occurred without jeopardizing school programs, nor penalizing member schools.

Each year a handful of hockey funding cases are brought to the attention of the WIAA office. As interest in boy's and girl's hockey programs continue to grow, there is a tendency for school administrators to maintain strategies that simply violate Title IX funding compliance regulations. These issues lead to the development of a WIAA Ice Hockey Cash Flow Bulletin: >><http://www.wiaawi.org/Portals/0/PDF/Sports/Hockey/cashflowbulletin.pdf><< \*\*Available on the WIAA website and has been sent to all WIAA Ice Hockey schools\*\*

In addition, the WIAA has teamed with the Department of Public Instruction in publishing "The Pupil Nondiscrimination Guidelines for Athletics." This guide is aimed at helping student athletes, coaches, parents, administrators, and others to ensure that all students receive equal opportunities in sports. It focuses on explaining our state law and regulations, state and national athletic association policies, and relevant federal case law, statutes, regulations, and guidance that apply to educational institutions receiving federal funds.

There are several key points which school administrators should note regarding funding compliance efforts. First, OCR evaluates each of the 11 categories (PLAYING FAIR acronym) by weighing a number of factors. Another key point regarding compliance is that the relevant comparison is between the overall benefits provided to all girl's teams and the overall benefits provided to all boy's teams. However, it is also important to note that this wide range of latitude is not intended to be a guise for discriminatory treatment of teams and programs by athletic adminis-

trators. On balance, "comparable" benefits must be provided to both the girl's and the boy's overall athletic programs.

A final key point concerns the source of funding to provide these "other athletics benefits and opportunities." The OCR will evaluate all "other benefits" which are provided to athletic programs, regardless of the sources of funding which paid for those benefits. For example, if a booster club pays for the acquisition of new uniforms for several boy's teams, then new uniforms will be considered as part of the overall benefits provided by the school to the boy's athletics program. And if the new uniforms create an overall imbalance of benefits between the men's and women's programs, then the school must provide the funds to correct the imbalance. In other words, the evaluation of "other ath-

letic benefits" is not limited merely to those benefits paid for directly by the school itself—benefits paid for by booster clubs, by team fund-raising activities, and by any other source must also be considered when evaluating the overall balance of benefits.

School administrators have to understand that all money, including funds from student fees and in-kind contributions that a team receives, regardless of the source, are subject to nondiscrimination requirements. As one court identified, "Once a (school) receives a donation, the funds (or subsidies) become public money, subject to Title IX's legal obligations in their disbursement." (Chalenor v. University of North Dakota)

If a boy's athletic program receives **See Common Hockey Funding Violations, page 12 >**

## WIAA Cash Flow Bulletin

As fundraising programs and non-school entities continue to develop, it is important for school officials to maintain oversight of their sport programs. Through discussions with school administrators, we are learning that non-school organizations (tournament organizers, booster clubs, special interest groups) are being allowed to organize and control events and programs, especially the funds, and therefore are not in compliance when it comes to receipt of funding and payment of expenses for their program(s).

Examples of non-compliance funding situations include the following:

1. Tournaments run by non-school programs without a member school responsible for the event.
2. Profits encumbered from a high school tournament maintained by a Non-school Association.
3. Monetary funds provided to the school by outside sources are not handled in accordance with school district gift acceptance policies.
4. Booster Clubs and/or Non-School Associations directly paying officials fees, a school team's travel expenses, uniforms, gym rental, ice time and/or coaches salaries.
5. Booster Clubs and/or Non-School Associations not allowing student-athletes to try out or participate on a school team because player fees or insurance fees have not been paid.
6. Booster Clubs and/or Non-School Associations providing financial assistance for high school player's student fees.

Additional non-compliance situations that violate WIAA Amateur Status regulations that have been brought to our attention during the past year include:

1. Non-School organizers taking photos of key student-athletes and placing them in advertisements in a program.
2. Training facilities identifying successful student-athletes on their website.
3. One school from a co-op program reducing the fees for students from their school to participate in ice hockey, while the other schools in the co-op program do not reduce their fees.
4. One school from a co-op program not providing monies raised in a fundraiser for their school to the lead school of the co-op for distribution amongst all schools/players' participation fees in the co-op program.
5. A student-athlete receiving a reduced student participation fee equal to the amount the student raised during a fundraising campaign.

If your school program is allowing any of the examples identified above or if you have questions regarding the cash flow of funding your school's athletic program(s), please contact Tom Shafrenski, WIAA Assistant Director, via email at [tshafrenski@wiaawi.org](mailto:tshafrenski@wiaawi.org) or by calling (715) 344-8580. ■

# 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. ■

## 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). One 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> ■

# 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](http://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, jackets,

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 nonschool) 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. ■

## Football Contact Rules from page 7

to the nonvarsity and youth coaches in their communities.

In summary, high school football is the safest that it has been since it was introduced to schools. The equipment is the best ever, the rules the most protective ever with risk minimization always a consideration, and the coaches, officials, parents, and athlete education is the best ever and most safety conscious ever.

In collaboration with the Wisconsin Football Coaches Association and the WIAA Sports Medical Advisory Committee, football player on player contact rules were instituted this fall. Together, it was felt that the issue was important enough to begin immediately.

### 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 oc-

cur – 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 Acclimation 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). ■

## 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 non-varsity 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 nonvarsity 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. ■

## 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) ■

## 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 sports of baseball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, soccer, softball, swimming & diving, tennis, track & field and wrestling, during the summertime, when school is not in normal session. ■

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## A Review of Sports Medical Updates from page 5

benefits and adverse effects of PES. Coaches, teachers, sports medicine staff and school administrators who ignore or encourage the use of PES, provide and/or sell PES to athletes (including indirect distribution through a third party) shall be subject to their own school's provisions regarding discipline.

**Discouraged**--The WIAA identifies 'Restricted' substances. These restricted substances can be legally purchased, but are prohibited in connection with school programs. They include: Creatine, Caffeine-enhanced products, Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Amp, Advance by PowerAde, Coke Blak), Herbal Caffeine, No Doz, Protein Powders and other substances as identified in the materials.

### Preventing athletes from taking supplements

Coaches, parents, administrators and licensed athletic trainers should send a strong message that discourages the use of supplements for performance enhancement. This can be done through a positive example of healthy behaviors regarding exercise and diet. In addition there are messages you can send to your athletes to counteract the advertising ploys regarding supplements. These include:

If it's too good to be true, it probably is.

There's no short-cut to excellent performance; it takes hard work.

Let the buyer beware: If someone can gain from your decisions, check it out thoroughly before you choose

If you win naturally, you'll know it was you who won.

No drug is harmless and free of consequences.

Even natural substances in unnatural amounts may have short-term or long-term negative health risks.

We advocate against the use of creatine and androstenedione because we believe they are too risky to be used by young athletes.

There is not enough research on the long-range risks of creatine or androstenedione to make these substances worth the risk of using them.

I'm your coach (or athletic trainer, or athletic director) and I don't think the use of these substances is a good choice for you, or for the team.

The WIAA has provided the following informational avenues to our members:

- Articles in the WIAA Bulletin
- Pamphlets cards are sent to each member school's Athletic Director.
- Wallet cards are sent to each member school's Athletic Director.
- The DVD 'Make the Right Choice' which contains two videos that address the supplements issue, were sent to schools. Additional copies are provided upon request.
- Resource links on the WIAA web site.
- Public Service Announcements
- Discussion at the WIAA Annual Meeting, Sport Rule Meetings, and Area Meetings

### 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

Don Wackwitz, MD, Madison

Kevin Walter, MD, Milwaukee

Jason Abels, LAT (WATA Liaison), Waukesha

Jane Foes, RD, CD (ADA Liaison), Menomonie ■

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## Common Hockey Funding Violations from page 8

greater benefits than the girls, the school has three choices:

1. Increase the benefits for the girls programs.

2. Decrease the benefits for the boys programs.

3. Some of both.

Simply telling the girls there is not enough money does not relieve schools of their nondiscrimination responsibilities.

Below you will find a few common violations from Title IX court cases and/or settlement agreements in the areas of spending, equipment, locker rooms, facilities and coaches:

- Boy's teams are provided funding through the school budget; girl's teams are funded through booster clubs and/or alternative financial resources donated to the school.
- Boy's teams raise more money in a fundraiser and the school district spends more money on the boys program.
- Male athletes are provided equipment by the school; female athletes must provide and use their own equipment or are provided with secondhand or cheap equipment.
- Men's teams have exclusive locker rooms while women's teams share. Acid test: are all locker rooms and practice/competition facilities and

playing environments such that your boy's teams would be willing to directly trade with the girl's team?

- Women's teams share practice/competitive facilities with other school activities while men's teams have exclusive use of facilities.
- Significant smaller travel budgets/expenditures for girl's programs.
- Boy's teams travel by contract bus carrier while girl's teams travel by school van or coach/parent/student vehicle.
- Boy's teams allocated money to travel to distant tournaments/competitions; girl's team financially restricted to travel in smaller geographic area.
- Girl's coaches are paid, overall, disparately small stipends.
- Girl's teams assigned fewer assistant coaches, than the same-sport boy's teams.
- Girl's team coaches are not given the same benefits as boy's team coaches.

Various areas of the state are making plans for the 2014-15 hockey season regarding co-op options and playing opportunities for girl's hockey teams. School administrators of hockey programs need to be preparing for their responsibilities by considering the following:

- Take steps reasonably calculated to stop pupil discrimination the district knows, or should know, is occurring.
- Develop policies prohibiting pupil discrimination.
- Adopt a written procedure that addresses receiving and resolving complaints of pupil discrimination.
- Annually provide notice of pupil discrimination policies.
- Include a pupil nondiscrimination statement in all handbooks and other published materials.
- Include the complaint procedure in student/staff handbooks.
- Designate a person, or persons, responsible for coordinating compliance with Title IX, Section 504, Title II of the ADA, and section 118.13 Wis. Stat.

Taking these precautions can truly help prevent pupil discrimination issues from occurring in not only in your hockey program, but also within your athletic program and other curricular areas.

If your school ice hockey program is allowing any of the examples identified above or if you have questions regarding the cash flow/funding of your school's ice hockey program, please contact Tom Shafranski, WIAA Assistant Director, via email at [tshafranski@wiaawi.org](mailto:tshafranski@wiaawi.org) or by calling (715) 344-8580. ■

# 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).

## Simply The Transfer Rule\*

A transfer made necessary by a total and complete change of residence of the parent(s) - unrestricted.

Transfers with no change of residence of the parent(s):

**Beginning of 9th grade** - unrestricted  
**During 9th grade** - nonvarsity for remainder of year

**Beginning of 10th grade** - unrestricted  
**During 10th grade** - nonvarsity for calendar year  
**After 10th grade** - no competition at any level, but may practice.

\*Provided the student meets residency requirements

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 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.

**See The WIAA Transfer Rule, page 14 >**

# 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 non-school out-of-season competitions. However, school facilities cannot be used for students to practice for these competitions, unless a non-school 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. ■

## The WIAA Transfer Rule from page 13

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 knowable/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. ■

## 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 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 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](mailto:jgralla@wiaawi.org). ■





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5516 Vern Holmes Drive

Stevens Point WI 54482-8833

**WIAA BULLETIN**  
Official Publication

(ISSN 0195-0606)

Published 4 times August 2014, October 2014, February 2015 and May 2015, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin by the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association. The BULLETIN is included as part of membership for dues for schools and license fees for officials. Subscription rate is \$10.00 per year pre-paid. Headquarters and general business office at 5516 Vern Holmes Drive, Stevens Point, WI, 54482-8833. Periodicals postage paid by Stevens Point, WI and additional mailing offices. Postmaster, direct change of address correspondence to, WIAA Bulletin, 5516 Vern Holmes Drive, Stevens Point, WI, 54482-8833.

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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 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 dates for ACT.

**ACT - 2014-2015**

Test Date	Registration Deadline	Late Fee Required
September 13, 2014	August 8, 2014	August 9-22, 2014
October 25, 2014	September 19, 2014	September 20-October 3, 2014
December 13, 2014	November 7, 2014	November 8-21, 2014
February 7, 2015*	January 9, 2015	January 10-16, 2015
April 18, 2015	March 13, 2015	March 14-27, 2015
June 13, 2015	May 8, 2015	May 9-22, 2015

**ACT - 2015-2016**

September 12, 2015	February 6, 2016*
October 24, 2015	April 9, 2016
December 12, 2015	June 11, 2016**

\* 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**

Site	Date
District 5 – Mount Horeb	Monday, Sept. 8
District 6 – Oconomowoc	Tuesday, Sept. 9
District 2 – Antigo	Wednesday, Sept. 10
District 7 – Greenfield	Monday, Sept. 15
District 3 – Mauston	Tuesday, Sept. 16
District 1 – Rice Lake	Tuesday, Sept. 23
District 4 – Appleton	Wednesday, Sept. 24