



## **2006-2007 IHSA Badminton Casebook**

All Badminton Terms and Conditions, along with the provisions of the IHSA adopted USA Badminton rules, govern the IHSA state series. The illustrations of this casebook are designed to assist in the interpretations of those rules. Any interpretation that is deemed inconsistent shall be controlled by the authority of the IHSA. Note that some USAB rules have been interpreted for high school play.

Throughout the season, any additional interpretations will be posted on the IHSA Girls' Badminton website in the school center under *Rulings and Notices*.

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**I. EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING**

**Rule:** The IHSA prescribes that an athlete's dress will not be disruptive to the educational competitive setting. In all cases, clothing is to be worn in the manner in which the manufacturer intended it to be worn. Attire that is inappropriate includes clothing that exposes an athlete's midriff or leaves visible any part of an undergarment. Garments with profanity, lewd references, or slogans that berate or slur other teams or athletes are also inappropriate and forbidden. All uniforms should have an identifying school mark on them. It is recommended that doubles partners wear uniforms similar in color.

**Penalty:** In order for a player(s) to represent their school in competition, they must be in compliance with the rule. If a school is not in compliance with the uniform rule, the IHSA should be notified through the special report process.

**Situations:**

- 1Q. What do articles of clothing include?
- 1A. Articles of clothing shall be defined as anything worn or carried by the player during play with the exception of the racket. This includes but is not limited to wristbands, headbands, badges, medical supports, socks and towels. (USAB Clothing Regulations) (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 2Q. Who has the final decision on appropriateness of the uniform?
- 2A. If there is a meet referee; it is his/her decision. If there is no meet referee, it is the manager's decision. It is recommended that a special report be submitted to the IHSA reporting the uniform infraction. (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 3Q. Are there any regulations on the wearing of jewelry including piercings, glitter, and beads in hair or on shoes?
- 3A. No. The safety of players is a priority and if a situation arises that breaches that concern, a player will be required to remove the items. (USAB Clothing Regulations) (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)

- 4Q. Are tank tops considered acceptable team attire?
- 4A. No, tank tops or tops with spaghetti straps are not acceptable. Sleeveless T's, long or short sleeve T's, and polo shirts are all examples of appropriate attire. (USAB Clothing Regulations) (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 5Q. Does the school name need to be identifiable?
- 5A. Yes. Not only is it part of a team philosophy, but it is important for players to be able to be identified when tournament directors are calling matches.
- 6Q. Does a school name have to be on both the top and bottom pieces of the uniform?
- 6A. No. The recommendation is that the school name or nickname should be on one piece of the uniform. (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 7Q. What is the penalty for not having a school name on the uniform?
- 7A. There is no penalty, but the committee is moving in the direction of requiring it in the future. (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 8Q. Can players wear caps, visors, bandanas, hats or head adornments?
- 8A. No. Caps and other adornments are not necessary for play. Headbands are acceptable.

**II. CODE OF CONDUCT, SPORTSMANSHIP AND ETIQUETTE**

**Rule:** Unlike many sports, with few exceptions, badminton is played without the supervision of a referee or umpire. The game relies on the integrity of the individual to show consideration for other players and to abide by the rules. All players should conduct themselves in a disciplined manner, demonstrating courtesy and sportsmanship at all times irrespective of how competitive a participant may be. This is the spirit of the game of badminton.

**Penalty:** A *Badminton Code of Conduct* is designed to protect the interest of the majority of participants who wish to support the spirit of the game. If individuals consistently disregard the spirit of the game during a match, a coach, the tournament manager or the games commit-

tee are responsible to take appropriate action against the offending participant and apply the *IHSA Badminton Code of Conduct* penalties.

- 9Q. Can a coach address misconduct during play?
- 9A. Yes. Sportsmanship is a core value and coaches may and should address unsportsmanlike conduct at anytime.
- 10Q. If play is stopped to address unsportsmanlike conduct, how should that be handled?
- 10A. When play is stopped by a coach, all competitors should be involved in the conference.
- 11Q. Players are assigned to a court with their opponents and both teams begin their warm-ups. The coach of one team realizes she/he has forgotten to give the player(s) one more strategy tip and walks over to the court to talk to her/them. What is the ruling?
- 11A. Ruling: **Unsportsmanlike Act - Illegal coaching (verbal) - 2 points team deduction, written up and reported to the Games Committee.** (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 12Q. During a singles match, one player begins losing more and more points and becomes very frustrated. She returns the shuttle to her opponent by driving it across the net directing it at her opponent. On one return, her opponent isn't watching and the shuttle hits her in the back. What is the ruling?
- 12A. Ruling: **Unsportsmanlike Act - Hitting Shuttle at Opponent - 1 penalty point assessed; incident is written up and reported to the Games Committee.** (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 13Q. During a doubles match, the team from one school starts taking time between serves to strategize for so long that their opponents have to wait more than 10 seconds. The team that is stalling has already been penalized one point for their 1<sup>st</sup> offense in delaying the match. What is the correct procedure?
- 13A. Ruling: **Unsportsmanlike Act - Delay of Match - 3 penalty points assessed for 2<sup>nd</sup> offense - incident is written up and reported to the Games Committee.**

- 14Q. After the first game of a match the players take their 90 seconds break before starting the second game. The player who lost the first game talks with her teammate and uses the full 90-second period. As she changes sides of the court and both players prepare to start the second game, her coach quickly runs onto the court and talks with her for another minute. What is the ruling?
- 14A. Ruling: **Misconduct** - Abuse of Continuous Play - 1 penalty point assessed; situation should be written up and reported to the Games Committee. (Terms and Conditions Competitors Apparel)
- 15Q. Two opposing players cannot agree on the speed of the shuttle, but finally agree to begin play. Between serves, the player who wanted the shuttle slowed down bends several of the feathers back without her opponent knowing. A coach from another team witnesses this happening. What is the correct procedure?
- 15A. Ruling: **Unsportsmanlike Act** -- Tampering with Shuttle -- 1 penalty point assessed; action is written up and reported to the Games Committee. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 16Q. After losing a match that cost the team a state trophy, a singles player walks off the court and throws her racket against the wall. What is the ruling?
- 16A. Ruling: **Gross Misconduct** -- 1 point team deduction; incident is written up and reported to the Games Committee. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 17Q. A coach is walking by a match that doesn't involve her/his team. She/he overhears one of the players use profanity after a shot was missed. What is the correct procedure?
- 17A. Ruling: **Profanity/Obscene Language or Gestures** -- 1 penalty point assessed; coach who observed offense should write up the incident and report it to the Games Committee. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 18Q. How many coaches/designated coaches can be on a court between the first and second game?
- 18A. One. (Terms and Conditions VII Coaching)
- 19Q. If a coach is not available to coach between the first and second game, can a teammate be designated to be on the court acting as a coach?
- 19A. Yes. A coach can designate a player from the same team to act as a player/coach between games. Only one player/coach or coach may be on the court. (Terms and Conditions VII Coaching)
- III. THE GAME**
- Rule Comment:** When an umpire is not present during a match, players and coaches are expected to act in the spirit in which an umpire would rule.
- 20Q. Is there a method that is used in the state series to speed up filling the courts after play?
- 20A. Yes. An "on deck" area will be used to speed up the process of keeping the courts filled, so when a player hears her match number called, she can immediately report to tournament central desk. The player(s) should check in and stay in the "on deck" area until her/their match is given a definite court assignment.
- 21Q. When setting occurs, how is the game conducted?
- 21A. When setting occurs, the game shall be conducted from the point it was stopped.
- 22Q. Where can spectators sit during play?
- 22A. Spectators will be required to sit in the bleachers or stands. They are not allowed to be on the court or between the courts.
- 23Q. A player breaks a string on her racket during a match. What is the procedure for replacing the racket?
- 23A. A change of racket at courtside is permitted provided there is no abuse of the continuous play rule.
- 24Q. Can the receiver bounce (feet are stationary but their body is bouncing) when the service is being delivered?
- 24A. Yes, as long as a player's feet are stationary and they are not using it as a distraction. (USAB 9.1.3)
- 25Q. How is continuous play defined?
- 25A. Continuous play is defined as taking no more than 90 seconds between games, 5 minutes between a split, or 5 seconds between points. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct, USAB 16.1, 16.2)
- 26Q. Who can call for a lines judge? (player, coach or official)
- 26A. Players, coaches or officials may call for a lines judge. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 27Q. Who can call for a ruling on the court? (player, coach or official)
- 27A. Players only. Players can request a ruling on the court by sitting down on the court during their match. Coaches cannot call for a ruling. (Terms and Conditions)
- 28Q. Can an official step in to officiate without being called?
- 28A. Yes.
- 29Q. If one player wants to continue to play with a shuttle and another player wants to change the shuttle, how is that decision made?
- 29A. The official/coach steps in and checks the bird. The official/coach then makes a decision on whether the shuttle is still suitable. If the shuttle is not suitable, then the official/coach tests a new shuttle and play continues.
- 30Q. What is the penalty for a player not getting back to the court ready to play after the 90-seconds break between games/after the five minute split?
- 30A. 1 point per minute or fractions thereof. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 31Q. How should the return time for breaks be determined when a clock is in the gym?
- 31A. Players should look at the clock after their game and determine the time the match restarts. (Terms and Conditions Time Allotment)
- 32Q. How should the return time be determined without a clock in the gym?
- 32A. The manager should have a clock at the scorers table. The host coach should designate a timer. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)
- 33Q. Once a player takes the court for warm-up can the player leave the court for any reason? (i.e. bathroom)
- 33A. Under normal circumstances a player should not leave the court or gymnasium during the match. If a player does leave the court it must be with the permission of the umpire and both coaches. (Terms and Conditions VII. Time Allotment)

34Q. Can a coach talk to a player after the warm-up begins but before the match begins?

34A. No. It is a considered a competitive advantage. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)

35Q. What does a player do if she gets injured?

35A. Players should sit on the court and wait for a trainer. In the case of severe injuries, a player can leave the court looking for help. (IHSA Interpretation and Badminton Terms & Conditions VII. H. – Injury)

36Q. When does time begin for an injury time out?

36A. Time begins when qualified medical help arrives or when it is determined by the player/coach that medical attention is not needed. (Terms and Conditions VII. Time Allotment)

37Q. When there is an injury time out, what can the non-injured player do?

37A. A non-injured player may not leave the court. She can hit with any player to stay warm. (Terms and Conditions VII. Time Allotment)

38Q. What is the definition of a court in the above example?

38A. In this situation, it is inside the boundaries of the court.

39Q. When the injury time out has ended and players return to competition, may the competitors have a warm up period?

39A. Yes. If one or both players want a warm up, they are allowed a one-minute warm up period. (Terms and Conditions VII. Time Allotment)

40Q. What can the non-injured player's coach or the injured player's coach do?

40A. Coaches are prohibited from coaching during an injury timeout but they can hit with the player during the delay. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)

41Q. A doubles match is assigned to a court and all four competitors report promptly. After warm-ups, it is determined that one doubles team has shirts on that are deemed inappropriate. The two players leave the court for 5-minutes to change their shirts. What is the penalty?

41A. Ruling: **Lateness in Being Ready** -- 3 penalty points assessed after the 5-minute delay. The incident is written up and reported to the Games Committee. (Terms and Conditions Code of Conduct)

42Q. During play, a spectator is applauding the mistakes of a player.

42A. During play, players and spectators should applaud only good play. Example -- If you are there supporting team A and during the rally team B smashes into the net giving your team the point or serve, the cheering should not be directed toward team B's mistake. If there is any cheering at that point, it should be directed toward team A's ability to use that serve. If team A were to have smashed into the floor in that situation, acknowledgement of a great shot can and should be cheered for. (Etiquette)

43Q. During play the opponent retrieves the shuttle that has fallen on her side of the net and returns it promptly to her opponent.

43A. **Proper Etiquette.** If player A hits a shot into the net, that player should be the one to get it and return it to her opponent. It is not proper etiquette for the opponent to reach under the net to retrieve the shuttle for herself. (USAB On the Court Rule 3)

44Q. During play the server calls out the score before each serve.

44A. **Proper Etiquette.** It seems simple, but there are many preventable service errors caused by lack of doing this. Team A should say the score. If team B doesn't hear it, they should not receive the serve before knowing what their opponents believe the score to be. Asking the server to repeat the score is acceptable and proper. (USAB Rule 7.6, Appendix 4 Vocabulary)

45Q. During play a spectator walks behind a court when the shuttle is in play.

45A. **Improper Etiquette.** This is also a safety issue. Non-players should not walk on or behind a court when the shuttle is in play. (Etiquette)

46Q. Players complete their match and walk past some matches that are still being played.

46A. **Improper Etiquette.** Every possible effort should be made not to distract the play that is still going on. Players

should wait until the shuttle hits the floor before moving behind the court. When doing so the players should stay as far from the court as the facility will allow. (Etiquette)

#### IV. THE SERVE

**The rule:** The server must keep part of both feet in a stationary position on the floor. She must hit the base of the shuttle first. She must hit the shuttle below her waist. She must hit the shuttle with the racket's entire head clearly below the hand that holds the racket. She must have the racket move continuously forward (fakes are not allowed).

A player cannot change the path of the serve to deceive or fake out her opponent. The intent of the serve rule is to have both feet on the floor. The intent of the rule is so that the server cannot gain an unfair advantage.

#### Points of Emphasis

- No fakes
- The racket must be shown.
- Serve should be one fluid movement.
- No real advantage should be gained.
- There can be no dragging of the feet or foot prior to contact with the serve.
- There can be a drag after contact with the shuttle.
- Every time a person delivers a legal serve, the movement must be consistent and one fluid movement. Generally, if a player delivers a legal serve with the same movement each time there should be no problem with the racket position.
- Once the serve movement starts forward, it must continue forward without hesitation.
- A player can bring the racket back and then forward in the back swing.

47Q. How long does a player have to deliver a serve?

47A. The serve must be delivered within 5 seconds from the time both the server and receiver take up their serving receiving positions. (USAB Rule 16, Continuous Play and IHSA Interpretation)

48Q. At what point should the shuttle be contacted by the server to make the serve legal?

48A. A legal serve must be contacted below the waist (below an imaginary line from crest to crest of serving players as defined by the Badminton

Advisory Committee). The intent of the service rule is that the server does not gain an unfair advantage. (USAB Rule 9 and IHSA Interpretation)

- 49Q. How is the waist determined?  
49A. The waist is the top of the iliac crest. (IHSA Interpretation)
- 50Q. How is the iliac crest or waist found if the players are wearing baggy tops?  
50A. When the serve is questionable, the server must either tuck in her shirt enabling the waist to be determined and/or adjust her serve. (USAB Simple Rules of Badminton and IHSA Interpretation)
- 51Q. What do you look for in an illegal serve?  
51A. You look at the racket shaft, the ready stance, the hand movement, and the point of contact. (USAB Rule 9.1.1.6 and IHSA Interpretation)
- 52Q. May a player(s) move at the start of the service and delivery?  
52A. No. However, slight bouncing that readies a player to play is acceptable. Movement cannot be a jerky waving motion or movement that is distracting to the other players until the serve is delivered. (USAB Rule 9.1.3 and IHSA Interpretation)
- 53Q. If you serve or receive from the wrong court and you win the rally, how is that scored?  
53A. A “let” shall be declared, the position corrected and the point will be replayed. If you are at fault and lose the rally, the score shall stand and your position will remain uncorrected.
- 54Q. A player has an asthma attack during play? She stops play and takes an injury time out.  
54A. Proper procedure. The player is allowed one injury time out for the match. (Terms and Conditions VII Time Allotment and IHSA Interpretation)
- 55Q. Is coaching allowed during injury time-out?  
55A. No. Coaching is not allowed for either side.
- 56Q. Leaving the court?  
56A. Player or players may leave the court if both coaches agree.

### Scoring Situations

- 57Q. What happens if neither player can remember the score?  
57A. Players go back to the score they can remember and the person who was serving continues to serve. (IHSA Interpretation)
- 58Q. Are there any errors that are not correctible?  
58A. Yes, service errors are not correctible. (USAB Rule 12)
- 59Q. When are the results of a match/tournament official?  
59A. Results are official when scores in a tournament are reported and the score card is signed by the players. In the case of dual meets, the results are official once the players leave the court.

### Official’s Responsibilities

- 60Q. A roving official is called over to a match to address a rules question. The roving official makes the decision and one of the coaches argues the decision.  
60A. **Ruling: Unsportsmanlike** -- The roving officials and the umpires shall be the sole judges of the rules. The official’s decision is final on all points of facts.
- 61Q. A player requests an umpire for a match that has continual rules issues. Proper procedure.  
61A. During a semifinal match, a line judge calls an illegal serve.  
62Q. Incorrect. A line judge shall indicate whether a shuttle has landed in or out of the line they are assigned.  
62A.
- 63Q. What happens if a report is filed after the tournament is over?  
63A. A tournament ends once the awards ceremony or medals are presented. The results are official and errors are not correctible after that.

### **V. TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

#### **Roster and Line Up Changes for Terms and Conditions Illustrations**

- 64Q. A singles player qualifies for the state final but is injured. The school substitutes another singles player for her.  
64A. Illegal. Singles players may not be substituted for.

- 65Q. After the sectional doubles draw is made; a coach wants to substitute one of the players as a strategic move.  
65A. Illegal. A substitution can only be made in the case of injury, illness or ineligibility and must be certified by the school principal in writing. In addition, the substitute cannot be someone who appeared on the original draw sheet.
- 66Q. In the instance where a substitution is made, the sectional manager does not redo the draw.  
66A. Correct procedure.

### Breach of Contract

- 67Q. A school enters the IHSA state series but does not show up for the contest.  
67A. The school is in breach of contract and is subject to financial penalties. The sectional manager should report the no show to the IHSA via the financial report and on the ScoreZone results page.
- 68Q. A player refuses to play at the state final after qualifying out of the sectional.  
68A. When a school enters the state series, it contracts to complete the tournament series, therefore this school is in breach of contract and is subject to financial penalties.

### List of Participants (LOP)

- 69Q. What is the status of Competitor Record Cards?  
69A. The Competitor Record Cards (Called the *List of Participants*) are now done electronically. All coaches will complete the information online. Go to your Schools Center, put in your school ID and password, click on *List of Participants*, and complete the player(s) information asked for on the form.
- 70Q. Do I have to complete the online seeding information if I am not asking for my players to be seeded?  
70A. If you do not think any player(s) are realistically going to be seeded, then just complete the names of the participants and indicate on the form NR for not ranked. There is no need to complete the season records since the seeding committees will not review unseeded players. Unseeded players are placed in the brackets by the luck of the draw.

- 71Q. Can a coach print a hard copy of the form?
- 71A. Yes. A coach can print a blank hard copy and keep track on a hard copy. Then the coach can input results at his/her convenience.
- 72Q. Can a coach update the information as the season progresses.
- 72A. Yes. Information can be updated through the due date.
- 73Q. Can a coach put all the information in at the end of the season?
- 73A. Yes. Provided it is entered by the deadline.
- 74Q. What happens if I do not get the information in by the deadline?
- 74A. While you will be able to attend the seeding meeting, you will not be able to participate in the seeding vote. Additionally IHSA may suspend you (the coach) from coaching in some or all of the IHSA state series.
- 75Q. Do I have to fax the results to the IHSA or my manager once I have completed the List of Participant's (LOP) online?
- 75A. No. The IHSA will electronically send the information to your manager.
- 76Q. If I am a manager, how will I receive the List of Participants (LOP) information?
- 76A. Go to your Schools Center a notice will be alert you to when you can have access to the LOP's.
- 77Q. If my player(s) qualify for state, do I have to submit player information?
- 77A. No, the IHSA will send the player information to the State Final Seeding Committee and the State Final Manager.
- 78Q. Can a coach fax additional information to the State Final Seeding Committee if some information needs to be added?
- 78A. Yes. You can fax the additional information to both to the IHSA, attention Sue Hinrichsen and in addition to Downers Grove North's athletic department where the seeding meeting will be taking place. If it reaches the seeding committee in time, it will be considered.

### **Sectional Complex Seeding Committee**

- 79Q. What are the duties and obligations of a seeding committee prior to the contests?
- 79A. Teams are to be seeded according to the IHSA criteria listed in the IHSA Badminton School and Managers Manual. The draw should be completed according to IHSA policy, which is also in your manual.
- 80Q. What are the duties and obligations of a seeding committee during the contests?
- 80A. None. Once the seeding and the draw are completed, the responsibility that of the tournament becomes the tournament managers.
- 81Q. What are the duties and obligations of a seeding committee after the contests?
- 81A. None.

### **Hosting a Sectional**

- 82Q. Our school is interested in hosting a sectional. How do we make that happen?
- 82A. The coach must bring a signed *Willing to Host Form* to the coaches' sectional complex and sectional seeding meeting. (both now held on one day) The highest seeds coming out of the meeting will have the first opportunity to host provided they have the signed host form.
- 83Q. Where do I find the form?
- 83A. The downloadable form is online. All forms can be found on the badminton website. The link is on the left side of the Badminton Page.

### **Games Committee and Officials**

- 84Q. Who makes up the State Final Games Committee?
- 84A. IHSA selects the games committee based on geographic location, current knowledge and integrity of the individuals along with an effort to have an advisory committee member. The meeting is a closed meeting.
- 85Q. Should all codes of conduct violations be written up and sent to the Games Committee?
- 85A. Anytime a point is deducted during a game or anytime a point is deducted from a team; it must be written up and reported to the Games

Committee or manager if there is no Games Committee. Action taken by the Games Committee will be on team deductions only.

- 86Q. How are the reports filed with the Games Committee.
- 86A. IHSA has created a form that should be used for reporting code violations. This form can be found on the badminton website/form link. This form must be completed and submitted immediately after addressing the infraction.
- 87Q. A player throughout a tournament continues to make "out" calls that are clearly in.
- 87A. If the committee sees a pattern of abuse such as each opponent calls for an official, the Games Committee can assess an unsportsmanlike penalty. While the Code of Conduct does not cover all unsportsmanlike acts, it does have the authority to oversee the spirit of the rules.

- 88Q. How is the State Final Games Committee selected?
- 88A. At the sectional seeding meeting, the coaches at that meeting vote on two coaches who will represent their section on the Games Committee at the State Final. If they do not, the IHSA will appoint one or both Games Committee members from other areas.
- 89Q. What responsibility does the Games Committee have other than overseeing the code?
- 89A. The Games Committee will also act as roving officials at the state tournament.
- 90Q. At the state tournament, a competitor whose coach is on the Games Committee is involved in a controversy. That coach investigates.
- 90A. Incorrect procedure. Coaches who have a conflict of interest must abstain from any participation in the investigation or ultimate decision.

## **VI. KEY PROVISIONS REGARDING IHSA RULES**

The IHSA's rules have been adopted by the high schools, which are members of IHSA as part of the Association's constitution and by-laws. They must be followed as minimum standards for all interscholastic athletic competition in any member

high school. Your high school may have additional requirements, but they may not be less stringent than these statewide minimums. The principal of your school is responsible to see that only eligible students represent the school in interscholastic competition. Any question concerning your eligibility should be referred to your principal, who has a complete copy of all IHSA eligibility rules, including the Association's due process procedure. Only the IHSA Executive Director is authorized to make formal rulings on eligibility, so if your principal has questions or wishes assistance in answering your questions, the principal or athletic director should contact the IHSA Office.

Information contained here highlights only the important features of the IHSA by-laws relative to coaching schools, your sport season and non-school competition. It is designed to make you aware of major requirements you must meet to be eligible to compete in interscholastic competition. The information here is only a general description of major by-law provisions and does not contain the statement of the by-laws in their entirety. You can review the by-laws at [www.ihsa.org](http://www.ihsa.org). You may lose eligibility for interscholastic competition if you are not in compliance with IHSA by-laws. **Remember, if you have any questions regarding IHSA rules, please contact your principal or athletic director.**

**IHSA By-law Coaching Schools**

- A. A coaching school, camp or clinic is defined as any program, sponsored by an organization or individual, which provides instruction in sports theory and/or skills; which does not culminate in competition, and which is attended by more than two (2) persons from the school, which the student attends.

- B. During the school term, you may not attend a coaching school or clinic for any interscholastic sport.
- C. A player may attend a coaching school, camp or clinic during the summer (that period between the close of school in the spring and the opening of school in the fall):
  - 1. You may not attend a coaching school, camp or clinic for any sport after Sunday of Week No. 4 in the IHSA Standardized Calendar (July 29, 2007).
- D. You may take a private lesson at any time provided no more than two students from your school are in the private lesson.

**School Team Sports Seasons**

- A. Each sport conducted by IHSA member schools has a starting and ending date. Your school may not organize a team, begin practice or participate in contests in a given sport until the authorized starting date. Your school may not continue to practice or participate in contests after the authorized ending date. This means that:
  - 1. During the school year, you may not participate on a non-school team coached by any member of your school's coaching staff unless it meets specific criteria established by the by-laws.
  - 2. No school coach may require you to participate in an out-of-season sport program as a requirement for being a member of a school team.
- B. Violation of the sport season by-laws will result in penalty to you and/or to your school's coaching personnel.

**Playing in Non-School Competition**

- A. During the time you are participating on a school team in a sport at your high school, you may neither play on a non-school team nor compete in non-school competition as an individual in that same sport or in any skill of that sport.
- B. If you participate in non-school competition during a sport season and subsequently wish to join the school team in the same sport, you will not be eligible.
- C. If you wish to participate in a competition sponsored and conducted by the National Governing Body for the sport, your principal must request approval in writing from the IHSA Office prior to any such participation.
- D. You may try out for a non-school team while you are on your school's team in that same sport, but you may not practice, receive instruction, participate in workouts, or participate in competition with a non-school team in that same sport until you cease being a member of your school's team. You cease being a member of your school's team when the team(s) of which you are a member terminates for the school term.
- E. You can become ineligible if you participate on, practice with or compete against any junior college, college or university team during your high school career.

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