

# **Student Records**

## **Designation of Directory Information**

(Policy JR-EB)

During the school year, District staff members may compile non-confidential student directory information specified below.

According to state and federal law the below-designated directory information may be publicly released to educational, occupational or military recruiting representatives without your permission. If the Governing Board permits the release of the below-designated directory information to persons or organizations who inform students of educational or occupational opportunities, by law the District is required to provide the same access on the same basis to official military recruiting representatives for the purpose of informing students of educational and occupational opportunities available to them, unless you request in writing not to release the student's information without your prior written consent. *If you do not opt out of releasing the below-designated information, then the District must provide military recruiters, upon request, directory information containing the students' names, addresses and telephone listings.*

If you *do not* want the below-designated information about your son/daughter to be released to any person or organization without your prior written consent, you must notify the District through the School Principal in writing of that fact. If the School District does not receive this notification from you within the prescribed time, *it will be assumed that your permission is given* to release your son's/daughter's designated directory information listed below:

- The student's name.
- The student's address.
- The student's date and place of birth.
- The student's photograph.
- The student's grade level.
- The student's participation in extracurricular activities.
- The student's weight and height if a member of an athletic team.
- The student's honors and awards received.
- The names of Parents/Guardians of the student.

This information may also be used to compile such things as: newsletters, yearbooks, newspapers, articles, programs (dramatic and athletic), web pages, applications for scholarships and honors, and responses to military recruiters.

Please Note: School yearbooks are considered a source of Directory Information. If you deny AFUHSD permission to release Directory Information on your child, your child's class photo will not be published in his/her school's yearbook.

**AGUA FRIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ATHLETICS / ACTIVITIES**

**HAZING POLICY**

Soliciting, encouraging, aiding or engaging in hazing in any form is prohibited in the Agua Fria Union High School District. "Hazing" means any intentional, knowing or reckless act directed against a student for the purpose of being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization, club or athletic team whose members are, or include other students. Hazing, further defined, is any act that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a person. Students found in violation of the Hazing Policy will be subject to disciplinary action as per Agua Fria Union High School District Public policy.

**HARASSMENT POLICY**

The Agua Fria Union High School District Board is committed to a policy of non-discrimination in relation to race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, and disability. The policy will prevail in all matters concerning staff members, students, the public educational programs and services, and individuals with whom the Board does business. Students found in violation of harassing another student in any of the above mentioned areas will be subject to disciplinary action as per Agua Fria Union High School District Board policy.

**EQUIPMENT & UNIFORM POLICY**

Students receiving athletic equipment are responsible for ALL equipment issued to them. The student will be charged with the replacement cost of lost or wilful damage to any equipment he / she is issued. **ALL EQUIPMENT OR UNIFORM EXCHANGES MUST BE DONE THROUGH THE COACH.**

**ATHLETIC FEE POLICY**

I have read and fully understand the Agua Fria Union High School District Athletic Fee.

**CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PARENTS/ATHLETES**

I have read and fully understand the "Code of Conduct for Parents" and the "Code of Conduct for Athletes". I have kept the supplied copy for my records.

**AIA ELIGIBILITY AND SUMMARY OF BY-LAWS**

I have read and fully understand the summary of bylaws concerning athletic eligibility. I have kept the supplied copy for my records.

**HOME-SCHOOLED ATHLETES**

Are you now being home-schooled? \_\_\_\_\_ If you are currently being home-schooled, then it is your responsibility to bring in a signed copy from your parent/guardian stating the classes and grades that you are receiving. You must be registered with Maricopa County Superintendent of Schools. Grade checks are every 4 ½ weeks. If a grade sheet is not brought from home then you will be considered ineligible in the current sport that you are participating in until the criteria is met.

**TRANSPORTATION POLICY**

Students who are participating in a sport that is travelling to an away contest will be required to use Agua Fria Union High School District transportation. Any exceptions must be approved through the Athletic Director.

## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PARENTS OF INTERSCHOLASTIC STUDENT-ATHLETES

*We believe that interscholastic athletic competition should demonstrate high standards of ethics and sportsmanship and promote the development of good character and other important life skills. We also believe that the highest potential of sports is achieved when participants are committed to pursuing victory with honor according to the six core principles: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and good citizenship, (the "Six Pillars of Character"). This Code applies to all parents of student-athletes involved in interscholastic sports.*

### **TRUSTWORTHINESS**

*Trustworthiness*-be worthy of trust in all you do.

*Integrity*-live up to high ideals of ethics and sportsmanship; do what is right even when it's unpopular or personally costly.

*Honesty*-live and act honorably, do not allow your children to lie, cheat, steal or engage in any other dishonest or un-sportsmanlike conduct.

*Reliability*-fulfill commitments; do what you say you will do; be on time; when you tell your children you will attend an event, be sure to do so.

*Loyalty*-be loyal to your school and team; put the team above your interests and those of your child.

### **RESPECT**

*Respect*-treat people with respect all the time and require the same of your children.

*Class*-live and cheer with class; be gracious in victory and accept defeat with dignity; compliment extraordinary performance and show respect for all competitors.

*Personal Conduct*-refrain from profanity, disrespectful conduct, and the use of alcohol or tobacco in front of student-athletes or other situations where your conduct could undermine your positive impact as a role model.

*Respect Officials*-treat contest officials with respect; do not complain about or argue with official calls or decisions during or after an athletic event.

*Respect Coaches*-treat coaches with respect at all times; recognize that they have team goals beyond those of your child. Do not shout instructions to players from the stands; let coach's coach.

### **RESPONSIBILITY**

*Importance of Education*-Stress that student-athletes are students first. Be honest with your children about the likelihood of getting an athletic scholarship or playing on a professional level. Place the academic, emotional, physical and moral well-being of your children above desire and pressures to win.

*Role-Modeling*-Consistently exhibit good character and conduct yourself as a role model for your children.

*Self-Control*-Exercise self-control; do not fight or show excessive displays of anger or frustration. Have the strength to overcome the temptation to demean others.

*Integrity of the Game*-protect the integrity of the game; do not gamble on your children's games.

*Privilege to Compete*-Assure that you and your child understand that participation in interscholastic sports is a privilege, not a right, and that they are expected to represent their team, school and family with honor, on and off the field.

*Healthy Lifestyle*-Safeguard your health; do not use any illegal or unhealthy substances including alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

### **FAIRNESS**

*Be Fair*-treat all competitors fairly, be open-minded; always be willing to listen and learn.

### **CARING**

*Encouragement*-encourage your children regardless of their play; offer positive reinforcement. Demonstrate sincere interest in your child's play.

*Concern for Others*-demonstrate concern for others; never encourage the injury of any player, official or fellow spectator.

*Empathy*-consider the needs and desires of our child's team mates in addition to your own; help promote the team concept by encouraging all team members, understanding that the coach is responsible for determining playing time.

### **CITIZENSHIP**

*Know the Rules*-maintain a thorough knowledge of all applicable game and competition rules.

## STUDENT CONDUCT AT ATHLETIC AND OTHER EXTRACURRICULAR SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Students participating in school sports and extracurricular programs are expected to be positive role models for their student body. The various sports and extracurricular programs in the district are intended to promote growth, development, citizenship and social skills beyond the activity itself.

A student's eligibility for participation in various extracurricular school activities may be affected by the student's conduct. Students/athletes who violate school behavior expectations are subject to various disciplinary measures by their coach, the site athletic director and the principal. The site athletic director and/or the principal make the final determination whether a student is dismissed from a team for inappropriate conduct.

Athletes and all extracurricular participants have the following conduct requirements to remain eligible:

- ◆ Conduct by the student during competitions is regulated by the rules and regulations of the Arizona Interscholastic Association and the Bylaws of the Region Conference.
- ◆ A referral by itself may not be sufficient cause to suspend a student's participation in extracurricular activities/sports. However, depending on the nature of the infraction (severity, repetition, etc.), the coach/activity sponsor is expected to take appropriate action once they are advised of the incident(s).
- ◆ If a student has established a pattern of misconduct, regardless of whether or not suspensions were involved, the student is subject to being suspended by the athletic director, and/or principal, from all teams of which the student is a member.
- ◆ Any out-of-school suspension results in an automatic suspension from all teams/clubs/groups the student is a member of for the duration of the suspension. Not only is the student suspended from playing/participating, the student is also suspended from practices and organized activities (team workouts, meetings, matches, etc.) During an in-school suspension, the student may practice at the discretion of the coach.
- ◆ A student athlete who is suspended out of school and play during the season may be suspended from the team for that season.
- ◆ Conduct by the student after school hours which reflects negatively on the school can have a bearing on the student's ability to participate in sports and other extracurricular activities. Any after school incident that involve areas such as drugs, alcohol, theft, assault, gang activity, etc., brought to the attention of the school (coach, athletic director, principal, assistant principal, etc.) may be disciplined by the school. This discipline could involve suspension from the extracurricular activity.

## PARENT PROTOCOL

If a parent has a concern with his/her student athlete, a set protocol should be followed in hopes of resolving the concern/issue. It should be noted that the selection of students to be a member of a school team is the prerogative of the school (mainly the coach). The protocol which parents should follow in regards to resolving a concern/issue is as follows:

- ◆ Contact the coach
- ◆ If not satisfied, contact the school athletic director
- ◆ If not satisfied, contact the school principal
- ◆ If not satisfied, contact the assistant superintendent
- ◆ If not satisfied, contact the superintendent who renders the final decision.



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## **AIA POSITION STATEMENT**

### **SUPPLEMENTS, DRUGS AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCING SUBSTANCES**

**PURPOSE OF FORM:** All AIA Member schools are required to **ANNUALLY** communicate this AIA Position Statement on the use of supplements, drugs and performance enhancing substances to every participant in interscholastic activities. (See Article 14, Section 14.13.2)

The Arizona Interscholastic Association (AIA) views sport, and the participation of student-athletes in sport, as an activity that enhances the student-athlete's well-being by providing an environment and stimulus that promotes growth and development along a healthy and ethically based path.

- It is the position of the AIA that a balanced diet, providing sufficient calories, is optimal for meeting the nutritional needs of the growing student-athlete.
- It is the position of the AIA that nutritional supplements are rarely, if ever, needed to replace a healthy diet.
- Nutritional supplement use for specific medical conditions may be given individual consideration.
- The AIA is strongly opposed to "doping", defined as those substances and procedures listed on the World Anti Doping Agency's Prohibited List ([www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)).
- It is the position of the AIA that there is no place for the use of recreational drugs, alcohol or tobacco in the lifestyle of the student-athlete. The legal consequences for the use of these products by a student-athlete are supported by the AIA.

In pursuit of **Victory with Honor**, the AIA promotes the use of exercise and sport as a mechanism to establish current fitness and long-term healthy lifestyle behaviors. It is the position of the AIA that the student-athlete, who consumes a balanced diet, practices sport frequently and consistently, and perseveres in the face of challenges, can meet these goals.

# AIA ELIGIBILITY RULES

## PROTECT YOUR ELIGIBILITY BY KNOWING THE RULES

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE INCLUDES PORTIONS OF THE BYLAWS, NOT THE ACTUAL BYLAWS. PLEASE REFER TO THE BYLAW REFERENCES FOR THE COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE BYLAWS IN THEIR ENTIRETY.

BYLAWS ARE ALSO POSTED ON THE AIA WEBSITE - [www.aiaonline.org](http://www.aiaonline.org)

### 1. ENROLLMENT RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.3

- You must be enrolled and attending classes in your high school no later than the 14th day of the semester in order to establish eligibility.
- If you have been enrolled in school for 15 or more days during any one semester, it will count as one of the eight (8) semesters of high school attendance during which you may possibly have eligibility.
- A student must be enrolled in a minimum of five courses the first six semesters of high school and a minimum as determined by the district during the seventh and eighth semesters. The configuration and method of course delivery shall be as determined by the member school.

### 2. ACADEMIC RULE – Reference Bylaw 15.4

The Agua Fria Union High School District requires all 9th, 10th and 11th graders to be enrolled in four courses during the first six semesters of high school. Seniors, during their 7th and 8th semesters, must be enrolled in a minimum of three courses in order to be eligible for participation athletics.

### 3. DOMICILE RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.5

- Except as otherwise stated in Article 15, you, are privileged with eligibility for interscholastic competition only at the school in the district in which your parents are domiciled. In multi-school districts, you are eligible only at the school in the attendance zone in which your parents are domiciled.

### 4. AGE LIMIT/BIRTH RECORD RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.6

- If you become 19 years of age on or before September 1, you are NOT eligible for any part of that school year.
- You must submit an acceptable record of birth before your name is placed on an eligibility list for competition.

### 5. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.7

- You must have a physician's record of a physical examination on file with the athletic director stating that you are physically fit for interscholastic athletic competition.
- Your physical examination for the following year must be given on or after March 1.

### 6. PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.8

- You must get signed permission to participate from your parents or guardian on a form provided by the school.

### 7. MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.9

- You are eligible to participate for only four seasons in each sport and no more than eight semesters.
- You may be eligible for no more than eight semesters after you enroll in the ninth grade. If you attend school for fourteen (14) days or more in a semester, that counts as a semester of attendance.

### 8. TRANSFER RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.10

- If you move with your parents to a new school district, you will be eligible at your new school provided you meet all other eligibility requirements.
- If you transfer schools and your parents do not move into the district of your new school you will be ineligible for 365 days.

9. AMATEUR RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.11

- You must be an amateur. This means that you have never used and are not using your knowledge of athletics or athletic skill in an athletic contest for financial gain.
- You shall participate and always have participated under your own name.

10. RECRUITMENT RULE - Reference Bylaw 15.12

- The bylaws prohibit recruiting of high school students for athletic purposes. If you are solicited to enroll in or transfer to a school to participate in athletics, you are being illegally recruited and your eligibility is in jeopardy.
- If the recruitment rule is violated, you will not be eligible at a member school until reinstated by the AIA Executive Board.

11. NON-SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RULE - Reference Bylaw 14.4

- A student who is a member of a school team shall not practice or compete with any other group, club, organization, association, etc., in that sport during the interscholastic season of competition. This rule applies to team sports. For purposes of this rule, the interscholastic season of competition shall begin with the first regularly scheduled game and conclude with that particular team's final game. Any student violating the above rule shall forfeit his/her eligibility for a minimum of the balance of the season for that sport or up to a maximum of one calendar year.

EXCEPTION: Athletes are permitted to tryout for and compete with the U.S. Soccer Federation and the Olympic Development Program.

12. SPORTSMANSHIP BYLAW

- AIA Bylaw 16.3 - In the event that spectators, parents, or other non-school personnel initiate or use profanity in cheers or chants having the intent of sounding profane, single out opposing players personally and/or heckle them by directing derogatory or profane statements or chants at them, use racist remarks, direct offensive cheers/chants at opposing cheering sections, or engage in physical conflict or other threatening or aggressive behavior with school personnel, officials, players, coaches, or other spectators, the school(s) involved shall utilize all available law enforcement resources to prosecute such offenders, and shall take all reasonable actions to help ensure that future similar incidents do not occur, such as temporarily or permanently prohibiting the offender(s) from attending future contests.

# HEADS+UP

## CONCUSSION IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

A FACT SHEET FOR **ATHLETES**

### Concussion facts:

- A concussion is a brain injury that affects how your brain works.
- A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body.
- A concussion can happen even if you haven't been knocked out.
- If you think you have a concussion, you should not return to play on the day of the injury and not until a health care professional says you are OK to return to play.

### What are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussion symptoms differ with each person and with each injury, and they may not be noticeable for hours or days. Common symptoms include:

- Headache
- Confusion
- Difficulty remembering or paying attention
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Feeling irritable, more emotional, or "down"
- Nausea or vomiting
- Bothered by light or noise
- Double or blurry vision
- Slowed reaction time
- Sleep problems
- Loss of consciousness

During recovery, exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration (such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games) may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse.

### What should I do if I think I have a concussion?

**DON'T HIDE IT. REPORT IT.** Ignoring your symptoms and trying to "tough it out" often makes symptoms worse. Tell your coach, parent, and athletic trainer if you think you or one of your teammates may have a concussion. Don't let anyone pressure you into continuing to practice or play with a concussion.

**GET CHECKED OUT.** Only a health care professional can tell if you have a concussion and when it's OK to return to play. Sports have injury timeouts and player substitutions so that you can get checked out and the team can perform at its best. The sooner you get checked out, the sooner you may be able to safely return to play.

**TAKE CARE OF YOUR BRAIN.** A concussion can affect your ability to do schoolwork and other activities. Most athletes with a concussion get better and return to sports, but it is important to rest and give your brain time to heal. A repeat concussion that occurs while your brain is still healing can cause long-term problems that may change your life forever.

### How can I help prevent a concussion?

Every sport is different, but there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.

### If you think you have a concussion:

Don't hide it. Report it. Take time to recover.

**It's better to miss one game than the whole season.**

For more information, visit [www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion).





# HEADS+UP

## CONCUSSION IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

### A FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS

#### What is a concussion?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a “ding,” “getting your bell rung,” or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

You can’t see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

#### What are the signs and symptoms of a concussion?

If your child has experienced a bump or blow to the head during a game or practice, look for any of the following signs of a concussion:

SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETE	SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headache or “pressure” in head</li> <li>• Nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Balance problems or dizziness</li> <li>• Double or blurry vision</li> <li>• Sensitivity to light</li> <li>• Sensitivity to noise</li> <li>• Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy</li> <li>• Concentration or memory problems</li> <li>• Confusion</li> <li>• Just “not feeling right” or “feeling down”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appears dazed or stunned</li> <li>• Is confused about assignment or position</li> <li>• Forgets an instruction</li> <li>• Is unsure of game, score, or opponent</li> <li>• Moves clumsily</li> <li>• Answers questions slowly</li> <li>• Loses consciousness (even briefly)</li> <li>• Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes</li> </ul>

#### How can you help your child prevent a concussion or other serious brain injury?

- Ensure that they follow their coach’s rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity. Protective equipment should fit properly and be well maintained.
- Wearing a helmet is a must to reduce the risk of a serious brain injury or skull fracture.
  - However, helmets are not designed to prevent concussions. There is no “concussion-proof” helmet. So, even with a helmet, it is important for kids and teens to avoid hits to the head.

#### What should you do if you think your child has a concussion?

**SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION RIGHT AWAY.** A health care professional will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to regular activities, including sports.

**KEEP YOUR CHILD OUT OF PLAY.** Concussions take time to heal. Don’t let your child return to play the day of the injury and until a health care professional says it’s OK. Children who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—risk a greater chance of having a repeat concussion. Repeat or later concussions can be very serious. They can cause permanent brain damage, affecting your child for a lifetime.

**TELL YOUR CHILD’S COACH ABOUT ANY PREVIOUS CONCUSSION.** Coaches should know if your child had a previous concussion. Your child’s coach may not know about a concussion your child received in another sport or activity unless you tell the coach.

**If you think your teen has a concussion:**  
Don’t assess it yourself. Take him/her out of play.  
Seek the advice of a health care professional.

**It’s better to miss one game than the whole season.**

For more information, visit [www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion).

