

SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS

211 Ridgway Avenue ♦ Santa Rosa, California 95401-4386



High School Athletic Coaches' Handbook

Revised July, 2009

BETTER SCHOOLS BUILD BETTER COMMUNITIES

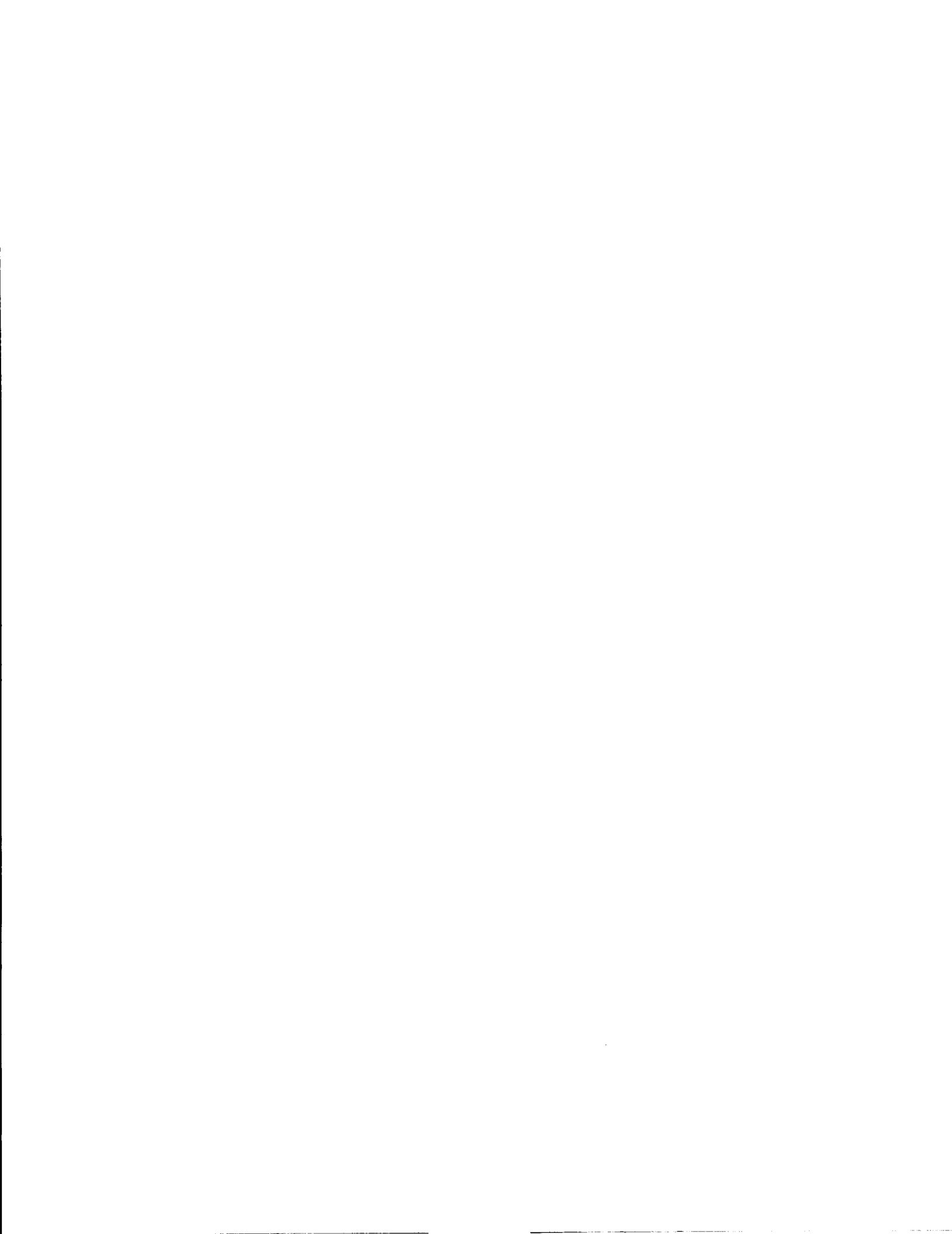


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INTRODUCTION

This athletic handbook is prepared in an effort to establish guidelines to serve those who have responsibilities in connection with the administration of any phase of the athletic programs in the Santa Rosa City School District. It contains many policies, procedures, and regulations pertinent to developing, promoting, maintaining, and administering the athletic program. Adherence to those guidelines will help maintain a consistent and efficient athletic program based on proper ideals of sportsmanship, ethical conduct and fair play.

Interscholastic athletics are an integral part of the educational program and are designed to have a positive influence on students. In addition to athletic skill development, coaches are responsible for teaching our student-athletes proper attitudes towards citizenship, sportsmanship, and cooperation, as well as developing self-discipline and self-esteem. This can only be accomplished with an organized program conducted by competent leaders.

The primary goals of the athletic program for the young men and women within the Santa Rosa City School District are as follows:

1. To provide an athletic program that is an integral part of the educational program, is responsive to the expressed needs, interest, and abilities of the students, and is consistent with available facilities, equipment, and staff.
2. To provide an athletic program that will satisfy the competitive needs and the recreational needs of the students.
3. To provide equal opportunities for all students in the athletic program.
4. To provide an athletic program that will promote physical well being and desirable attitudes in leadership and sportsmanship for both the participants and spectators.
5. To provide the students with a qualified staff to coach and supervise the athletic program.

The coach of an athletic team is primarily responsible for the compliance by his or her squad members to the rules, regulations, and policies governing athletics in the Santa Rosa City School District and at each individual high school site. Such compliance is enhanced when all team members are informed of and understand the policies. All coaches are directly responsible to their school site administration and athletic directors for the application of these rules and regulations.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
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Affiliation

All Santa Rosa City High Schools are members of the North Coast Section (N.C.S.) of the California Interscholastic Federation (C.I.F.). They are also members of the North Bay League, which also includes Cardinal Newman, Rancho Cotate, Ukiah, and Ursuline High Schools.

High School Athletic Teams Sanctioned by the Santa Rosa City School District

FALL	Boys' and Girls' Cross Country JV & Varsity Football JV & Varsity Girls' and Boys' Soccer	Girls' Track Girls' Golf JV & Varsity Girls' Volleyball
WINTER	Freshman, JV, & Varsity Boys' & Girls' Basketball Wrestling	
SPRING	Baseball Softball Boys' Golf Coed Badminton	Boys' and Girls' Swimming Boys' and Girls' Track Boys' Tennis

High School Season of Sport

The earliest date practice may begin is determined by the North Coast Section:

FALL:	The Monday following the Thursday 14 weeks prior to Thanksgiving
WINTER:	The second Monday in November
SPRING:	The second Monday in February

Middle School Athletic Teams

FALL	Boys'/Girls' cross country Girls' basketball Boys' basketball Girls' basketball Boys' basketball	7 th /8 th 8 th 8 th 7 th 7 th	4 meets plus 1 invitational & finals 10 contests; 8 league, 2 practice 10 contests; 8 league, 2 practice 10 contests; 8 league, 2 practice 10 contests; 8 league, 2 practice
WINTER	Boys' wrestling Girls' volleyball	7 th /8 th 7 th /8 th	10 dual meets; 8 leagues, 2 practice, 1finals 10 contests; 8 leagues, 2 practice
SPRING	Boys'/Girls' Track	7 th /8 th	4 dual meets; 1 qualifying meet; finals

- The season must end two weeks before the end of school.
- Each sport is allowed one tournament per season. Any additional tournaments must be approved by a majority of the principals.
- League championships are determined by dual meet competitions. With the exception of cross-country and track, tournaments shall determine individual tournament championships only.
- The following combination of points determines league championships for cross country and track:

Dual meet final standings

1 st place	5 points
2 nd place	3 points
3 rd place	1 point

Additional points for finals

1 st place	5 points
2 nd place	3 points
3 rd place	1 point

Middle School Season of Sport

Practices cannot begin prior to the dates stated on the annual athletic schedule. Practice is defined as an organized session directed by a coach with the intention of improving skills, techniques, and/or team strategies.

Open gym recreational or conditioning activities are allowed if supervised and monitored by a certified adult who has acquired a use permit and proof of insurance that has been approved by the Santa Rosa City School District. The school may provide equipment but no specific team or skill development may take place.

No middle school athletic coach may schedule an athletic team practice on any school holiday or weekend. School holidays are defined in the district calendar. Practice on staff in-service/work days is allowed, provided it is held after the day if a certificated staff member is coaching.

Failure to comply with schedule rules (stated above) will result in forfeiture of the first league game played.

SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS HIRING PROCESS

HEAD COACHES

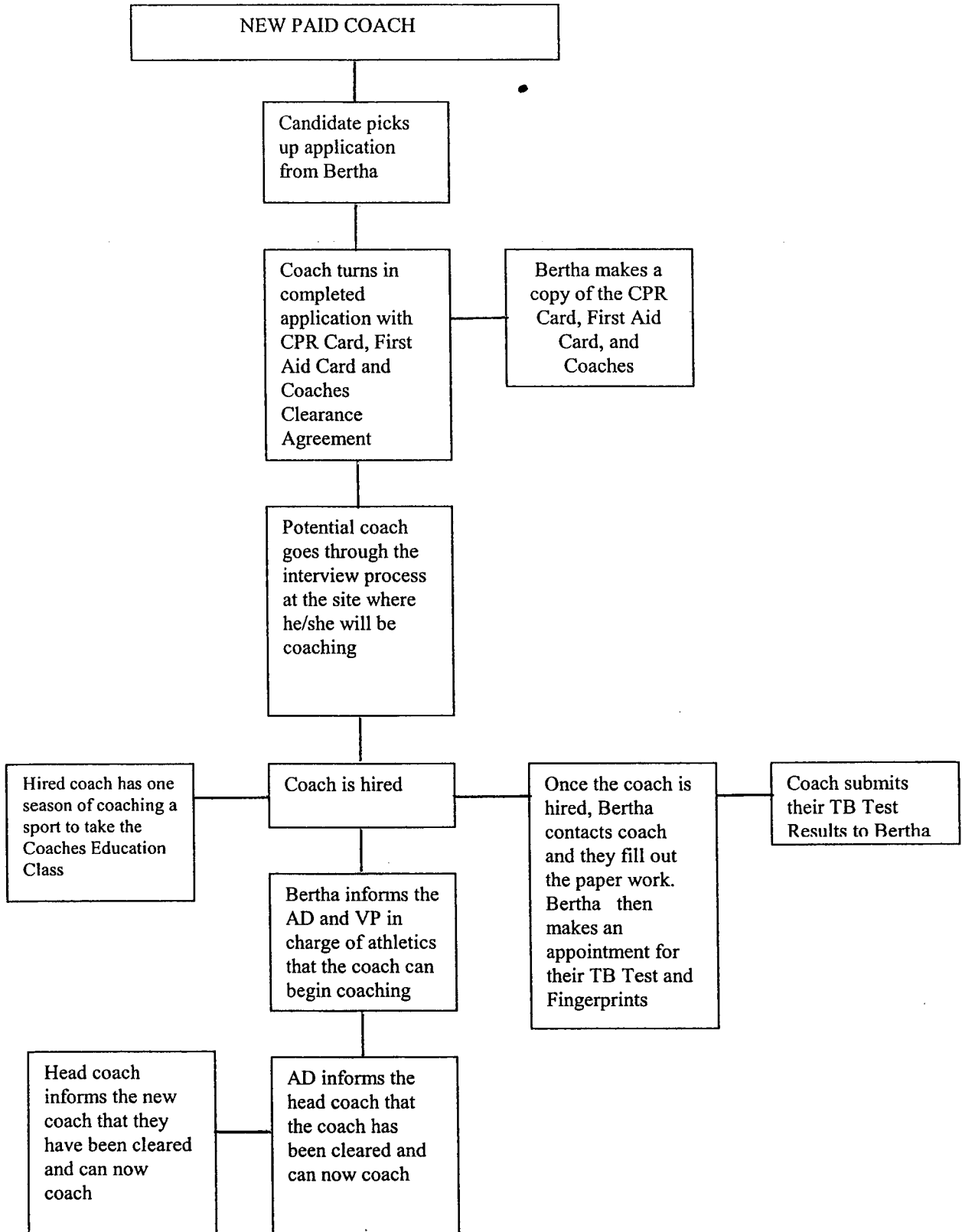
1. Position opening announced. The position must be advertised in-district for certificated staff for one week, with out-of-district advertisement closing one week later. The announcement will include desirable characteristics for successful candidate, salary, and dates for season of sport.
2. Interested applicants must complete an application (available from the Santa Rosa City Schools Human Resources Department-Bertha Garcia).
3. Human Resources will forward the completed applications to the school site for interviews. Composition of the interview committee is the decision of the school site administrator.
4. The interview committee will make a final recommendation to the principal for approval.
5. The principal will review and approve the recommendation and forward the information to Human Services.
6. Human Resources (Bertha) will notify the successful candidate of his/her selection. This department will also send follow-up letters to other candidates.
7. The coach MAY NOT begin work until pre-employment requirements are met, (i.e., fingerprint clearance, TB verification, First Aid Certification and CPR Certification). As soon as the coach is notified by the athletic director, he/she may begin coaching.
8. (See the Hiring Process Flow Charts for New Paid Coaches & Rehired coaches on pages 5 and 6)

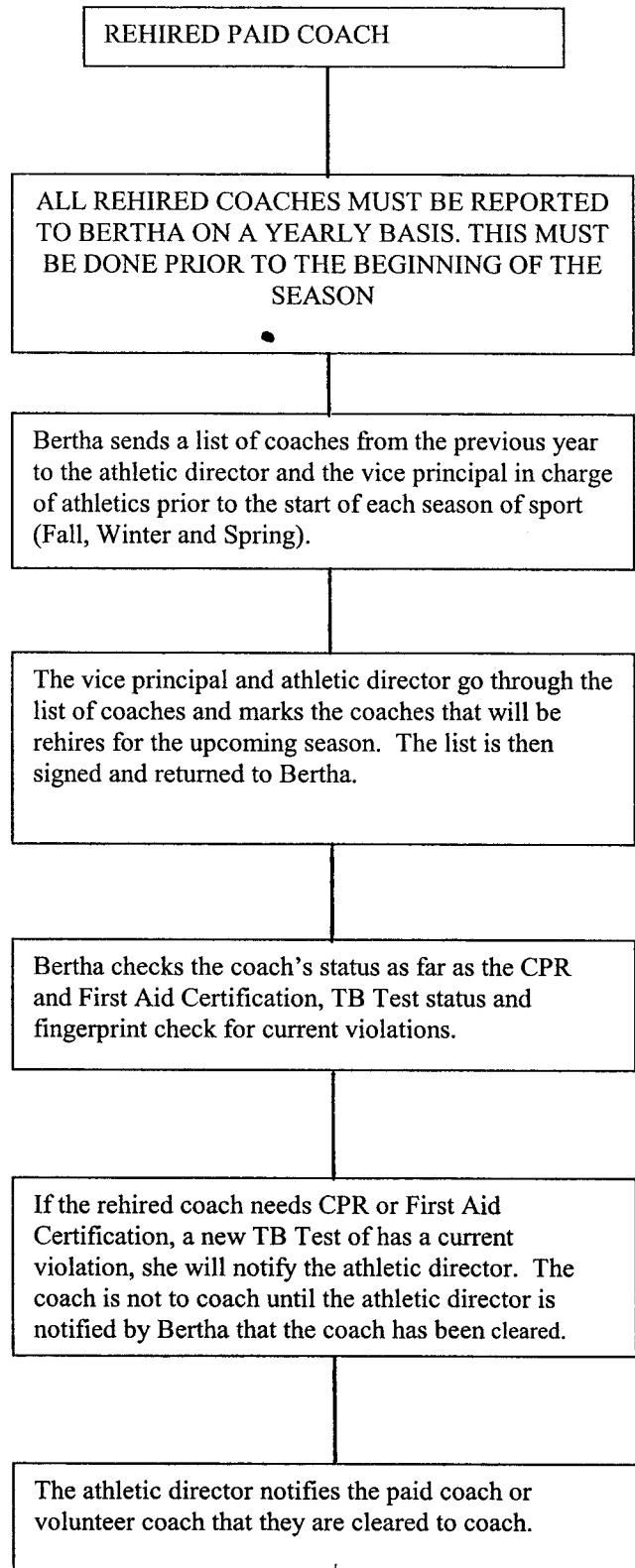
ASSISTANT COACHES

1. All interested candidates must submit applications to the Human Resources Department.
2. Completed applications are forwarded to the school site for interviews.
3. The interview committee will make a final recommendation to the principal.
4. The principal will review and approve the recommendation and forward the information to Human Resources (Bertha Garcia).
5. Human Resources (Bertha) will notify the successful candidate of his/her selection. This department will also send follow-up letters to other candidates.
6. The coach MAY NOT begin coaching until the athletic director receives approval from Human Resources (Bertha) and notifies the head coach. The head coach will in turn notify the assistant coach.
7. (See the Hiring Process for New Paid Coaches & Rehired Paid Coaches Flow Charts on pages 5&6)

COMPLETED APPLICATIONS

1. Certificated employees must complete a "Request to Coach" form and have a current CPR and First Aid Card.
2. Walk-on employees must complete a coaching application. A district-approved CPR and First Aid course must be completed prior to submitting an application. (Current cards should be photocopied and attached to the application). The applicant must also get a TB Test and be fingerprinted.





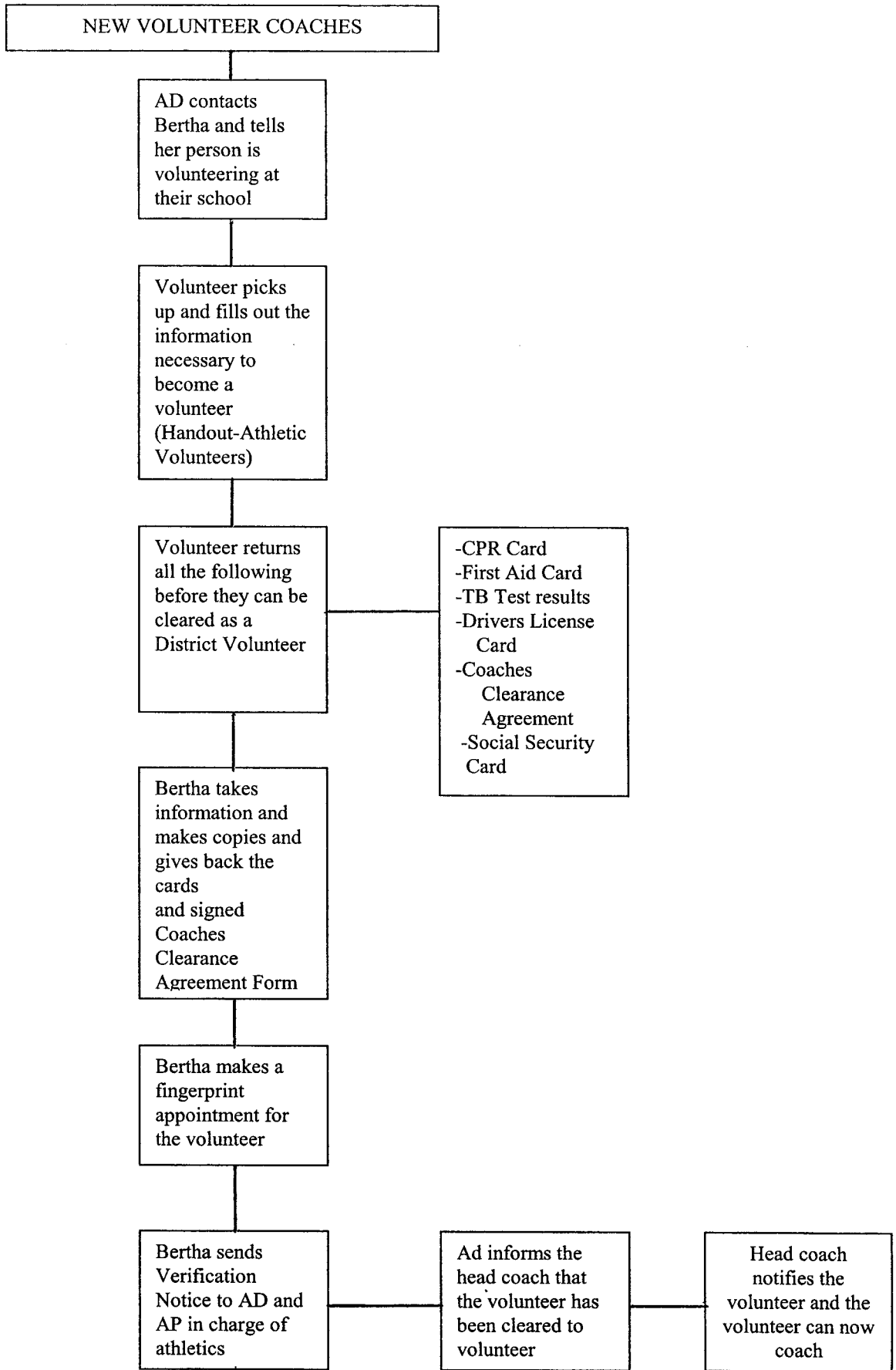
VOLUNTEER COACHES

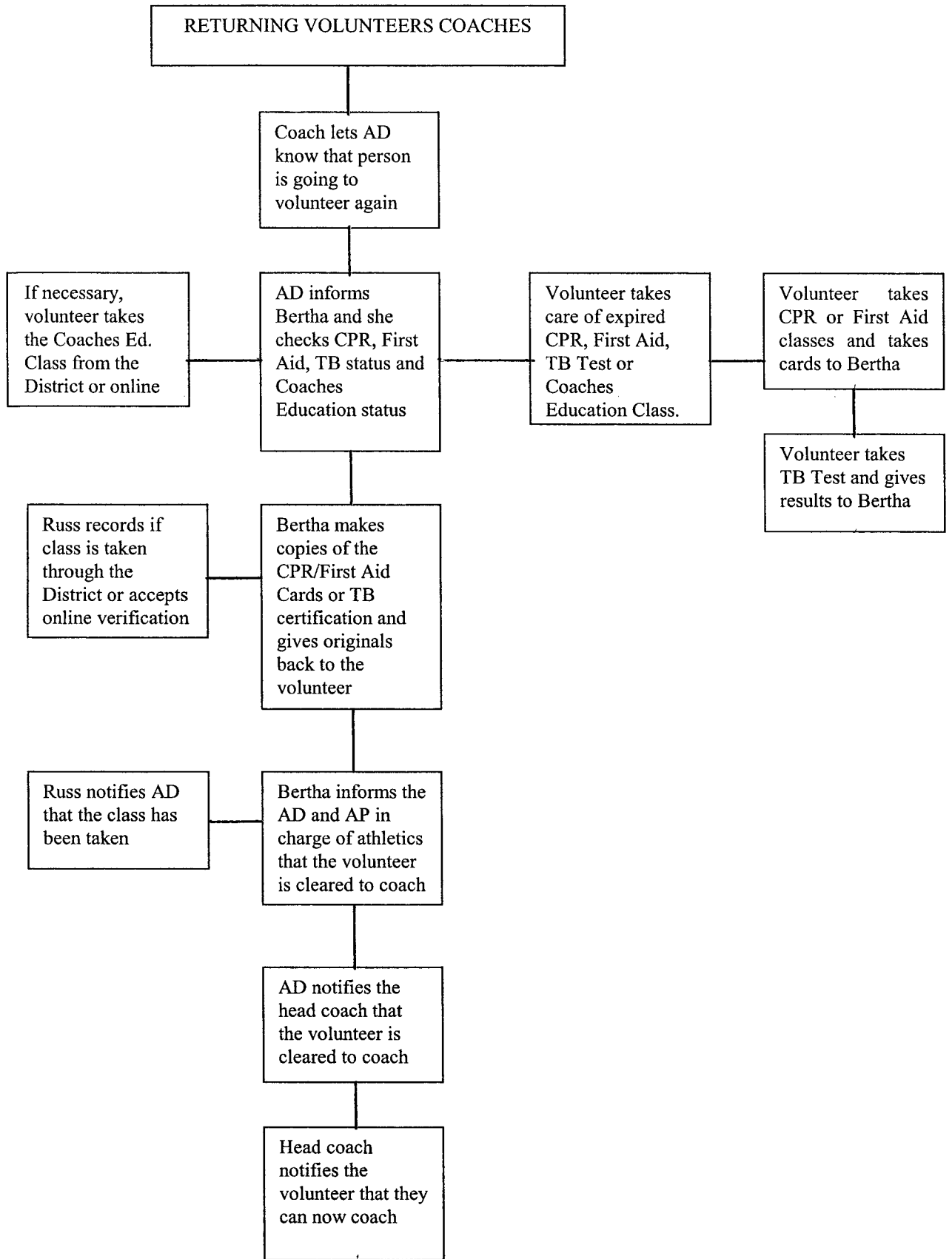
It is always an advantage for a program to have as many qualified coaches as possible assisting the head coach in his/her duties. The Santa Rosa City School district has always encouraged volunteers whenever possible to develop a pool of experienced coaches to choose from when stipend positions become available.

Volunteer coaches are required to have a TB clearance, be finger printed, CPR and First Aid Certified, and take the Coaches Education Class. They should always be under the direct supervision of the head coach.

Volunteer coaching status is good until the completion of the school year. They must have the head coach notify the athletic director as to whether or not they will be returning to volunteer for the next school year. Failure to do so and continuing to coach the next year will result in forfeiture of contests.

Volunteers may work with coaches during the season of sport and during the off season, but the stipend coach must always be in the supervisory position. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A VOLUNTEER COACH BE LEFT ALONE TO SUPERVISE STUDENTS WITHOUT A CERTIFIED COACH OR CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY. The only condition under which a volunteer coach may be alone to supervise students is if they have an updated CPR and First Aid Card, TB Clearance, fingerprint clearance and have taken and passed the Coaches Education Class. If the students are supervised under these conditions, the head coach is legally responsible for the actions of the volunteer coach.





TITLE V

Title V of the California Education Code governs schools and districts and who and how they must hire coaches. It also sets standards that all coaches, credentialed and non-credentialed, must meet prior to working with students.

Hiring-Dismissal

There is no tenure or guaranteed contract in high school coaching. Contracts are season to season. School districts have the right to change and replace coaches without cause. The courts have upheld the right of the district to make these changes. The courts have also ruled that the sole "ownership" of an athletic program belongs to the district, not to the coaches, athletes, or booster club. How that translates is that the Santa Rosa City School District has the final and absolute say in all matters concerning athletics unless other contract language exists. The Santa Rosa City School District does not include athletics in the bargaining unit language that protects coaches from dismissal.

Title V requires that districts conduct a search of all certified staff PRIOR to hiring a walk-on coach. All walk-on coaches must meet the following standards and criteria:

- Be CPR and First Aid certified, fingerprinted and pass a TB Test.
- Show expertise in the specific sport
- Have prior experience with age group coaching
- Have experience in sport psychology

There are many ways to accomplish and verify the prerequisites listed above. These requirements must be fulfilled prior to working with any student-athletes.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Never allow an activity to supercede or interfere with the educational objectives of the school. Victory celebrations, games, and rallies should not interfere with the school's educational program.

- Establish definite policies regarding eligibility and procedure. Make sure they are understood and followed.
- Prevent outside influences from exerting undue pressure upon the athletic program. Resist those who would evaluate coaches on win/loss records.
- Promote good relationships with community groups and acquaint them with their responsibilities for good sportsmanship.
- Be sure parents/guardians have a clear understanding of the philosophy of educational athletics and what the school expects of its players.
- Support and reward those who teach and exhibit good sportsmanship. Actively discourage those who demonstrate poor sportsmanship.
- Discipline consistently, fairly, and in a timely manner those who violate the school's expectations.
- Take an active role in the development of educational/athletic policies.
- Make sure that students and athletes are aware of your expectations for behavior and that they have a clear understanding of the kinds of behavior expected from them.
- Support and encourage programs that promote an understanding of sportsmanship.
- Hire, train, supervise, and evaluate athletic coaches who are concerned with educational objectives and the psychological and physical well-being of the student-athlete.
- Be visible to the student-athlete. Reinforce the expectation for academic achievement and good sportsmanship whenever possible.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Athletic Directors are responsible to the principal or his/her designee. The general duties and responsibilities of the athletic director are as follows:

General

- To provide leadership so that the school program supports the philosophy, mission and goals of the school and district.
- To perform duties directly related to the program. To develop, with the administration, a statement of specific duties related to the assignment.
- To make regular progress reports to the administration.
- To attend job related meetings and activities as required or directed. This includes District Athletic Director Meetings.
- To perform supervision activities as appropriate to the program and directly related to the administration.
- To recommend to the principal any changes deemed necessary to improve the program and provide leadership in making those changes.

Personnel

- To assist in hiring and training coaches.
- To supervise and evaluate certificated and non-certificated personnel in the program. Be sure that a copy of a valid CPR and First Aid Card gets to the Human Resource Technician.
- To provide a schedule or information for CPR, First Aid and Coaches Education Classes for paid and volunteer coaches.
- To inform coaches about school, district, league, section, and state regulations up to and including the following:
 - ❖ Eligibility of players
 - ❖ Appropriate completion and maintenance of physicals, insurance, and other papers.
 - ❖ Athletic code
 - ❖ Transportation
 - ❖ Purchasing
 - ❖ Scheduling of contests and facilities
 - ❖ Attendance at league meetings
 - ❖ Supervision of facilities
 - ❖ Information regarding care and reporting of injuries
 - ❖ Maintaining student emergency files
 - ❖ Inventory
 - ❖ Athletic awards and records
 - ❖ Notification of events
 - ❖ Media relations

Policy

- Assist in development of policy.
- Assume leadership in implementing policy and communicating policy to coaches, athletes, and parents/guardians.
- To be informed about policies and rules governing the athletic program.

Finances

- To develop a budget for athletic programs.
- Monitor expenses
- Educate and monitor coaches about appropriate accounting and purchasing procedures
- Plan athletic fund raisers with booster or community groups.

Program of Sport: to organize and assume responsibility for activities as follows:

- Preparation of facilities for events
- Scheduling facilities and fields as needed
- Act as site director for post season events as needed
- Organizing awards and ceremonies
- Procuring officials
- Resource and mentor for coaches
- Chair coaches meetings for fall, winter and spring sports.

COACH RESPONSIBILITIES

General

- Provide leadership that promotes a positive experience for the student athlete.
- Be a role model in dress, language, behavior, and ethical conduct for players.
- Support and enforce the policies of the school, district, league, and section.
- Perform duties directly related to the program.
- Attend meetings and activities directly related to school, league, and section activities.
- To evaluate the program on a yearly basis and provide an evaluation of the program to the athletic director at the conclusion of the season.
- To maintain certification in CPR and First Aid, take the Coaches Education Class, and have an updated TB Test. They are also responsible for other training as directed by policy.

Season

- Be responsible for monitoring student academic eligibility.
- Schedule games, practices, facilities, and transportation with the collaboration of the athletic director.
- Provide team roster to the administrator in charge of athletics, athletic director, and attendance office, as needed.
- Meet with parents prior to the beginning of the season to explain standards and expectations for the program.

- Supervise the locker room, gym, or field facilities prior to, during, and after the conclusion of practice. It is the coach's responsibility to secure the locker room areas at the conclusion of the day.
- Maintain all emergency cards and other documents, as required.
- Maintain a record of all injuries to players and promptly complete any necessary accident reports.
- Inventory and maintain equipment and uniforms prior to, during, and after the season.
- Report results of contests to local media
- Supervise team during transportation on the bus to and from games.
- Supervise team while at school sites.
- Provide the Business Manager with a list of all charges associated with uniforms and equipment.
- Follow up on all disciplinary actions with players, i.e. school or game suspensions.
- Act as a representative for program at boosters' or other organizational meetings.

FACTS TO KNOW

1. The School Board and the Superintendent of Schools shall vest final authority and ultimate responsibility in all athletic matters pertaining to interscholastic athletics of each school in the principal and athletic director, who act under the authority granted.
2. All coaches must have completed the hiring process prior to being allowed to coach, work with, or volunteer time in any capacity with our student body.
3. **Eligibility of Student Athletes:** All paid and volunteer coaches must be familiar with North Coast Section General Bylaw 510 on **Undue Influence, Pre-Enrollment Contact, and Transferring to a School after Participating on a Non-School Athletic Team Associated with the School.** (See page 15 for further information on Rule 510)

Any student is welcome to try out for any of the interscholastic teams offered at any Santa Rosa City School High School providing they meet the requirements established by the C.I.F., N.C.S., N.B.L., the Santa Rosa City School District, and the site high school, and they agree to follow all guidelines.

No student athlete may be prevented from trying out for an interscholastic team due to non-participation in out-of-season activities, such as, open gym, weight training, or summer league.

CIF Constitution and General Bylaws

510. UNDUE INFLUENCE; PRE-ENROLLMENT CONTACT; AND FAILURE TO DISCLOSE PRE-ENROLLMENT CONTACT

The use of undue influence by any person or persons to secure or retain a student or to **secure** or **retain** one or both parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/caregivers of a student as residents may cause the student to be ineligible for high school athletic for a period of one year and shall jeopardize the standing of the high school in the California Interscholastic Federation.

NOTE: UNDUE INFLUENCE IS ANY ACT, GESTURE OR COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ACCEPTING MATERIAL OR FINANCIAL INDUCEMENT TO ATTEND A CIF MEMBER SCHOOL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENGAGING IN CIF COMPETITION REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE) WHICH IS PERFORMED PERSONALLY, OR THROUGH ANOTHER, WHICH MAY BE OBJECTIVELY SEEN AS A INDUCEMENT, OR PART OF A PROCESS INDUCING A STUDENT, OR HIS OR HER PARENT OR GUARDIAN, BY OR ON BEHALF OF, A MEMBER SCHOOL, TO ENROLL IN, TRANSFER TO OR REMAIN IN, A PARTICULAR SCHOOL FOR ATHLETIC PURPOSES.

A. Pre-enrollment Contact

Any and all pre-enrollment contact of any kind whatsoever with a student must be disclosed by the student, parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/caregiver(s) and the schools to the Section office on a completed CIF Pre-Enrollment Contact Affidavit (CIF Form 510). Pre-Enrollment contact may include, but not limited to: any communication of any kind, directly or indirectly, with the student, parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/caregiver(s), relatives, or friends of the student about the athletic programs at a school; orientation/information programs, shadowing programs; attendance at outside athletic events or the like by anyone associated* with the school to observe the student, participation by the student in programs supervised by the school or it's associates before enrollment in the school. Pre-enrollment contact may be considered prima facie evidence ("sufficient evidence") that the student enrolled in that school in whole or in part for athletic reasons and cause the student to be ineligible for participation in high school athletics for a period of one year from the date of enrollment at the new school in all those sports in which the student participated at the former school.

***Association Defined As:** Persons "associated" with a school include, but are not limited to, parents of current or former student/athletes, booster club members, alumni, spouses or relatives of coaches, teachers and other employees, former coaches, active applicants for coaching positions, and persons who are employed by companies or organizations that have donated athletic supplies, equipment or apparel to that school.

B. Transferring to a School after Participating on a Non-School Athletic Team Associated with the School

A transfer of a student from his or her current school of attendance with or without a corresponding change of residence to any high school where the student participates or participated, during the previous 24 months, on a non-school athletic team, (ie. AAU, American Legion,, club team, etc.) that is associated* with the new school in the sport previously participated in shall be considered prima facie evidence ("sufficient evidence") of undue influence/recruiting by the school to which the student transfers. Such transfers may be considered prima facie evidence that the student enrolled in that school in whole or in part for athletic reasons. **NOTE: THIS ALSO APPLIES WHEN A STUDENT TRANSFERS TO A SCHOOL WHERE A FORMER HIGH SCHOOL COACH HAS RELOCATED.**

SUPERVISION OF ATHLETIC EVENTS

North Bay Rules require that at least one administrator be present at each of the following contests:

- All varsity league football games,
- All varsity league boys' basketball games, and
- All varsity home girls' basketball games.

Administrators may assign designees for all other athletic contests. Special consideration for extra supervision should be given for Homecoming or other events for which there may be an exceptional number of spectators.

Keys to Success

- ◆ Be sure to arrange for adequate security for all home events.
- ◆ Brief security on your expectations for them before, during, and after the contest.
- ◆ Have security regularly patrol the parking lots.
- ◆ Wear clothing that identifies you as a staff member of your school.
- ◆ Arrive 30 minutes prior to the start of the event and introduce yourself to the other school's supervisor and the officials.
- ◆ If available, obtain a walkie-talkie from the home school for use in emergencies.
- ◆ Review any specific characteristics of the site or past experience that warrant attention.
- ◆ The visiting supervisor should help enforce local rules with his/her students, parents and fans.
- ◆ Be sure that coaches are supervising players in locker rooms, before the game, at half-time, and particularly after the game. Frosh and JV coaches need to closely supervise their players during the varsity contest (not be on the bench/sidelines with the varsity coaches).
- ◆ Assist in keeping the court or field clear at half time.
- ◆ Periodically check on restroom and/or locker rooms.
- ◆ During play, supervise from a position to observe student behavior in the stands.
- ◆ Identify the area for your cheerleaders and direct them to stay in the designated place.
- ◆ Help direct your school's supporters to the designated seating sections and then position yourself close to your school's rooting section.
- ◆ Confiscate artificial noise makers, laser pointers, and other devices that could disrupt play.
- ◆ Be proactive in encouraging positive rooting and signs and immediately reactive in discouraging negative rooting and signs—if needed, move and then remove disruptive individuals from the venue.
- ◆ At the end of the contest, meet at a pre-arranged location with the supervisor from the other school in order to keep groups apart.
- ◆ Help supervise the parking lot at least 30 minutes after the conclusion of the contest
- ◆ Both schools should provide additional supervision when a large crowd or volatile situation is anticipated

TEAM PRACTICE: ATTENDANCE AND RECORD KEEPING

One of the most neglected parts of coaching is the importance of the coach setting up a system of record keeping for their program. Record keeping involves a system of attendance for daily workouts, a record of daily workouts and conditioning processes used with your athletes, and a system that would help you maintain a history of problems, injuries, accidents, etc.

Attendance

There are numerous benefits to keeping track of the attendance of your athletes on a daily basis. As a coach you may use the process of attendance to help you support your basic team rules, to be able to notice trends with regards to an athlete's performance levels, to possibly help make early personnel decisions regarding your weekly contests, etc. Try and use a system that is simple for you and your assistants as well as one that might meet other needs as well. The biggest key is maintaining records continually, as well as storing them after the season is over so you can refer to them if needed. It is recommended that you keep these records for a minimum of one year. It is also recommended that you keep attendance if you run an off-season conditioning program.

Record Keeping

A daily system of record keeping assists in showing that as a coach you are providing a safe and sound program for athletes as well as serving as documentary proof that you have done so. Remember: Sports injury litigation may originate years after an injury occurs.

Maintaining a daily or weekly log of your practices throughout the season is extremely valuable. It will assist in your reviews in preparation for, during, and after the season, particularly in identifying the cause of certain problems. Include your planned daily/weekly schedule, any changes, and post-activity comments.

It is also recommended that you avoid subjective, judgmental comments in these records. Observations of areas of concern and improvement are okay, but criticism of staff or athletes may hurt you in litigation. Make it a point to highlight safety instruction and procedures.

You will need to develop a filing system that is convenient for periodic review as well as being available as long there is a possibility of litigation. This file should include copies of all handouts during the season as well as your workout files. The minimum record keeping time is one year.

You should make sure that your daily/weekly records of workouts show the conditioning workouts you have completed. Because duty to properly condition is a concern in many court cases, your conditioning program should be reflected in your records.

PRACTICE AND CONDITIONING RULES' INTERPRETATIONS

The outline below is meant to give schools a guide to determining what is, and is not, a violation of the NCS bylaws and policies concerning practice during the season of sport, outside the season of sport, and during the defined summer months. The NCS Commissioner of Athletics has the power of interpretation of the definition of practice. Questions regarding practice, sport specific conditioning activities, general conditioning activities, weight training, etc. should be directed to the NCS Office in writing.

General Rules:

Definition of Season of Sport

Season of sport is defined as the time period between the first day of practice and the final date of competition, according to the dates set by the Board of Managers on a yearly basis. An individual student's season of sport is defined as the time period, between their first participation in an inter-school competition and their final date of competition for the school team, up to and including the North Coast Section and/or CIF championships.

The first day of practice and the final date of competition can be found in the NCS Championship Schedule, a three-year calendar of dates updated each year by NCS staff and approved by the Sports Advisory Committee and Board of Managers. Be aware that the Board of Managers, at any of their three meetings each year, may change these dates. The NCS Championship Schedule may be viewed and printed from the NCS web site, www.cifnics.org. In the left hand column click on Calendars, then click on NCS Championship Schedule – 3-Year, then click on the current year's or following year's calendar.

During the season of sport, NCS member schools are allowed to practice, scrimmage and compete against other high school teams according to NFHS, CIF, NCS, league and school guidelines. NCS practice and season of sport guidelines can be found in the NCS Sports & General Rulings Handbook in the 100H and 200H series of bylaws. All interpretations in this document are based on the NCS Sports & General Rulings Handbook 100H and 200H series of bylaws.

Approved Sport Specific Conditioning

Only the sport of football has an approved sport specific conditioning week (the week prior to the start of football practice). No other sport has an approved sport specific conditioning period. If a school sport, other than football, conducts specific sport conditioning as a team or individuals prior to the start of the season that school is in violation of NCS bylaws. Sport specific conditioning sessions by a school are prohibited outside the season of sport during the school year.

Weight Training and Other Allowable General Conditioning Activities

Weight training is not a CIF sport. Potential team members may weight train anytime during the course of the year with school approval. However, when weight training is moved from the weight room to the outside and drills involve the use of specific sport equipment, then the school is in violation of season of sport rules. Allowable general conditioning activities include plyometrics, stretching exercises, running or other aerobic exercises, non-sport specific agility activities and rope climbing. General conditioning activities do not include activities that use equipment specific to the sport (ex. - balls, blocking dummies, re-bouncers, etc.), running plays, discussing strategies, working on individual or team defense or offense and viewing sport specific videotape *or leadership training with potential team members*.

Association with a School Coach

NCS rules were never written to limit the association of a student-athlete with a certified school coach. Outside the season of sport rules were written to limit the liability of the schools. Therefore, it is not illegal for a high school coach to work with an individual student-athlete or with two or more student-athletes during the summer time, or in their capacity as a club coach during the school year and outside the high school season of sport. During the school year and outside the high school season of sport the coach must follow the guidelines for coaching an outside team as it pertains to

the use of school facilities or school equipment. Violations of the outside the season of sport rules may involve the use of school facilities, school equipment, etc. and favoritism of the high school towards the coach in providing access to facilities or equipment.

During the School Year and Outside the Season of Sport

Practice and Conditioning Guidelines:

Definition

During the school year and outside the season of sport is defined as the time from the first fall practice date until the NCS published first day of practice for the specific sport and from the NCS published final date of competition for the specific sport till the last CIF competition of the school year (currently the CIF Boys' Golf Championship).

Examples of prohibited activities during the school year and outside the season of sport

During the school year and outside the season of sport, as defined above, school **may not** conduct practice or **sport specific** conditioning. The only exception to the prohibition on sport specific conditioning is the approved football conditioning week. Examples of prohibited activities during the school year and outside the season of sport are:

1. Coaches, either assigned by the school or acting as volunteers, **may not** work with a potential team member one on one using school facilities and equipment, *other than non-sport specific conditioning.*
2. Coaches, either assigned by the school or acting as volunteers, **may not** work with potential team members using school facilities and equipment, *other than non-sport specific conditioning.*
3. Coaches **may not** have sport specific conditioning prior to the start of the season.
4. Coaches **may not** mandate that potential team members attend open gym and open field.
5. Coaches **may not** conduct drills or any kind, *other than non-sport specific conditioning.*
6. Coaches **may not** review video or film of the sport with potential team members.
7. Coaches **may not** conduct leadership training with potential team members.
8. Coaches **may not** meet with potential team members beyond the three organizational meetings allowed in NCS Bylaw 208H. *Organizational meetings are meetings used to discuss when the official season of sport will start, give out school permission forms, school physical forms, etc. Organizational meetings **are not** meetings to discuss activities that the school is not allowed to conduct.*
9. Coaches **may not** use school facilities or equipment other than as allowed by school or district policy for outside use. *Schools and school districts may not give a discounted rate to coaches for the use of school or school district facilities if the use of the facilities involve potential team players and the use is for sport specific conditioning. Coaches may not be treated any differently than any private citizen using school or school district facilities when reserving school or school district facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, insurance requirements, completion of facility use forms, payment for custodial costs, facility rental costs, cost of utilities, etc, when the use is related to sport specific conditioning.*
10. Coaches **may not** organize a school team meeting to discuss activities **not** sponsored by the school.
11. Coaches **may not** encourage potential high school team members to participate in practices, scrimmages or contests with a club team or program to which the students do not already belong.
12. Coaches **may not**, even as a private citizen, conduct a club program that has preparation for the high school season, as its sole purpose. A legitimate club program **must have** its own opportunities for competition, and actively engage in competition with other club teams. Otherwise, the activity would be considered a high school practice outside the high school season of sport.
13. Coaches **may not**, even as a private citizen, use potential team members to demonstrate skills and/or strategies of the sport at clinics or camps.
14. Coaches **may not** instruct a potential member, or potential team captain, with the workout for the day and then have the potential team member or potential team captain bark orders, blow a whistle, and give instructions, etc. as if they were conducting practice.
15. Coaches **may not** use school equipment or facilities for camps or clinics that involve potential team members.

Examples of things that a coach **may** do:

1. Coaches **may** supervise open gym and open field.
2. Coaches **may**, one time outside the season of sport, post workouts for potential high school team members to follow on their own.
3. Coaches **may**, as a private citizen, coach a club team.
4. Coaches **may** participate in activities (ex. pick-up games) as long as they do not instruct students in the skills and/or strategies of the sport.
5. ◀ Coaches **may** conduct clinics, for pre-high school age students, as a fundraiser. Advertising for the clinic must be open to any interested party of the targeted age group. Care must be taken to discuss or encourage enrollment in the school where the coach is employed.

Open Gyms and Open Fields

Open gyms and open fields may be sponsored by NCS member schools during the period of the first NCS authorized conditioning or practice date of the fall season through the last NCS/CIF athletic competition under the following conditions:

1. The open gym or open field is open to all community members regardless of age or gender.
2. The school must, at the very least, advertise an invitation for participation of all community members in its daily bulletin.
3. ◀ During open gym or open field, attendees may work on individual skills.
4. During the open gym or open field there cannot be any coaching or practice as defined by NCS Sports & General Rulings Bylaw 200H, 201H.a, 202H, 203H, 205H and 206H. School personnel, including paid and volunteer coaches, may supervise a facility and may participate in activities (ex. pick-up games) as long as they do not instruct students in the skills and/or strategies of the sport.

(NCS Board of Managers 1/17/03)

Examples of what coaches **may** do at open gym or open field:

1. Coaches **may** sit in the stands or bleachers and supervise the community members who attend the open gym or open field.
2. Coaches **may** unlock gates or doors to allow community members access to the field or gym.
3. Coaches **may** participate in pick-up games or practice their own skills if they choose (ex. field baseballs, shoot baskets, high jump, etc.).
4. Coaches **may** make fixed or immovable school equipment necessary for the activity available for use by any community members who attend (ex. - volleyball nets and standards, high jump pits, etc.). This does not include school bats, balls, protective equipment or other items designed for individual use.

Examples of what coaches **may not** do at open gym and open field:

1. Coaches **may not** conduct open field or open gym as a practice.
2. ◀ Coaches **may not** conduct *sport specific* drills of any kind.
3. Coaches **may not** bark orders, blow a whistle, and give *sport specific* instructions, etc. as if they were conducting practice.
4. Coaches **may not** separate the community members who have attended the open gym or open field from potential team members for any activities during open gym and open field.
5. Coaches **may not** correct players when they make mistakes in shooting, pitching, fielding, etc.
6. Coaches **may not** throw passes, set for spikes, hit infield ground ball or outfield fly balls, or otherwise assist students in skill development.
7. Coaches **may not** reserve space or courts for the use of potential high school team members.

During the Summer

Definition

Summer time is defined as the period of time between last CIF competitions of the school year (currently the CIF Boys' Golf Championship) until the NCS published first official day of practice in the fall (The same date that football starts practice). During the summer time NCS/CIF bylaws concerning use of facilities, equipment, assignment of a coach by the school or school district, practices and non-NCS/CIF contests do not apply. **However, all NCS and CIF Eligibility Bylaws related to pre-enrollment contact and undue influence apply both during the school year and in the summer. Summer is not open season to recruit students to attend or transfer to a certain school.**

During the summer

If, during the time period defined above as summertime, the school or district administration approves the use of its facilities and equipment, a coach **may** work with one or more potential team members. **If the school administration approves**, examples are:

1. Coaches may have a regular practice everyday of the week, including Sunday.
2. Coaches may schedule two practices a day.
3. Coaches may work with an individual student on the track, in the pool, on the field, or in the gym.
4. School A may invite School B to play a game.
5. Football coaches may check out equipment for potential football players to go to camp.
6. Football coaches may take potential football players to camp.
7. Coaches may sponsor clinics at their school.
8. Coaches may invite more than one school to participate in multiple games or scrimmages.
9. Schools may practice together.
10. Schools may use school uniforms, balls, protective gear, protective equipment, facilities, etc.

Additional Questions that have been received by the NCS Office

Spring Football

a) Spring football may be conducted according to the following guidelines:

Spring practices shall not start earlier than the Monday four weeks prior to Memorial Day and must be completed before the start of spring final examinations.

- a) Spring practice shall not exceed ten (10) practice sessions, none of which may be held on Saturday or Sunday.

b) The only allowable football equipment for spring football shall be: football shoes, footballs, helmets and blocking bags.

Interpretations regarding spring football practice:

•Spring football practice does not have to be conducted on consecutive days; however, spring football practice must conform to the time period outlined above.

•Schools are allowed 10 practice sessions. Sessions may be broken down to a single level (J.V. and varsity).

However, only 10 days are allowed. Schools may not have 10 days with one level and 10 days with a second level.

•Schools may have five days with a single level and five days with a second level.

As a coach, you have a great deal of influence over the student-athlete's academic achievement. You have a responsibility to inspire, cajole, and threaten your students to do their best in the classroom. It is of absolutely no benefit to you to have that great athlete who is not able to play because he or she is not academically eligible. It also reflects upon the coach if the talented athlete is not able to move on

CLASSROOMS - GRADES - ACADEMICS

to post-secondary competition because he or she does not meet minimum academic standards. So, what do you do?

1. Work closely with the counselor to ensure that the athlete is taking the core classes required for NCAA eligibility.
2. Monitor the student's class work with periodic grade checks.
3. Let the athlete know that sub-par performance in the classroom will lead to team sanctions, such as suspension from practices or games.
4. Talk to the teaching staff and let them know that the coaching staff is there to help in any way possible.
5. Communication with teachers, staff and parents/guardians is vital to both the athlete's success and your own!

HIGH EXPECTATIONS

1. Devise how you're going to evaluate these goals during the season.
2. Sell your team on these goals. Constantly reassure them that they can attain the goals.
3. Sell your team on these goals. Constantly reassure them that they can attain the goals.
4. Post your goals and objectives. Keep the team focus on these goals.
5. Stress improvement, not winning. Winning will come with improvement.
6. Include the players in developing additional goals and objectives. This will give the players "ownership" which helps develop that team unity that is vital to success.
7. Do not accept behaviors, on or off the court, that do not move the team toward the goals and objectives.
8. Be consistent and strive for excellence.

PARENT ORIENTATION MEETING

It is recommended that head coaches should have a preseason meeting that includes players and their parents/guardians.

A preseason meeting with parents will serve a number of purposes that will make your season easier. With some effort you can have parents working with you and appreciating your efforts. Many problems that can rise during the season can be avoided by a well organized parent meeting. This program will serve a number of purposes:

- Enabling parents/guardians to understand the objectives of the program.
- Allowing parents/guardians to become acquainted with you
- Informing parents/guardians about the nature of the sport and its potential risks.
- Letting parents/guardians know what is expected of the athletes and of them.
- Enabling you to understand parents'/guardians' concerns
- Establishing clear lines of communication between you and the parents/guardians.
- Obtaining help from parents/guardians in conducting the season's activities.

Sample Orientation Program Agenda

1. Introduce yourself and any assistant coaches. Give a little background of yourself—why you are coaching, your experience, etc. Explain the roles and responsibilities of the coaches.
2. Describe your coaching philosophy—the value of your sport, the methods you use to teach, your feeling about winning, what you expect of each athlete.
3. Describe the specifics of your program—how often and when the team practices; the length of the season; how many games; how you decide who plays and who doesn't; equipment the athlete needs to purchase; what rules you have established; school, league, and section rules governing participation; team discipline; policy about family vacations.
4. Question and answer period.

This meeting should take place prior to the beginning of the season and should typically last approximately one hour.

STARTING A NEW SPORT SEASON

The following checklist should assist administrators, athletic directors, and coaches in meeting their professional obligation to the student athletes trying out for teams and participating in programs. While interscholastic athletics present serious liability exposures to public school districts, so do physical education and intramural activities. These guidelines may be used in all activities, where applicable.

1. Have all district, building, and school policies and regulations been updated for current conditions and reviewed with administrators, directors and coaches before the start of practice?	2. Have the playing fields, courts, and stationary equipment been inspected, repaired, and ready for use? Are fields free of depressions, rocks, glass, and other hazards to participants' safety?
3. Have all student athletes had physicals completed prior to participation?	4. Are conditioning exercises progressive and designed for injury prevention and maximum flexibility?
5. Have all student athletes met the academic requirements for eligibility and any question of eligibility addressed before the student participates?	6. Are guidelines for hot weather practice in place and adhered to? Are practices appropriate in length? Are there sufficient breaks for water during practice time?
7. Have all parental permission forms been signed prior to the student athlete's participation? If English is not the parents' first language, are you sure they understand what they have signed?	8. Is the coaching staff aware of means to emergency medical assistance? Are phones easily available?
9. Have all students trying out for a sport been warned of the most serious consequences of injury possible and are you sure the parents appreciate and understand the warning you have given them? Confirmation of receipt of such warning should be a part of the parent authorization.	10. Are all team candidates instructed in the safe practice of the sport they are participating in and taught the basic elements of self protection before contact takes place? Are you sure they understand and appreciate what you are trying to teach them?
11. Are all coaching staff properly certified and current in other requirements?	12. If you have a trainer, are the duties and responsibilities of the trainer known to student athletes, coaches, and parents?
13. Is there a plan for supervision and evaluation of new coaches to your staff or new to the sport they are coaching?	14. Are records kept of all injuries? Have you reviewed last year's injury reports and taken appropriate steps where needed?
15. Are first aid kits fully stocked and readily available for all sports?	16. What are your policies regarding a student athlete returning from an injury or illness? Does it require a physician's appraisal and clearance? What are your policies regarding head injuries?
17. Do you carry emergency cards and other important related information in your first aid kits?	18. Are the coaches and student athletes aware of the role of educational athletics? Is there continuing reinforcement of ethical conduct, academic success, and sportsmanship?
19. Is all personal protective equipment in good condition and up to standard before distribution? Do you have enough of the right kind and size to equip each participant properly? Are the coaches trained in proper fitting of protective equipment for each participant?	20. Is there medical assistance readily available for each event?

FINANCE AND BUDGET

Coaches should follow these guidelines in budgeting and fund raising:

- Coaches should meet on a yearly basis with the athletic director to plan the budget and coordinate fund raising.
- All fund raising activities must have prior approval by the principal or his/her designee and must meet all requirements outlined in Board Policy 5134.1.
- All monies collected must be abated back to the appropriate budget code.
- Coaches must not place monies in personal accounts or accounts outside of the school.
- Athletic purchases must be made with the approval of the athletic director.
- Purchases made with club account money must be approved by the advisor and treasurer of that club.

TRANSPORTATION

- Coaches, with the aid of the athletic director, are responsible for scheduling transportation of teams to and from contests.
- Coaches must make every effort to collect the Transportation Fee from each athlete. The school athletic program gets 100% of the money for athletic transportation for each sport.
- Transportation should be scheduled prior to the beginning of the season.
- Cancellations of buses or rental vans should be made as early as possible.
- Notification to the bus company or rental agency of postponements or cancellations due to inclement weather should be made as early in the day as possible.
- A coach must accompany teams on the bus and is responsible for the behavior of team members.
- Use of private automobiles must be approved prior to the event and a "Use of Privately Owned Vehicles" form must be completed.
- Coaches must be sure that when a student is approved to drive his/her vehicle, they may only transport students that have parent permission to ride with another student. The student driver must also be legally licensed to transport a person under the legal age for which they are approved.
- "Use of Privately Owned Vehicles" form (Administrative Regulation 3545.8(a)) must be completed.
- Use of privately owned vehicles for athletic events is subject to the following conditions:
 - Parent/guardian permission in advance with assurance that use of vehicle is voluntary without remuneration.
 - A certificated person shall authorize student participation.
 - Students must sign out prior to leaving or have an approved pass.
 - A "Use of Privately Owned Vehicles (Non-field trips)" form (Administrative Regulation 3545.8(b)) must be completed.

Law AND LIABILITY FOR COACHES

The one constant in life is that everything continues to change. What we learned as student-athletes, what we saw, and what we participated in might not be acceptable today. The coach, school and district can be sued for a participant or spectator injury, regardless of fault. The injured person is not alleging that the staff intentionally caused them harm simply that the coach failed to act in a reasonable or prudent manner¹.

COACHES NEGLIGENCE LIABILITY

Duty to Act

As the coach, you are the expert and must **do and act** in a reasonable or prudent manner. For example, failure to inspect for/and remove a slippery or dangerous foreign substance on a playing surface. A court may find that your failure to inspect and remove the foreign matter was a substantial factor in the cause of injury,

Duty to Warn

A coach should always **warn** the athlete about the potential dangers of the sport and the equipment being used. Warning labels on helmets or other equipment are not enough. Coaches need to go over all protective equipment with their players and explain how it is to be worn, as well as the dangers of NOT wearing the equipment or using equipment incorrectly. Tell your players, and their parents/guardians, about the possible negative aspects of participation, namely the possibility of catastrophic injuries, or even death. Courts have stated that the coach must be prudent and must warn the players about potential risks.

Duty to Supervise

A coach must **supervise**. The lack of supervision, which means **being** present is the most obvious and also most frequently cited reason for suing the coach. Don't take the chance of leaving your players on the court, diamond, field, or in the pool without supervision. You will not be able to prevent every accident by being present, not even a lawsuit. Being present, however, makes a great difference in a court of law. Supervision is tied into a term called "foreseeable." Is it "foreseeable" that there is a greater danger at a swimming pool without a lifeguard? Or, is it foreseeable that there may be horseplay if a coach is not present? You better believe it! This supervision is not limited to the practice/playing area. It also includes the locker rooms and any other areas that your players gather.

Duty to Condition

A coach must properly **prepare and condition the athlete**. Physical conditioning of your players generally and specifically for the sport they will play is basic--basic common sense and basic legally. It would be difficult to justify a program in wrestling that did not contain neck-developing exercises. Starting cross-country practice with a required 10-mile run would also raise questions about the reasonableness of the coach. Start slowly and progress. Always include a warm-up period before full participation. If an athlete collapses on the field of play, one of the first things the lawyers will look into is your conditioning program. Did the coach get them "ready"?

¹ CIR Sport Care, Topic No. 36

6/9/2009

Duty to Offer Proper Instruction

A coach must offer **proper instruction**. A football coach who does not teach the proper techniques of tackling in a progressive manner should be considered negligent. You must not only teach your athletes what to do, you must also teach what **NOT** to do. This area also includes teaching your athletes what to do in case of a teammate injury. You **MUST** attend clinics and seminars in your specific sport so that you can stay "up to date" on current trends and techniques.

There is a case in which a youngster was seriously injured in a basketball game that was part of an out of season football conditioning program. While the coach knew football, he had no experience in basketball. He never taught the injured athlete a single basketball skill. Had the case not been settled out of court, the coach would have been hard pressed to defend himself.

Duty to Provide Proper and Safe Facilities and Equipment

A coach must offer **proper and safe facilities and equipment**. A coach needs to check and re-check everything that will be used by his or her players. If one must cut costs, never cut back on quality equipment and facilities.

Duty to Give Proper Care and Aid

The coach is responsible for **proper care and aid** of their student-athletes. Therefore, the coach must always place the welfare of the students first and foremost. The coach must also be trained in emergency first aid and CPR. Every coach must have a written emergency plan that others can follow.

THESE ARE THE SEVEN MAJOR DUTIES OF A COACH. THE BREACH OF ANY ONE OF THESE DUTIES COULD MEAN A NEED TO END PRACTICE EARLY--SO THAT YOU CAN MEET WITH YOUR DEFENSE LAWYER!

STUDENT INJURY AND LIABILITY

In an effort to lessen the risk of injury in athletic supervision, the following suggestions have been adapted from an undated flier by Dr. Richard Borkowski entitled, "A 21 Point Defensive Plan for Lawsuit-Conscious Coaches"². Dr. Borkowski notes that coaches are typically sued for the following reasons:

Failure to:

- Warn players about the possibility of being injured.
- Properly supervise players at all times.
- Offer proper instruction.
- Properly condition a player for the specific activity.
- Offer proper equipment and facilities.
- Give proper first aid and/or emergency care. Be prepared and properly trained.
- Know your school and district policies regarding emergency procedures.

To prevent such suits from being successful, Borkowski suggests the following procedures.

1. Maintain records of everything you do. Such documentation should demonstrate progressive, sequential and well-planned practice procedures. Written records document your professionalism.
2. Establish training rules that not only include the standard items such as the avoidance of alcohol, drugs, smoking, etc., but also include policies about transportation, equipment care, the reporting of injuries to the coach and/or athletic trainer, and horseplay in the locker room. Include such items as proper rest and nutritional needs.
3. Follow your state and district rules to the letter, especially as they apply to safety considerations.
4. Establish an emergency procedure. It may be beneficial to review such procedures but also to distribute wallet-sized cards listing these procedures and important phone numbers. Work with your athletic director.
5. Don't allow an injured player to return to participation without the approval of the athletic trainer and/or doctor and parent or guardian. If the doctor says your best player cannot play in the championship game—don't play the athlete
6. Know the basics of equal competition, especially in the early stages of the season. The "green" 185-pound wrestler should not be scrimmaging against the 185-pound returning state champion.
7. Learn to say "no". This is the hardest word in the coach's vocabulary. If you have to leave for a scouting trip, say "no" to the athlete who wants to stay after practice for extra work. Today's litigious climate no longer permits such practices.
8. If a potential legal situation does arise, avoid unnecessary communication. Take care of the injured player and be considerate and professional. Do not, however, offer your opinion, accept blame, or give unnecessary information to the public at large.

² Source: CIF Sport Care, Topic No. 30; Dr. Richard Borowski, A 21 Point Defensive Plan for Lawsuit Conscious Coaches

SUPERVISION

Proper supervision assures the execution of safety policies and procedures. It is the means for making sure that facilities and equipment are inspected for hazards, proper corrective measures taken, and activities modified to avoid risk exposure. It is also the way to assure that athlete behavior does not increase injury risk.

Supervision, however, is more than giving instructions or direction. It requires reasonable procedures to assure compliance. It is also more than just being on premises. You must have enough qualified personnel in the IMMEDIATE ACTIVITY AREA to assure reasonable safety. Locker rooms, rest rooms, showers, equipment rooms, training rooms, and access routes to activity areas are included in the facilities that must be supervised. Time before and after practice needs to be addressed as well as practice itself.

A coach should be aware that as a representative of the Santa Rosa City School District, you are expected to provide proper supervision for your athletes. Proper supervision is needed to assist in providing a safe environment. It does not guarantee an athlete will not be hurt, but it hopefully lowers the chances that it will happen due to unsafe techniques or conditions. Prior to the season, coaches should review as a coaching staff the following list of considerations: Head coaches should create a supervision schedule for their sport and make sure that it is followed.

These concepts need to be addressed:

- ✓ Effective supervision is more than physical presence. Someone is of little value in assuring participant safety if they are inattentive to the athletes, unfamiliar with the activity, and unaware of potential risks.
- ✓ Certain situations require special measures. The most common concern is coaches and athletes of the opposite sex. This is an obvious problem in supervising locker room and shower areas, but can also create difficulties if a coach is unfamiliar with potentially hazardous behavior characteristics or injury propensities of the opposite sex. It is helpful to have an assistant or aide of the same sex supervise athletes in shower and dressing areas. It is also important for coaches inexperienced with athletes of the opposite sex to seek guidance from knowledgeable coaches and other resources concerning gender-specific health and safety issues.
- ✓ Another challenge is situations where athletes must travel to reach the activity. Additional situations include travel to an away competition and travel to an alternative practice location. You must implement reasonable procedures to assure the safety of the athletes, regardless of the situation. In a situation where it is standard practice for athletes to arrange their own transportation to the activity site, you must assure that parents know of this procedure and know that your supervision does not commence until the athlete arrives.
- ✓ You must also intercede to prevent high-risk circumstances, e.g. athletes traveling without parental consent in unsafe vehicles or with unqualified drivers. In a situation where athletes typically are gathered in one location, e.g. a school, but must travel to the activity site, your responsibilities increase.

- ✓ If you do not provide transportation, parents must know this and you must develop procedures to assure each athlete safe transport in a private vehicle. Be certain to schedule the start of activities to allow adequate time for safe travel.
- ✓ If your situation allows you to provide transportation, it is best to require athletes to use this mode. Uses of alternative transportation must be with specific parental knowledge and consent.

In a situation where athletes cross an automobile pathway to reach the activity site, implement appropriate measures to reduce hazards:

- Depending on the circumstances and the maturity level of your athletes, adult supervision of the crossing area may be required.

Certain sports, by their nature, create particular safety concerns:

- Cross-country runners usually run on public thoroughfares or in remote areas over irregular terrain. In addition to the perils of automobiles, they are more vulnerable to weather hazards, animals and even criminal assault. Because of difficulties in skill level or training, it is usually impossible for a coach to keep all participants in view throughout the activity session.
- Golf teams practice and compete on public facilities where they are subject to the actions of outsiders. If the team has more than four or five members, there will be times when certain participants are out of the view of the coach.

You cannot possibly eliminate all such risks, but there are several measures that will substantially reduce the likelihood of harm:

- Always know the routes your athletes are taking.
- Make sure students check in at the end of the practice session.
- Use assistants or reliable adult aides to increase supervision.
- Schedule activities to reduce outside hazards.
- Implement a buddy system for athletes to watch out for each other.
- Be sure that athletes understand that adherence to safety instructions is especially critical in these situations.

Additionally, you need to:

- Assure the availability of first-aid supplies and communications equipment in the event of any emergency.
- Be aware of preventative measures, and be able to recognize potential hazards. It is your responsibility to know the kind, cause and reason for injury in your activity. Although this overlaps with the Awareness of Risk, it falls within your supervision responsibility.
- Make sure you are in a position to properly intercede when problems are observed.
- Plan a practice that does NOT require athletes to be spread over a large area with only one or two coaches to oversee their activities, or to participate unsupervised into an area beyond your view.

You must also consider the skill/maturity level of our athletes, and their responsiveness to instructions and warnings.

- Mature, experienced, conscientious athletes can be given more responsibility for guarding against their own harm.
- Less disciplined or knowledgeable participants must be closely watched.

A proper response to injury is part of supervision; you must plan for emergencies. Other unusual situations are:

- Discipline problems.
- Unexpected telephone calls or visitors.
- Sudden changes in weather.

An unpredictable event does not relieve your duties of supervision.

- Good advance planning includes back-up measures for every potential problem. You cannot just simply direct athletes to stop activity until you finish dealing with the emergency. You must take reasonable steps to assure that they will not expose themselves to risk at the same time an emergency occurs.
- Do not delay in responding to any emergency. It is better to stop the activity and send athletes home, than ignore an injury, a discipline problem or impending severe weather that constitutes a serious hazard.

Written guidelines are especially important to supervision. They should include assignment of responsibilities and specific issues such as supervision of the opposite sex, handling emergencies, transportation, and activities at remote facilities.

Make sure athletes and parents know and understand your supervision policies.

Last, but not least, require all staff members to strictly adhere to these guidelines.

"Every coach has a responsibility to supervise."

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

The following information on emergency procedures should be studied in conjunction with information you received in your CPR and First Aid instruction and certification. It is very important that you clearly understand how to deal with emergencies at your school.

We are all here for one reason, and that is to protect youth from serious injury while participating in interscholastic sport activities. The time to think about emergency care is long before the emergency happens. Have procedures for emergencies well known and practiced before the emergency occurs.

You should always be in direct contact with your athletic director on all emergency matters. Additionally, remember that you are expected to complete an accident report form within twenty-four hours of any injury or accident and return it to the Health Technician.

The following Emergency Management Checklist lists the considerations coaches need to be aware of for both practice and contests.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

1. Is there a licensed physician or certified athletic trainer on site?
2. Are all personnel currently certified in CPR and First Aid?
3. Is there an ambulance on site? If not, do you know how to contact paramedics, ambulance, fire department, police, etc.?
4. Is there a work phone on site with access to outside lines? If not, where is the nearest phone?
5. Is there unobstructed emergency vehicle access to your location? Are all gates unlocked and accessible to emergency vehicles?
6. Do you have accurate insurance information and emergency release forms for each participant?
7. Do you have necessary first aid supplies?
8. Is fresh water available?
9. Do you know the address or nearest cross road of your practice or game site?
10. Who will travel with the injured student to the hospital? (Parent, assistant coach, school administrator, etc.)
11. Has responsibility been assigned as to who will notify the parent/guardian of the injured student-athlete?

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

- Dialing 911 will put you in touch with the local police, fire agency and emergency medical personnel. This is a toll-free call from any working phone, including pay phones and cellular phones.
- ALWAYS REMAIN CALM.
- Provide the operator with your name, current location, location of the victim, and as much information about the injury as possible.
- Do not hang up the telephone until excused by the operator. Remain by the telephone in case of a return call.
- Send someone to the entrance of your venue to meet and direct first respondents to the injury scene.
- Make sure you have keys to all locked gates and that emergency vehicle access is unobstructed.

HOSPITALS

Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital
1165 Montgomery Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
546-3210

Sutter Medical Center of Santa Rosa
3325 Chanate Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
576-4000

Warrack Hospital
2449 Summerfield Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
542-9030

Kaiser Permanente Medical Center
401 Bicentennial Way
Santa Rosa, CA 05401
571-4800

Cell Phone Emergency Numbers:

Healdsburg: 431-3377
Petaluma: 778-4372
Rohnert Park: 584-2611
Santa Rosa: 528-5222
Sebastopol: 829-4400
Sonoma: 996-3601 or 565-2121
Sonoma County Sheriff: 565-2121
Windsor: 565-2121

SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE STUDENT-ATHLETE

Everyone must be concerned about the safety and welfare of the athlete at all times, constantly reviewing supervision, methods, and all related factors that contribute to reasonable coaching procedures. During the course of every season you and your team may face some type of injury or emergency that *YOU*, as the coach, *MUST* deal with immediately. How you are prepared and the manner in which you handle the situation can make a tremendous difference in the treatment, medical care and well being of the student-athlete, not to mention the perception by others of your competence and the legal ramifications of your actions.

Remember that we are working with the parent's most prized possession--their son or daughter. This child's well being must be our first thought, our highest priority, not that of the game or score.

Being reasonably prudent is a defense to legal action. A reasonably prudent and careful coach:

- Has a written medical emergency plan. This plan can easily be taped to a clipboard or notebook. The plan should include location of the closest phone; road and gate access for emergency vehicles and the cross streets to the high school. Any person could take this plan and call "911" with accurate information.
- Carries an emergency card for every student involved his or her program, including players, managers, statisticians, etc.
- Knows the health status of every player.
- Performs services in those fields in which he/she is fully qualified.
- Is currently certified in CPR and First Aid and follows the proper procedures in case of injury.
- Makes certain that players wear protective equipment that is properly sized and fitted.
- Analyzes coaching methods and procedures, assuring safety of the players in all drills and competition.

PROCEDURES FOR INJURY OR ILLNESS OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE

The following procedures are presented for all school personnel as guidelines for preparing for and handling student emergencies. It is recognized that good judgment is the key factor in any crisis. When in doubt, all efforts should be extended to protect the health and welfare of the student.

1. A complete emergency card for each team member and a properly equipped first aid kit must be available to the coach at all times.
2. Handle the situation professionally and calmly--the injured student and his or her well being must be your primary concern.
3. It is the coach's responsibility to see that an injured athlete receives first aid promptly. Do not move a student until his/her condition has been carefully evaluated.
4. **Parents are to be notified immediately of all injuries.**
5. Be sure that your athletes know how to respond to an injured teammate. Have them notify the coach immediately of any injury and teach them to **NEVER TOUCH OR MOVE THE INJURED PLAYER.**
6. Do not accept or place blame or responsibility. There may be plenty of lawyers to do that afterwards. Refer all media questions to the athletic director or principal. Deal with the parent/guardian in the kind, caring manner that you would desire if it were your child who had been injured. Remember that the student-athlete **ALWAYS** comes first.
7. Follow up with the parents as to the status of the athlete.

CONDITIONS THAT DISALLOW FURTHER COMPETITION

The presence of any of the following should restrict a student athlete from further competition until released by appropriate medical personnel, i.e. physician or athletic trainer.

- ◆ Unconsciousness, however brief
- ◆ Head trauma resulting in dazed or inappropriate responses for more than 10 seconds
- ◆ Any focal neurological complaint or deficit, such as numbness or tingling
- ◆ Obvious swelling
- ◆ Limited passive or active range of motion (compared to the other side)
- ◆ Pain within the normal range of motion
- ◆ Decreased strength through the normal range of motion
- ◆ Obvious significant bleeding (not including minor cuts and scrapes)
- ◆ Obvious loss of some normal function, such as sight or ability to move a limb

CPR—REFERENCE GUIDE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CARDIAC ARREST

EVALUATION—LOOK AT THE PATIENT

- Determine unresponsiveness—shake and ask, "Are you OK?"
- Call for help.
- Airway—head tilt, chin lift to hyper-extend neck (if no known neck injury), clean out mouth, secure airway.
- Breathing—look, feel and listen for breath. Look for the chest to rise and fall.
- Give two full breaths if not breathing.
- Circulation—feel for carotid artery pulse for at least ten seconds
- Begin chest compressions if the pulse is absent. The rate for one person CPR is 15:2 (compressions to ventilations).

TREATMENT—BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

- Breathe—breathe for the patient, artificial ventilation
- Feel for the carotid pulse
- Activate EMS—DIAL 911
- Circulation—perform artificial circulation

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND TOBACCO POLICIES³

The Santa Rosa City School District (SRCSD) will not tolerate the possession, use, or abuse of alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs (including androgenic/anabolic steroids), or the unlawful use of prescription drugs by its students or employees in any school or job-related context and is committed to a drug-free environment. (Refer to the Santa Rosa Board of Education Policy and Administrative Regulation 5114.13 and 5114.13.1, available on the Santa Rosa City School District web site (www.srcs.k12.ca.us)).

The CIF and SRCSD both prohibit the use and abuse of androgenic/anabolic steroids. Participating students and their parents/caregivers must agree that the athlete will not use steroids without the written prescription of a fully licensed physician (as recognized by the American Medical Association) to treat a medical condition.

An athletic director, sports coach, trainer, school official or employee, or Booster Club/support group members may provide only non-muscular-building nutritional supplements to a student-athlete at any time for the purpose of providing additional calories and electrolytes. A school may only accept a sponsorship or donation from a supplement manufacturer that offer non-muscular-building nutritional supplements in its product line. Permissible non-muscular-building nutritional supplements are identified according to the following classes: carbohydrate/electrolyte drinks, energy bars, carbohydrate boosters, and vitamins and minerals.

The California Department of Education and School Board policy both prohibit the use of tobacco products on any school campus or at any school-sponsored event. This includes all types of tobacco, or

³ See also "The Hazards of Smokeless Tobacco", CF Sport Care Topic No. 44

any products containing tobacco or nicotine products, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, miniature cigars, clove cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chew packets, and betel.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

As the world and society continues to change, so must the athletic coach. Gender issues such as sexual harassment, Title IX, and cross gender coaching are just a few of the issues that must be handled properly. In 1992 the United States Supreme Court decided that a high school student could recover monetary damages from a school district and an individual teacher or coach under Title IX. In fact, the number one area of law suits and litigation in education is in this area.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

It is the policy of the Santa Rosa City Schools to provide an educational, employment, and business environment free to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct or communications constituting sexual harassment, as defined and otherwise prohibited by state and federal law.

It is both unlawful and a violation of this policy for anyone who is authorized to recommend or take personnel or educational action affecting an employee or student, or who is otherwise authorized to transact business or perform other acts or services on behalf of the Santa Rosa City School District, to engage in sexual harassment as defined below.

Work Environment

Within the work environment, sexual harassment is unlawful and is prohibited between supervisors and employees, between employees, and between non-employees and employees.

Educational Environment

Within the educational environment, sexual harassment is unlawful and is prohibited between students, and between employees and students.

DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature:

1. Is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's educational status or employment; or
2. Is used as a basis for educational or employment decisions affecting such individual; or
3. Has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's education or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational or working environment.

or the purpose of further clarification, sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to:

- Making unsolicited written, verbal, physical, and/or visual contact with sexual overtones.
- Written examples include but are not limited to suggestive or obscene letters, notes or invitations.

- Verbal examples include but are not limited to derogatory comments, slurs, innuendoes, jokes, or epithets.
- Physical examples include but are not limited to assault, touching, impeding, or blocking movement.
- Continuing to express sexual interest after being informed that the interest is unwelcome. Reciprocal attraction is not considered sexual harassment in the case of employees but is inappropriate between employees and students.
- Making reprisals, threats of reprisals, or implied threats of reprisal following a negative response.
 - For example, within the work environment either implying or actually withholding support for an appointment, promotion, or change of assignment, suggesting a poor performance report will be prepared, or suggesting probation will be failed.
 - For example, within the educational environment either implying or actually withholding grades earned or deserved; suggesting a poor performance evaluation will be prepared; or suggesting a scholarship or college recommendation will be denied.
- Within the work environment, engaging in implicit or explicit coercive sexual behavior that is used to control, influence, or affect the career, salary, and/or work environment of another employee. Within the educational environment, engaging in implicit or explicit coercive sexual behavior that is used to control, influence, or affect the educational opportunities, grades, and/or learning environment of a student.
- Offering favors for employment benefits, such as promotions, favorable performance evaluations, favorable assignments, favorable duties or shifts, recommendations, reclassifications, or the like in exchange for sexual favors.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Reasonable effort will be made to keep a compliant and the results of the investigation confidential. Witnesses shall be informed of the confidential nature of the matter and the investigation and shall be informed that it would be a violation of this policy to disclose the compliant or the nature of the investigation to others.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED

The initiation of a compliant of sexual harassment will not reflect on the compliant or witness in any way. It will not affect such person's future relationship with the district, his or her employment, compensation or work assignment, or, in the case of students, grades, class selection, or other matters pertaining to his or her status as a student in any District program. It is unlawful and a violation of this policy to engage in such retaliation.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

- A. Employees who act in violation of this policy and /or the law may be subject to discipline up to and including dismissal. Such disciplinary action shall be in accordance with applicable policies, laws, and/or collective bargaining agreements.
- B. Students who act in violation of this policy and/or the law may be subject to discipline up to and including expulsion. Such disciplinary action shall be in accordance with District policy and state law.

Some Specific Physical Examples

- Throwing a ball or water bottle at a person
- Brushing up against a person
- Hugging or patting
- Massaging a person's neck, shoulders, etc.
- Grabbing a person and pushing him/her into a chair
- Touching or rubbing oneself sexually around or in the view of another person
- Patting, goosing, caressing, or fondling
- Tearing, pulling, yanking a person's clothing

Some Specific Non-verbal Examples

- Sexual and/or derogatory comments about men/women on coffee mugs, hats, clothing, posters, etc.
- Invading a person's body space; standing closer than appropriate or necessary for the work being done
- Making facial expressions, such as winking, throwing kisses, or licking lips
- Blocking a person's path
- Restricting, hindering the other person's movements
- Making sexual gestures with hands and/or body movements
- Letters, gifts, and/or materials of a sexual nature
- Excessive staring at someone

Some Specific Verbal Examples

Tone of voice

- Vulgarity
- Inappropriate or belittling vocabulary (i.e. God's name used in vain, "Stupid", calling male students "girls or sissies", asking or insinuating that someone is "on the rag")
- Calling a person a hunk, doll, babe, or honey
- Making sexual comments about a person's clothing, body, or looks
- Making kissing sounds, howling, or smacking lips
- Turning work discussions to sexual topics
- Asking personal questions about social or sexual life
- Asking about sexual fantasies, preferences, or history
- Spreading rumors or telling lies about a person's sex life

TEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT CLAIMS IN SCHOOLS AND ATHLETICS

Teachers and athletics personnel should:

1. Never use sexually explicit language or tell sexually explicit or off-color jokes in the presence of students.
2. Never display sexually explicit pictures or materials on school property and should never show such materials to students under any circumstances.

3. Avoid engaging in excessively personal conversations, both in person and on the phone, with students.
4. Avoid sending excessively personal letters, cards, gifts, e-mail messages, etc. to students.
5. Avoid commenting on students' physical appearance, including the manner of dress and physical attributes.
6. Avoid, to the greatest extent possible, physical contact with or touching of students.
7. Avoid giving students rides home alone or in groups where eventually only one student will remain alone in the car with the adult.
8. Avoid off-school-property, one-on-one meetings alone with students, especially in the home of the student or of the adult.
9. Never plan or take unsupervised school or athletic trips. On properly chaperoned trips, always exercise a greater degree of caution and propriety regarding interaction with students on the trip.
10. Never date students under any circumstances. Issues of power differential, consent, credibility, and appearance of impropriety make such relationships untenable.

TITLE IX

Since the Education Act of 1972, Title IX has developed into a working document that is consistently being challenged in the court system and has evolved over the years. The Civil Rights Restoration Act in 1989 was passed and has also given new meaning and enforcement protection to Title IX. In 1971 before Title IX, only 294,015 girls participated in interscholastic high school sports. In 1994 - 1995, 2,240,461 females participated. Boys' participation levels have stayed consistently around the 3.5 million mark for the past 24 years.

Title IX guarantees equal opportunity in all aspects of education, including sports, in three major areas:

- Financial assistance
- Effective accommodation of student interest
- Other program components

So, how does Title IX affect you, the coach, and your program?

Financial Assistance

At the high school level, it is important that your program be treated on an equal basis with a comparable sport for the other sex. The courts have ruled that the cost of equipment may vary, but the caliber of the equipment should be the same. An example would be a baseball bat and a softball bat. If your school is buying a "top" quality softball bat at \$98 for each of the girls, then the school must also be buying a "top" quality bat for the baseball team, even though the bat may cost more. The quality and quantity of the equipment purchased is a factor that schools and coaches must consider. Low

budget for softball and a high budget for baseball would be considered out of compliance with Title IX. Coaches cannot make purchases without considering the ramification on the opposite sex sport team and the entire athletic program. Booster club purchases and other amenities must also be considered.

1. Seek and receive permission from the athletic director before buying equipment or supplies
2. Work closely and communicate with the administration. The coach's job is to ensure the best program possible; the administration's job is to ensure that it is fair to all.

Proportionality: Athletic Participation's Percentage vs. Student Body Percentage

This simply means that the gender percentage of athletes participating in athletics must reflect the general student body. Most high schools have a make-up of close to 50% male and 50% female, yet the athletic participation will lean more strongly towards men. Therefore, it is important to look for ways to include more girls in the athletic programs. The percentage of participants is the key, not the number of programs or opportunities.

Other Program Factors

When looking at Title IX issues, schools must consider any disparity in facilities, money expended on equipment and supplies, practice times, and use of common facilities. Other considerations include scheduling of opponents, contest days, publicity and support services.

Facts the Coach Must Know

1. Title IX was created to enhance and allow women's sports to expand and to allow girls an opportunity to participate in athletics. It was NOT created to limit or stop men's sports.
2. Decisions that coaches make for their program have an effect on the athletic program as a whole. What you do as a coach can, and will, affect all of the other sports. This is why communication is so important.

The school has a legal and moral responsibility to treat all of their student-athletes equally.

HAZING

Education Code 32050

As used in this article, "hazing" includes any method of irritation or pre-initiation into a student organization or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization which causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger, physical harm, or personal degradation or disgrace resulting in physical or mental harm, to any student or other person attending any school, community college, college, university or other educational institution in this state; but the term "hazing" does not include customary athletic or other similar contests or competitions.

Education Code 32051: Hazing; prohibition; violation; misdemeanor

No student, or other person in attendance at any public, private, parochial, or military school, community college, college, or other educational institution, shall conspire to engage in hazing, participate in hazing, or commit any act that causes or is likely to cause bodily danger, physical harm, or personal degradation or disgrace resulting in physical or mental harm to any fellow student or person. Persons violating this policy shall be subject to district discipline, misdemeanor penalties, and forfeiture of entitlements.

CROSS GENDER COACHING

With the implementation of Title IX, there are becoming more and more situations of men and women crossing the gender line to coach students of the opposite sex. This cross gender coaching is relatively new to athletics and thus has created some new and unusual situations that coaches must be aware of and deal with in acceptable manners and style.

Locker Room Supervision

1. As with all athletic teams, the coach is responsible for the supervision of locker rooms. In cross gender coaching, this makes for some interesting situations. The coach must address this issue with his or her team with regard to rules, expectations, regulations and time allowed inside the locker room.
2. The coach **MUST** always remain outside the locker room door while the athletes are changing clothes. The presence of the coach outside the door allows him or her to monitor who is entering and leaving and also permits the coach to hear anything that sounds out of the ordinary.
3. The coach must always yell into the locker room and ask if everyone is decent before entering. Ask several times and wait for a reply.
4. If possible, have an assistant coach of the same sex as the students to assist in this area. If that is not possible, look to your adult parents for help in this area (a good preseason parent meeting agenda item).

Coach and Player Conduct

1. Coaches should never meet, confer or hold player conferences with members of the opposite sex in one-on-one situations. If this is not possible, then all doors and windows should remain open to prevent anyone from drawing the wrong conclusion.
2. Always arrange for a member of the opposite sex to have transportation home. If the parent/guardian cannot be found, try to arrange for a ride home with a teammate or the same sex assistant or administrator.
3. Language must be suitable for the age and gender of the student athletes. Remember that this is an educational setting and your language and behavior must reflect that.
4. Men and women will perceive language and behavior differently. Leave NO DOUBTS as to your directions and expectations. Ask your athletes to repeat back to you what you said and what the intentions were. This will help clarify and eliminate miscommunications.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

1. The Board of Education of the City of Santa Rosa High School District authorizes student participation in interscholastic athletics and directs the Superintendent to administer this program in accordance with prescribed regulations.
2. Whenever or wherever held, when conducted under the name of the school, school district, or any class or organization thereof, extracurricular and co-curricular activities shall be under the supervision of the school authorities, and all applicable district and school regulations shall apply.

A. Extracurricular Activity

1. "Extracurricular activity" means a program that has all of the following characteristics:
 - (a) The program is supervised or financed by the school district.
 - (b) Pupils participating in the program represent the school district.
 - (c) Pupils exercise some degree of freedom in either the selection, planning, or control the of the program.
 - (d) The program includes both preparation for performance and performance before an audience or spectators.
2. For purposes of this subdivision, an "extracurricular activity" is not part of the regular school curriculum, is not graded, does not offer credit, and does not take place during classroom time.

B. Co-curricular Activity

1. "Co-curricular activity" is defined as a program that may be associated with the curriculum in a regular classroom.

C. When a student has to participate in the event and such participation impacts his/her grade, the activity is considered co-curricular (i.e., music performance, drama performance, etc.).

3. Intramural athletic programs shall be encouraged in secondary schools.

4. For the purposes of this policy, the Graduation Ceremony is considered an extracurricular activity. As this policy applies to participation in the Graduation Ceremony only, parents and students may appeal to the Superintendent and School Board. The appeal process consists of a letter written to the Superintendent and delivered to the Superintendent's Office, in person or via U.S. mail. The Superintendent and/or School Board will then make a final determination on the student's appeal to participate in the Graduation Ceremony.
5. Extracurricular groups shall not be secret in nature.
6. Eligibility

With respect to a co-curricular activity, if there is an impact on the student's grade or performance in an academic class, the 25-day rule does not apply. If the student/athlete is in a school sport, and is using that sport as a waiver towards the Physical Education Graduation Requirement, the 25-day rule ban would apply.

Participation in extracurricular activities and co-curricular activities is a valuable part of the education of all students. Along with a student's course of study, participation should give students opportunities to grow and explore new fields and to develop talent and skills.

In order to participate in co- and extracurricular activities, student must:

- (a) Be proceeding toward successful completion of their course of study.
- (b) Meet eligibility requirements which shall be determined four times yearly – at the end of the first quarter, semester, third quarter, and second semester.
- (c) Maintain a "C" average (2.0) during the time the student participates in the activity. A graduating senior may participate in the Graduation Ceremony if he/she earned less than a 2.0 grade point average.
- (d) Maintain at least a "C" average or, if a "C" average is not maintained, successfully complete an academic probationary period. Except the Graduation Ceremony as described in (c) above.
- (e) Not have been suspended for violation of Education Code 48900 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4, 48900.7 as described in A.R. 6145.1. With respect to Education Code 48900(k), the High School Principal shall have the discretion on whether the offense committed triggers the imposition of the 25-school day rule, thereby barring the student from participating in the Graduation Ceremony.

7. Probationary Period

Students who earn a grade point average between 1.4 and 2.0 in the grading period prior to the start of the season, or who may have lost a unit of credit, may participate on a probationary status until the next grading period at which time the student must earn at least a 2.0 average.

- (a) A student may have probationary status only once in grade 9.
- (b) A student may have probationary status only once in grades 10-12.
- (c) Students not meeting these requirements will be ineligible until the next grading period.
- (d) In exceptional cases, the principal may waive the district minimum academic grade requirements listed above. The principal must explain to the other secondary principals in writing the reason for his/her rationale. Probation under these conditions can only be granted for one grading period.

Adopted: August 8, 1979

Revised: 1/11/83; 11/13/84; 12/9/86; 10/9/90; 7/9/97; 4/24/02; 1/14/04; 4/28/04; 3/9/2005

Legal References:

Education Code

36160.5 Academic Requirements in Activities
 51242 Exemption for Athletic Participants
 51215 Special Education Students

California Administrative Code

Title 5, Sec. 5531 Suspension of Extracurricular Activities of Pupils

Cross References:

SRCS Board Policy

5117-5118 Transfer Students

SRCS Administrative Regulation

1182.1 Sunday Activities and Rehearsal Time

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Students should be encouraged to participate in extra and co-curricular activities, provided such participation does not interfere with course work. Each student should have the opportunity to participate in extracurricular and co-curricular activities to the extent of the availability of personnel and facilities.

- I. An extracurricular activity is a program that has all the following qualities:
 - A. supervised or financed by the district
 - B. wherein students exercise some degree of freedom in either selection, planning or control of the activity
 - C. wherein students represent the school district
 - D. which includes both preparation for performance and performance before an audience or spectators and
 - E. which is not part of the regular school curriculum, not graded, not offered for credit and does not take place during classroom time

Example: Athletics are extracurricular activities.

- II. A co-curricular activity is a program that is associated with the curriculum in a regular classroom and has the following characteristics:
 - A. supervised or financed by the district
 - B. wherein students represent the school district
 - C. which includes both preparation for performance and performance before an audience or spectators and
 - D. a program associated with the curriculum in a regular classroom

Example: Dramatic productions requiring extensive practice outside of class are co-curricular activities.

- III. For the purposes of this regulation, and Board Policy 6145.1, a program that has as its primary goal the improvement of academic or educational achievements is not an extracurricular or co-curricular activity. Examples of such programs are academic club activities and After School Tutoring.

- A. The Superintendent or a designee shall determine which programs are primarily for improvement of the student's academic or educational achievement and therefore not subject to the eligibility requirements of this policy. These may include but not be limited to academic clubs designed to promote interest, motivation, and achievement in a subject area.

IV. Academic Eligibility for Extracurricular and Co-Curricular Activities

In order to participate in extracurricular or co-curricular activities, a student must have a C average (2.0) in the grading period prior to participation and must maintain at least minimum progress toward meeting the graduation requirements.

- A. For the purposes of this policy, minimum progress toward graduation shall be defined as satisfactory completion of at least five courses in the semester previous to the activity except for special education students with an approved individual educational plan which specifies a different standard for the number of courses to be satisfactorily completed.

B. Academic Probation

1. Middle school students who do not achieve a C average (2.0) in the grading period (quarter or trimester) previous to participation in an activity but have at least a 1.4 grade point average shall be deemed to be on probation until the next progress report or grading period ends. During the period of probation, a student may participate fully in the activity. If, at the end of the probationary period, the student does not achieve a C average (2.0) the student shall be ineligible until the next grading period.
2. High school students who do not achieve a C average (2.0) in the grading period (for January and June use semester grades; use 1st and 3rd quarter grades) previous to participation in an activity, but have at least a 1.4 grade point average, shall be deemed to be on probation until the next progress report or grading period ends. During the time of probation, a student may participate fully in the activity. If, at the end of the probationary period, the student does not achieve a C average (2.0) the student shall be ineligible until the next semester.
3. A student who loses a unit, or units, of credit due to the *High School Variable Credit Attendance Policy* (Administrative Regulation 5110.3.1) in the semester prior to the activity shall also be deemed to be on probation until the next progress report or grading period ends. During the period of probation, a student may participate fully in the activity. If, at the end of the probationary period, the student does not achieve a C average (2.0) the student shall be ineligible until the next semester

4. A student who does not achieve a C average (2.0) in the semester previous to participation in an activity and who has lost credit because of the *High School Variable Credit Attendance Policy*(Administrative Regulation 5110.3.1) shall not be entitled to probation and shall be ineligible for the entire semester following the loss of credit.
5. A student may have probationary status only once in grade 9 and once in grades 10-12.

V. Other Eligibility Requirements and Rules

A student must meet other district regulations for participation in activities. (see Board Policy and Administrative Regulation 1182.1, Community Relations-Public Performance By Students)

VI. Other Eligibility Specifically Related to Athletics

- A. The interscholastic athletic programs shall be administered in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the California Interscholastic Federation, those of the league to which the schools are assigned and the regulations established by the district.
- B. In order to participate in athletics, a student must meet requirements set forth by the California Interscholastic Federation.
- C. A student must comply with physical examination, insurance, and parental permission requirements.
- D. Any questions relating to the eligibility of an athlete should be brought to the attention of the athletic director, assistant principal, or principal.
- E. A student who meets requirements for transfer students for athletic participation as set forth by the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) and by the district is eligible for participation in athletics.
- F. A student who received special permission to attend school out of her/his attendance area is eligible for athletics if she/he meets requirements of the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) for athletics.

VII. Summer School

- A. With the permission of the principal, a student who has less than a 2.0 GPA in the spring semester in high school or the fourth quarter in middle school may take up to two (2)

- B. Summer school classes in the same subject area and substitute the grade for computation of the eligibility grade point average.

VIII. Grading Period and Grading Scale Defined

- A. For the purposes of this policy, a grading period for middle school students shall be defined as a quarter. For middle school students, eligibility shall be determined by the quarter grades.
- B. For the purposes of this policy, a grading period for high school students shall be defined as a quarter or a semester. For high school students, eligibility shall be determined by the first and third quarter grades and the semester grades.
- C. Grade Point Average: A – 4 pts., B – 3 pts., C – 2 pts., D – 1 pt., F – 0 pts.

Reviewed by the Board: April 24, 2002

Revised:

Legal Reference:

Education Code
36160.5 & 51215

Cross References:

SRCS Board Policy 5110.5 and Administrative Regulation 5110.3.1

HIGH SCHOOL INELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- A. The following citizenship standards apply to all students:
1. Any student in grades 9-12, who commits an offense, specified in Education Code Section 48900, 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4 and 48900.7 which results in suspension, is automatically removed from all participation in extracurricular and co-curricular activities, including athletics, and all related practices or rehearsals until 25 school days have elapsed. With respect to Education Code 48900(k), the High School Principal shall have the discretion on whether the offense committed triggers the imposition of the 25-school-day rule. (See Board Policy 5114.1 for a list of suspendable offenses.) Day 1 of ineligibility shall be the first day the student is suspended. If the student is suspended while attending summer school, the first day of ineligibility shall be the first day of school during the regular school year.
 2. Prior to the suspension and the imposition of the 25-school-day penalty described above, the student will be provided the opportunity to present his/her side of the case and to comment on the penalty involved.
 3. Each district school and each coach or activity sponsor is authorized to set and enforce reasonable standards of conduct and reasonable penalties for violation thereof. These must be in writing and are subject to the approval of the school principal or designee and the athletic/activities director, if applicable.
 4. In order to be eligible to practice or participate in an activity on any school day, participants must be in school for a full day. If an activity occurs on Saturday, the student must have been in school the previous school day for a full school day. Exceptions to this rule will be allowed in unusual cases, if cleared through the school principal or designee in advance.
- B. It is the responsibility of the principal or designee to ensure that:
1. Each teacher/coach/activity sponsor reviews these regulations with each team/squad/club/group at the beginning of each sport or activity each year.
 2. Students and parents are notified of these regulations annually in writing in the parent handbook.
 3. These regulations are enforced uniformly in the school.

- C. Twenty-five (25) school days is defined as any day school is in session for students and is not a weekend, holiday, declared holiday, non-student day (Example: last day of Semester 1) or winter, spring, and summer recess.
1. There is no appeal to participate during week-ends, holidays, declared holidays, non-student days or regularly scheduled school breaks and summer vacation.
- D. Student Non-Participation during the 25-school-day penalty shall be defined as, including, but not limited to:
1. Student shall not be near the school activity, field, court, pool, stage, or any other area designated for use by the team, squad, or school group from which the student's participation is prohibited. The student may attend a regularly scheduled school event as a member of the audience, but shall not be near the team, squad, or school group from which the student's participation is prohibited before, during, or after the school event.
 2. Student may not be at practices, drills, warm-ups, or huddles. Nor shall the student sit on the sidelines (not even to observe), nor be in the locker room in which the team, squad, or school group uses for practice or rehearsal.
 3. Student shall not be on a bus or van designated to transport the team, squad, or school group to the extracurricular or co-curricular activity.
 4. Student shall not wear the team uniform or any article of clothing that associates him/her with the team, squad, or school group.
 5. Student shall not attend any award ceremonies that recognize members of the team, squad, or school group or the group as a whole.
 6. The definition of non-participation as written in this section is not intended to be a complete list or be limited to the above descriptions. The principal of a school may further define non-participation as deemed necessary to comply with the intent of this regulation.
- E. Regaining eligibility to participate in extracurricular/co-curricular/athletic activities:
1. A student is automatically reinstated after 25 school days.
 2. If a student has non-participation school days remaining at the end of the regular school year, the days remaining will begin counting on the first day of school of the next school year.

3. Enrollment in a summer school program or any other school, such as the Santa Rosa Junior College, shall not count towards the 25 school days of ineligibility.

Reviewed by the Board: April 24, 2002

Revised: January 14, 2004; March 9, 2005

ADULT DRIVER/USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

This form must be used when personally owned vehicles of employees, parents, and volunteers are used for school-sponsored activities. **A no answer to any statement prohibits the use of this driver and/or vehicle.**

Driver's Name _____ Date of Event _____

Event _____ School _____

I CERTIFY TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. I am the registered owner/legal leasor of the vehicle, which will be transporting students. I am 21 years old or older. If vehicle is borrowed, registered owner must verify numbers 4 and 5 below and sign below.
2. I have a valid driver's license. License Number _____
3. I have a clean driving record in that I have never been convicted of drunk driving, driving under the influence of drugs, or of reckless driving for the last five (5) years.
4. I have liability/medical coverage on this vehicle with the following limits:
 Property Damage . . . \$50,000 Medical . . . \$10,000 Bodily Injury . . . \$100,000-300,000
 Name of Insurance Company: _____
 Local Agent (if applicable): _____
5. My vehicle is not designed to carry more than 9 passengers (including driver) nor will I transport more than 9 in accordance with the State Vehicle SPAB regulations. This vehicle is in good working order (tires, brakes, lights, turn signals, windshield wipers) and that each passenger will have a seat belt.

Make/Model/Year of Vehicle _____
License Plate Number _____ Number of passenger seat belts _____

I certify that the information provided above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that my vehicle liability/medical insurance is primary in case of an auto claim and that if the limits of liability under the owner's policy fail to satisfy the legal liability involved, the District's policy is secondary, only with regard to vehicles owned and driven for school business by school employees. There is no excess coverage provided to volunteer or student drivers .

Signature of Driver _____ Date _____

Driver's Address _____ Phone Number _____

Signature of Registered Owner of Loaned Vehicle _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone Number _____

Student's Name _____

Reviewed by Teacher/Coach/Athletic Director _____ Date _____

Reviewed by the Board: February 27, 1979; Reinstated November 19, 1997
Revised: July 13, 1982; February 10, 1993; September 28, 1993; October 12, 1993; January 9, 2002

USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

The following form is to be completed by parents who wish to give their daughter or son permission, in advance, to be transported to school-sponsored activities in a vehicle owned and driven by a private individual(s):

PARENT PERMISSION TO TRANSPORT SON/DAUGHTER

I hereby give my son/daughter _____

permission to be transported to school-sponsored activities during school year _____

or _____ in a vehicle owned and driven by:
(Date of Event or Athletic Season)

____ Parent

____ Student

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Date

Reviewed by the Board: February 27, 1979

Revised: September 28, 1993; January 9, 2002

STUDENT DRIVER/USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

This form must be used when private vehicles are used for school-sponsored activities. **A no answer to any statement prohibits the use of this driver and/or vehicle.**

Driver's Name _____
Date of Event, Activity or Athletic Season _____
School _____

I CERTIFY TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. I am the registered owner/legal leaser or my parent/guardian is the registered owner/legal leaser of the vehicle, which will be transporting students. If vehicle is borrowed, registered owner must verify numbers 4 and 5 below and sign part B.
2. I have a valid driver's license, not a provisional license, and have been in possession of a license for more than six months. License Number _____
3. I have a clean driving record in that I have never been convicted of drunk driving, driving under the influence of drugs, or of reckless driving.
4. I have liability/medical coverage on this vehicle as required by State law with the following limits:

Property Damage \$50,000 Medical \$10,000
 Bodily Injury \$100,000-\$300,000
 Name of Insurance Company: _____
 Local Agent (if applicable): _____

5. My vehicle is not designed to carry more than 9 passengers (including driver) nor will I transport more than 9 in accordance with the State Vehicle SPAB regulations. This vehicle is in good working order (tires, brakes, lights, turn signals, windshield wipers) and that each passenger will have a seat belt.

Make/Model/Year of Vehicle _____
License Plate Number _____ Number of passenger seat belts _____

I certify that the information provided above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that my vehicle liability/medical insurance is primary in case of an auto claim and that if the limit of liability under the owner's policy fails to satisfy the legal liability involved, the District's policy is secondary, only with regard to vehicles owned and driven for school business by school employees. There is no excess coverage provided to volunteer or student drivers.

Signature of Driver _____ Date _____

Driver's Address _____ Phone Number _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN OF STUDENT DRIVER

A. I give my permission for my son/daughter, _____, to drive the above vehicle for the school sponsored activities as noted above.

B. I understand that the vehicle liability/medical insurance is primary in case of an auto claim and that if the limits of liability under the owner's policy fail to satisfy the legal liability involved, the District's policy is secondary, only with regard to vehicles owned and driven for school business by school employees. There is no excess coverage provided to volunteer or student drivers.

Signature of Parent _____ Date _____

Parent's Address _____ Phone Number _____

Signature of Registered Owner of Loaned Vehicle _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone Number _____

Reviewed by Teacher/Coach/Athletic Director _____ Date _____

Reviewed by the Board: May 24, 1994

Revised: January 9, 2002

CIF - (name of school) Code of Conduct for Interscholastic Student-Athletes

Interscholastic athletic competition should demonstrate high standards of ethics and sportsmanship and promote the development of good character and other important life skills. The highest potential of sports is achieved when participants are committed to pursuing victory with honor according to six core principles: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and good citizenship (the "Six Pillars of Charactersm"). This Code applies to all student-athletes involved in interscholastic sports in California. I understand that, in order to participate in high school athletics, I must act in accord with the following:

TRUSTWORTHINESS

1. *Trustworthiness* – be worthy of trust in all I do.
 - *Integrity* – live up to high ideals of ethics and sportsmanship and always pursue victory with honor; do what's right even when it's unpopular or personally costly.
 - *Honesty* – live and compete honorably; don't lie, cheat, steal or engage in any other dishonest or unsportsmanlike conduct.
 - *Reliability* – fulfill commitments; do what I say I will do; be on time to practices and games.
 - *Loyalty* – be loyal to my school and team; put the team above personal glory.

RESPECT

2. *Respect* – treat all people with respect all the time and require the same of other student-athletes.
3. *Class* – live and play with class; be a good sport; be gracious in victory and accept defeat with dignity; give fallen opponents help, compliment extraordinary performance, show sincere respect in pre- and post-game rituals.
4. *Disrespectful Conduct* – don't engage in disrespectful conduct of any sort including profanity, obscene gestures, offensive remarks of a sexual or racial nature, trash-talking, taunting, boastful celebrations, or other actions that demean individuals or the sport.
5. *Respect Officials* – treat contest officials with respect; don't complain about or argue with official calls or decisions during or after an athletic event.

RESPONSIBILITY

6. *Importance of Education* – be a student first and commit to getting the best education I can. Be honest with myself about the likelihood of getting an athletic scholarship or playing on a professional level and remember that many universities will not recruit student-athletes that do not have a serious commitment to their education, the ability to succeed academically or the character to represent their institution honorably.
7. *Role-Modeling* – Remember, participation in sports is a privilege, not a right and that I am expected to represent my school, coach and teammates with honor, on and off the field. Consistently exhibit good character and conduct

yourself as a positive role model. *Suspension or termination of the participation privilege is within the sole discretion of the school administration.*

8. *Self-Control* – exercise self-control; don't fight or show excessive displays of anger or frustration; have the strength to overcome the temptation to retaliate.
9. *Healthy Lifestyle* – safeguard your health; don't use any illegal or unhealthy substances including alcohol, tobacco and drugs or engage in any unhealthy techniques to gain, lose or maintain weight.
10. *Integrity of the Game* – protect the integrity of the game; don't gamble. Play the game according to the rules.

FAIRNESS

11. *Be Fair* – live up to high standards of fair play; be open-minded; always be willing to listen and learn.

CARING

12. *Concern for Others* – demonstrate concern for others; never intentionally injure any player or engage in reckless behavior that might cause injury to myself or others.
13. *Teammates* – help promote the well-being of teammates by positive counseling and encouragement or by reporting any unhealthy or dangerous conduct to coaches.

CITIZENSHIP

14. *Play by the Rules* – maintain a thorough knowledge of and abide by all applicable game and competition rules.
15. *Spirit of rules* – honor the spirit and the letter of rules; avoid temptations to gain competitive advantage through improper gamesmanship techniques that violate the highest traditions of sportsmanship.

I have read and understand the requirements of this Code of Conduct. I understand that I'm expected to perform **according to this code** and I understand that there may be **sanctions or penalties** if I do not.

Student-Athlete Signature

Date

CIF - (Name of School)

Code of Conduct for Interscholastic Coaches

Preface

We, in the California Interscholastic Federation, believe that high school athletic competition should be fun but that it must also be a significant part of a sound educational program. We believe that those who coach student-athletes are, first and foremost, teachers who have a duty to assure that their sports programs **promote important life skills and the development of good character**. We believe that the essential elements of character-building are embodied in the concept of sportsmanship and six core ethical values: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and good citizenship (the "Six Pillars of CharacterSM"). We believe, further, that the highest potential of sports is achieved when teacher-coaches consciously Teach, Enforce, Advocate and Model (T.E.A.M.) these values and are committed to the ideal of pursuing victory with honor. Finally, we believe that sincere and good-faith efforts to honor the words and spirit of this Code will improve the quality of our programs and the well being of our student-athletes. This Code of Conduct applies to all full-time and part-time coaches involved in interscholastic sports.

I understand that in my position as a coach, I must act in accord with the following code:

TRUSTWORTHINESS

1. **Trustworthiness** – be worthy of trust in all I do and teach student-athletes the importance of integrity, honesty, reliability and loyalty.
 - Integrity** – model high ideals of ethics and sportsmanship and always pursue victory with honor; teach, advocate and model the importance of honor and good character by doing the right thing even when it's unpopular or personally costly.
 - Honesty** – don't lie, cheat, steal or engage in or permit dishonest or unsportsmanlike conduct.
 - Reliability** – fulfill commitments; I will do what I say I will do; be on time.
 - Loyalty** – be loyal to my school and team; put the team above personal glory.
2. **Primacy of Educational Goals** – be faithful to the educational and character-development missions of the school and assure that these objectives are not compromised to achieve sports performance goals; always place the academic, emotional, physical and moral well being of athletes above desires and pressures to win.
3. **Counseling** – be candid with student-athletes and their parents about the likelihood of getting an athletic scholarship or playing on a professional level. Counsel them about the requirement of many colleges preventing recruitment of student-athletes that do not have a serious commitment to their education, the ability to succeed academically or the character to represent their institution honorably.
4. **College Recruiters** – be honest and candid with college recruiters about the character and academic abilities and interest of student-athletes.

RESPECT

5. **Respect** – treat all people with respect all the time and require the same of student-athletes.
6. **Class** – be a good sport, teach and model class, be gracious in victory and accept defeat with dignity; encourage student-athletes to give fallen opponents a hand, compliment extraordinary performance, and show sincere respect in pre- and post-game rituals.

7. **Taunting** – don't engage in or allow trash-talking, taunting, boastful celebrations, or other actions that demean individuals or the sport.
8. **Respect Officials** – treat contest officials with respect; don't complain about or argue with official calls or decisions during or after an athletic event.
9. **Respect Parents** – treat the parents of student-athletes with respect; be clear about your expectations, goals and policies and maintain open lines of communication.
10. **Profanity** – don't engage in or permit profanity or obscene gestures during practices, sporting events, on team buses, or any other situation where the behavior could reflect badly on the school or the sports program.
11. **Positive Coaching** – use positive coaching methods to make the experience enjoyable, increase self-esteem and foster a love and appreciation for the sport. Refrain from physical or psychological intimidation, verbal abuse, and conduct that is demeaning to student-athletes or others.
12. **Effort and Teamwork** – encourage student-athletes to pursue victory with honor, to think and play as a team, to do their best and continually improve through personal effort and discipline. Discourage selfishness and put less emphasis on the final outcome of the contest, than upon effort, improvement, teamwork, and winning with character.
13. **Professional Relationships** – maintain appropriate, professional relationships with student athletes and respect proper teacher-student boundaries. Sexual or romantic contact with students is strictly forbidden as is verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature directed to or in view of student-athletes.

RESPONSIBILITY

14. **Life Skills** – always strive to enhance the physical, mental, social, and moral development of student-athletes and teach them positive life skills that will help them become well-rounded, successful and socially responsible.
15. **Advocate Education** – advocate the importance of education beyond basic athletic eligibility standards and work with faculty and parents to help student-athletes set and achieve the highest academic goals possible for them.

- 16. *Advocate Honor* -- prominently discuss the importance of character, ethics and sportsmanship in materials about the athletic program and vigorously advocate the concept of pursuing victory with honor in all communications.
- 17. *Good Character* -- foster the development of good character by teaching, enforcing, advocating and modeling (T.E.A.M.) high standards of ethics and sportsmanship and the six pillars of character.
- 18. *Role-Modeling* -- be a worthy role-model, always be mindful of the high visibility and great influence you have as a teacher-coach and consistently conduct myself in private and coaching situations in a manner that exemplifies all I want my student-athletes to be.
- 19. *Personal Conduct* -- refrain from profanity, disrespectful conduct, and the use of alcohol or tobacco in front of student-athletes or other situations where my conduct could undermine my positive impact as a role model.
- 20. *Competence* -- strive to improve coaching competence and acquire increasing proficiency in coaching principles and current strategies, character-building techniques, and first-aid and safety.
- 21. *Knowledge of Rules* -- maintain a thorough knowledge of current game and competition rules and assure that my student-athletes know and understand the rules.
- 22. *Positive Environment* -- strive to provide a challenging, safe, enjoyable, and successful experiences for the athletes by maintaining a sports environment that is physically and emotionally safe.
- 23. *Safety and Health* -- be informed about basic first aid principles and the physical capacities and limitations of the age-group coached.
- 24. *Unhealthy Substances* -- educate student-athletes about the dangers and prohibit the use of unhealthy and illegal substances including alcohol, tobacco and recreational or performance-enhancing drugs.
- 25. *Eating Disorders* -- counsel students about the dangers of and be vigilant for signs of eating disorders or unhealthy techniques to gain, lose or maintain weight.
- 26. *Physician's Advice* --seek and follow the advice of a physician when determining whether an injured student-athlete is ready to play.
- 27. *Privilege to Compete* -- assure that student-athletes understand that participation in interscholastic sports programs is a privilege, not a right and that they are expected to represent their school, team and teammates with honor, on and off the field. Require student-athletes to consistently exhibit good character and conduct themselves as positive role models.
- 28. *Self-Control* --control my ego and emotions; avoid displays of anger and frustration; don't retaliate.
- 29. *Integrity of the Game* -- protect the integrity of the game; don't gamble. Play the game according to the rules.

- 30. *Enforcing Rule* -- enforce this Code of Conduct consistently in all sports-related activities and venues even when the consequences are high.
- 31. *Protect Athletes* -- put the well being of student-athletes above other considerations and take appropriate steps to protect them from inappropriate conduct.
- 32. *Access* -- help make your sport accessible to all diverse communities.
- 33. *Improper Commercialism* -- be sensitive to and avoid unwholesome commercialism including inappropriate exploitation of my name or the name of the school and undue financial dependence on corporate entities. Make sure any affiliation or association with a corporate entity is approved by school and district officials.

FAIRNESS

- 34. *Fair and Open* -- be fair in competitive situations, selecting a team, disciplinary issues and all other matters; and be open-minded and willing to listen and learn.

CARING

- 35. *Safe Competition* -- put safety and health considerations above the desire to win; never permit student-athletes to intentionally injure any player or engage in reckless behavior that might cause injury to themselves or others.
- 36. *Caring Environment* -- consistently demonstrate concern for student-athletes as individuals and encourage them to look out for one another and think and act as a team

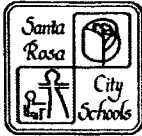
CITIZENSHIP

- 37. *Honor the Spirit of Rules* -- observe and require student-athletes to observe the spirit and the letter of all rules including the rules of the game and those relating to eligibility, recruitment, transfers, practices and other provisions regulating interscholastic competition.
- 38. *Improper Gamesmanship* -- promote sportsmanship over gamesmanship; don't cheat. Resist temptations to gain competitive advantage through strategies or techniques (such as devious rule violations, alteration of equipment or the field of play or tactics designed primarily to induce injury or fear of injury) that violate the rules, disrespect the highest traditions of the sport or change the nature of competition by practices that negate or diminish the impact of the core athletic skills that define the sport.

I have read and understand the requirements of this Code of Conduct. I will act in accord with this code. I understand that school (and district) officials as well as league and section officials will and should expect that I will follow this code.

Teacher-Coach Signature

Date



SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS

211 Ridgway Avenue ♦ Santa Rosa, California 95401-4386

Memorandum

Date: April 23, 2004

To: High School Principals
Athletic Directors

From: Jeannette Anglin

Re: Facility Use Liability

This memo serves as a reminder that the District does not assume liability for events occurring at your school which are not a school sponsored event. If a community organization or private citizen reserves your gym, that organization assumes liability even if your students are invited to participate in the event. The most common misuse of the use of your facilities is by a coach, be they a teacher or a walk-on.

Scenario 1: If a coach is not employed for the season, but the season has not started yet and the coach wants to use the gym or field or court to condition or train, that coach should complete a facility use permit and reserve the facility a private citizen. (This Facilities Use Agreement requires a Certificate of Insurance naming the District as an additional insured/or a Hold Harmless Agreement)

Scenario 2: If a teacher who is also a coach and who has a key to the facilities (beyond their classroom) decides to use the facility on the week-end or after school, may do so as a regularly scheduled practice during the season. But if that teacher is not coaching in the sport season and wants to have an "open gym" or "start-up" or whatever they call it and it is not a school sanctioned event, then the teacher and the students at the event are not covered under the District's liability insurance. The only way that teacher who is also a coach can fall under district policy is to obtain permission to conduct the events and volunteer their time. As a volunteer, the teacher would be covered. **Be sure the paperwork is complete before the event(s) begin.**

Scenario 3: If a walk-on coach is allowed to keep the facility key(s) throughout the year, not just for the sports season and the walk-on coach uses the key to enter the facility on week-ends or at night and meets students there who happen to be on their "team" (but is not the season the sport), that coach is liable, not the school district. You should collect keys from walk-on coaches at the end of the season. **The walk-on coach could legitimately conduct events if he or she completes the facility use form and is approved.**

The employment dates for the coaches should clarify when their employment begins and ends. The beginning of each season has a common start date. The end time will be different depending if the “team” plays into post season. The last “game” is the last day of the coach’s season.

Specifically, since the District does not hire coaches during the summer, any person who conducts athletic/sports activities would be doing so as a private citizen. **As a private citizen, he/she may not use school equipment or school uniforms, use school funds for fees, transportation or officials.** As a private citizen, he or she may use school facilities as any other member of the community by completing a Facility Use Request form.

Following is a suggested letter that should be sent to all parents and guardians before school is out for the summer. In addition, it would be a good idea to give a copy of this letter and the Liability Advisory to coaches and any other individuals who use your facilities during the summer. You might consider announcing something to this effect and posting the letter in strategic places, such as locker rooms, bulletin boards, counseling offices, library and other.

“ _____ *High School does not sponsor any summer athletic teams, nor do such teams have sanction for these activities from the California Interscholastic Federation, North Coast Section, or North Bay League.*

Participation on summer athletic teams is a voluntary and private activity on the part of students and is not a requirement for participation on the school’s athletic teams during the regular school year. The school is not responsible for the supervision, transportation, equipment or facilities (including fields) or conduct of these athletic competition activities. The school is not responsible for injuries while participating on summer, non school sponsored athletic teams.

A summer sports team may be coached by a regular school employee, however such coach is not employed by the school in the capacity of summer sports team coach and the coach is serving either as a private individual or employee of an agency other than the school district. In addition, the school will not accept the liability which exists where sponsorship is not accepted by either the school or school district.”

Last year the District experienced violations of this policy and liability. Please refrain from exposing the District to any liabilities.

Thank you

The attached Liability Advisory from NCS explains further.

C Mel Solie
Doug Bower
Steve Butler
HS Co-Administrators