

The Arizona Athletic Training Times

President's Message

Inside this issue:	
Presidents Message	1
PEC Update	2
Legal Issues in Athletic Training: Athlete Water Delivery Systems in Maricopa County	4
An ATs Experience with MCHD	8

I want to first of all thank those members who attended the Summer Meeting in Flagstaff in July, and also Barton Anderson, Rick Wade, and Ian McLeod for providing an excellent symposium on Postural Distortion. The weather was great and a good time was had by all. Thanks to Kara Cummins and the Meetings and Events Planning Committee for their work setting up and for the social.

Your Board of Directors was busy at work as well. As you have been notified via e-blast, the Maricopa County Health Department has been inspecting athletic training facilities in the Phoenix metro area again. Although we cannot fight each specific situation, we wanted to provide you with as much educational material on handling a health department inspection. Please refer to the Resources link on www.azata.net for more information, as well as articles within this newsletter.



There was also plenty of discussion on AzATA finances and planning for the future. The NATA has changed some guidelines for the application for state funding grants that we currently cannot meet. The BOC is also mandating that starting next year, all BOC members must participate in a certain amount of Continuing Education Units that come from Evidence Based Practice (EBP). In order to become an EBP presenter, the speaker must undergo an extensive application process through the BOC in order to be approved. There is an application and approval fee for this process. These issues, in addition to the increased cost of doing business, have caused us to examine how to pay for services we offer our members. Common sense says there are two ways to do this. We can reduce what we offer, thereby reducing the costs to the Board, or, we can consider a dues increase to generate the additional revenue needed to maintain what we currently offer. After putting together a committee to examine the pros and cons of implementing a dues increase, the Board did vote to increase next year's state dues by \$10. Please bear in mind that the last state dues increase was in the mid-1990s. The AzATA has worked hard to be frugal with your money, and to understand that your dues go towards membership services; including keeping your CEU opportunities, including EBP CEUs, as affordable as possible.

The AzATA and its committees are working hard to provide services to enhance and promote Arizona athletic trainers and the athletic training profession. As a volunteer-based organization, we welcome those who would like to provide input or volunteer their time. Please contact me at president@azata.net if interested. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I thank you for letting us serve you.

Sincerely,

Michelle

Michelle Gonzalez, MS, ATC, AT
President, AzATA

- Special Points of Interest:**
- Athletic Training Education Program Updates
 - NATA REF BU-SHU Challenge
 - Winter Symposium Call for Proposals

Professional Education Committee Update

The Annual AzATA Summer Meeting was held on July 13-14 in Flagstaff. The meeting took place in the Health Professions building on the NAU campus, and provided a great educational opportunity and an escape from the July heat for almost 40 AzATA members. The hands on topic of Postural Distortion received excellent attendee feedback. Thanks to the Meeting and Events Committee members and the AzATA Board who all pitched in to make the Summer meeting another successful educational opportunity for our members.

September is upon us, and the PEC is now seeking proposals for the 37th Annual AzATA Winter Symposium. The Symposium will be held on Saturday January 25th and Sunday January 26th, 2014. If you are interested in presenting at the meeting, or know of someone who is, please see the call for proposals announcement below. More information on educational programming and topics will be available in the coming months.

If you have suggestions for future meeting topics, please contact me through the AzATA website contact form.

Best of luck with your fall!

Barton Anderson
Chair, Professional Education Committee

Call for Proposals - AzATA Winter Meeting

The Professional Education Committee is now seeking proposals for presentations for the Annual AzATA Winter Symposium, January 25-26, 2014. If you are interested in presenting at the winter meeting, please email the following to Barton Anderson, Chair, PEC at banderson@atsu.edu

- Working title of your presentation
- Brief outline of your topic
- 3-5 specific learning objectives
- Estimate of presentation time - 30, 45, 60, 75, or 90 minutes

The PEC will meet in early October to review proposals and begin identifying the educational programming for the meeting. Questions can be emailed to banderson@atsu.edu

Mark Your Calendars

- **January 25-26**
37th Annual AzATA Winter Symposium
 Location TBD



NATA Foundation



Student Associations Encouraged to Join the BU-SHU Challenge

Actively Supporting The NATA Research & Education Foundation

PURPOSE

Boston University and Sacred Heart University challenge all athletic training student groups to compete in raising money for the NATA Research & Education Foundation. The purposes of this challenge are to generate funds supporting research that lead to the best practice of athletic training, and to expose athletic training students to the world of research and the value of supporting research.

WHAT

All athletic training student groups at individual institutions are invited to compete. Initial contact will be made with program directors, who will issue the challenge to their respective student leaders. Student groups will then organize and implement fund-raising campaigns during the academic year. The money raised from this initiative will go to the unrestricted accounts of the NATA Foundation.

www.natafoundation.org



A special Thank You to Centennial Sales for their continued Financial Support of the AzATA!

Please visit their website for all of your Athletic Training Supply Needs:

www.centennialsales.com

Legal Issues in Athletic Training: Athlete Water Delivery Systems In Maricopa County

Richard T. Ball, Esq.

The Environmental Health Division of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, commonly known as the Maricopa County Health Department (MCHD), has again raised an issue pertaining to the type of equipment used by many high school athletic trainers (ATs) in assuring that athletes are properly hydrated. This issue first arose approximately ten years ago and the AzATA undertook extensive measures to mediate the situation with MCHD personnel. These efforts resulted in an apparent resolution, which allowed ATs to continue using this equipment while following manufacturer recommendation and complying with the standard of care for the profession.

Unfortunately, some individuals within the MCHD structure have decided to raise the issue again, creating the need for the AzATA to expend additional resources in addressing the issue for the benefit of its members. Thus far, the concerns relate only to the use of specific types of water dispensing systems, as indicated in the

MCHD memo entitled "Guidelines for the Safe Handling of Drinking Water, Ice, and Dispensers at Athletic Facilities," a copy of which is provided with this article. The experience of one AT who was confronted with this issue, and the manner in which it was addressed in his school district, are detailed in two other accompanying articles. (This article, and all others mentioned, are available at <http://www.azata.net/Health&Safety>)

Briefly stated, MCHD has decided to categorically declare that these "systems" are "unapproved," despite their being widely used for many years at all levels of sport throughout Maricopa County, the State of Arizona, and the country, without a single reported instance of health problems related to their use in organized athletic programs and under the oversight of licensed/certified ATs. This decision appears to result from the subjective opinion of MCHD personnel, unsupported by any credible evidence, that these systems pose unavoidable health risks to athletes. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence that such systems are effective in substantially reducing the risk of heat illness in athletes *and* that, when used in compliance with manufacturer guidelines and recommendations as well as the standard of care in athletic training, they pose *none* of the health risks raised by MCHD as the basis for its "official position" on this matter.

The primary purpose of this article is to summarize specific regulatory provisions relating to this issue, and to provide some pragmatic suggestions to ATs for whom it arises. In fact, a complex and often confusing combination of federal, state, and county regulations must be reviewed, dissected and interpreted in order to come to any reasonable conclusions about the powers of MCHD, and the legal rights and responsibilities of ATs and their employers, related to this matter. This article will attempt to provide basic information for high school-based ATs to use in addressing this issue with their colleagues and superiors, as well as with MCHD personnel, in the event it arises in their school.

It is imperative to keep in mind that this is a *legal* matter, which involves not only ATs but also the schools that employ them. In the event you receive a directive from a representative of MCHD to discontinue use of a particular water dispensing system, it is imperative that you immediately involve appropriate administrators and school legal counsel in the situation.

Counties in Arizona derive their powers from provisions set forth in state statutes and administrative codes. In this particular instance the applicable provisions are contained in laws which relate to "Public Health and Safety" set forth in Title 36 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS), and in regulations pertaining to "Health Services" contained in Title 9 of the Arizona Administrative Code (AAC). Overall responsibility for public health and safety in Arizona rests with the Arizona Department of Health Services, but it is authorized to delegate certain of those responsibilities to county health departments, including MCHD. Among these delegated responsibilities are oversight of "food service providers," e.g. school cafeterias, and of the processes for providing adequate and safe drinking

continued

water to students. It is usually during a visit to inspect the “cafeteria” operation that an inspector raises the issue of athlete water safety with ATs.

At the outset it should be noted that *there are no Maricopa County Regulations* specifically pertaining to the methods for providing water to athletes, or any other students, or to the types of “portable containers” used in delivering water to athletes or other students. The pronouncements of MCHD on these issues are *guidelines and recommendations*; in and of themselves *they do not constitute legal requirements or mandates*.

Although the above-referenced MCHD memo *incorrectly* states that it is part of ARS, Section 9-8-706 of the AAC addresses the issue of “Water Supply” in “Public Schools,” including the allowable methods for dispensing drinking water to students. One of the allowed methods is the use of “(a) clean and sanitized portable water container.” The regulation goes on to state that school personnel must “ensure that the portable water container . . . is:

1. Washed, rinsed and sanitized (according to certain specifications); 2. Stored in a clean area; and 3. Refilled with drinking water from (certain specified sources).”

It is significant to note that, in this regulation pertaining to public schools and to student drinking water, there is *no indication* that a county health department is empowered, or has responsibility, to designate which types of “portable water containers” are “approved,” and which are not. Additionally, another MCHD memo entitled “Public School Student Hydration Unit Reviews” (also provided with this article), states that “(a) acceptable equipment, durability, and cleanability requirements are described in (certain) regulations . . . in the 2009 FDA Code,” which is established by the federal government and portions of which are referenced as component parts of the “Food Safety Requirements” set forth in Title 9 of the AAC. Again, none of the sections cited in the MCHD memo suggest that a regulatory agency like MCHD is empowered to designate which types of portable water containers are “approved” and which are not.

It is also significant that, as to those instances in which a regulatory agency is empowered to give its approval, the 2009 FDA Code defines “Approved” as meaning “acceptable to the regulatory authority *based on a determination of conformity with principles, practices and generally recognized standards that protect public health.*” (Emphasis added.) Since *no other county* in Arizona and, according to the manufacturers of the types of water dispensing systems which MCHD has designated as “unapproved,” *no other regulatory agency in the country* has determined that these types of units are categorically unsafe, MCHD *is not* conforming to “principles, practices and generally recognized standards that protect public health” in making this determination.

MCHD points to two concerns as justification for its position on these types of equipment: 1) they “are not easily cleanable;” and 2) they “present a significant hazard to cross contamination through the use of a common spigot for dispensing water.” With regard to “cleanability,” in addition to the fact that manufacturers of the relevant equipment have specifically designed it with that concern in mind, two important points must be made;

1. For a person without the education, training, qualifications and credentials of a licensed AT, this may be a legitimate concern. Without going into a detailed recitation, however, suffice it to say that by following manufacturer recommendations *and adhering to the standard of care in athletic training*, state-licensed ATs can effectively address this issue and eliminate this as a reasonable basis for MCHD’s refusal to “approve” the equipment.

2. According the FDA regulations, state regulations *and MCHD guidelines*, one of the “specified” methods for cleaning and sanitizing this (and any similarly large and/or “bulky”) equipment, is the use of certain chemicals (e.g. chlorine, iodine, isopropyl alcohol) in accordance with EPA-approved instructions from the chemical manufacturer. *It is not essential to use a 3-compartment sink process*, as has been suggested to some ATs by MCHD representatives.

continued

With regard to “cross contamination,” this concern also applies to “team water bottles” which are very commonly used at all levels of athletics (and which MCHD would also categorically declare as “unapproved”), and to water fountains on school campuses, *unless measures are employed to assure that individual athletes do not place their mouths directly on the water spout*. Concerns about water bottles are effectively addressed by instruction and supervision of the athletes using them, and the same can be achieved with the “spouts” on multi-station water dispensing systems.

State regulations specify that water fountains must have a “guard” on the spout, which serves this purpose. Similarly, there is equipment available for attachment to the “spouts” of the relevant water dispensing equipment to prevent individual athletes from placing their mouths on the spouts. By using these types of “guards,” ATs can assure everyone concerned that the issue of “cross contamination” is non-existent with their water dispensing systems.

With regard to the powers of MCHD inspectors, there is no question that in the face of a clear and significant health hazard arising from the water being provided to athletes, or the equipment used for doing so, they can take action. If the danger is imminent and extreme, the MCHD can issue a cease and desist order to the school and its employees, requiring them to discontinue using the dangerous equipment within 24 hours. This, however, is an extraordinary measure, which places a very heavy burden on the MCHD and its employees to prove the danger, perhaps ultimately in a court of law. This approach *has never been used* with respect to this issue, and it can reasonably be anticipated that it never would be used without clear and convincing evidence of actual water or delivery system contamination and resulting illness to athletes.

Another approach that inspectors can take is the issuance of what amounts to a “citation” to the “offender.” By law, this must refer to a specific statute or regulation, the manner in which that provision is violated, and what must be done to correct the violation. Again, there has been no reported instance of MCHD inspectors using this approach. If they do, the citation should include information about the right to appeal and request a hearing on the citation, whereupon specific due process measures must be followed. If the cited person/entity prevails and the citation is ruled to be unfounded, the MCHD can be held responsible for paying the attorney’s fees and other expenses incurred by the cited person/entity. This, too, makes it unlikely that MCHD personnel will adopt this approach strictly on the basis of the design of a particular water dispensing system.

If there is an administrative or court hearing on a matter of this type, some of the factors which must be considered are 1) the seriousness of the “violation,” 2) the “economic impact” of imposing the requested sanction, 3) good faith efforts to comply with the stated requirements, and 4) other factors deemed relevant. When the alleged violation is based upon a “theoretical risk,” rather than a proven and substantiated danger, a very strong legal argument can be made in favor of allowing the use of this equipment unless and until actual harm to athletes can be demonstrated and documented.

The typical approach taken by MCHD personnel in these matters has been to informally notify the AT (and sometimes the school principal) of a “violation” and threaten formal action if the situation is not resolved in accordance with the directive of that MCHD representative. If confronted with this situation, the recommended approach for ATs to employ is as follows:

1. Ask to see the photo id of the inspector, which they are required to show. 2. Ask for their contact information, and that of their supervisor.
3. Ask for a detailed written statement of any law or regulation which is being violated, the manner in which it is violated, and what they claim must be done to correct the situation.

continued

4. Notify the AD and principal at your school, and request involvement of appropriate district administrators as well as district legal counsel. If appropriate, offer to provide copies of all the material which is being made available by AzATA along with this article.

5. Request a conference involving district legal counsel, appropriate district administrators, yourself and any other available ATs in the district, with the MCHD inspector and his/her supervisor to discuss the situation.

6. Prior to and during that meeting, provide concrete evidence of:

The risk of dehydration and heat illness to athletes, including NATA pronouncements;

The manner in which the relevant water dispensing system reduces that risk in a more effective manner than alternative methods for hydrating athletes;

The procedures you employ to eliminate the concerns raised by MCHD in its opposition to the use of the relevant water dispensing system;

Any other available evidence to support the value and importance of the use of this type of system for hydrating athletes, and the problems and risks of using the alternative methods recommended by MCHD.

NOTE: The foregoing article contains the opinions of the author, which have not been formally reviewed, approved and adopted by the AzATA or its Board of Directors. It is not to be considered as "legal advice" to any individual or related to any particular situation.

Richard T. Ball, Esq., is an attorney licensed to practice in Arizona. He serves as Executive Consultant to the AzATA, one of his duties being to provide legal counsel to the AzATA BOD.

Applicable References: ARS Sec. 36-104, 36-183.04, 36-183.05, 36-183.06, 36-183.07, 36-184, 36-191, 41-1001, 41-1001.01, 41-1003, 41-1007, 41-1009.

ACC R9-8-107, R9-8-109, R9-701, R9-8-706. FDA Code Sec. 1-102.10, 1-103.101-201.10,

4-101.11, 4-201.11, 4-202.11, 4-202.12, 4-205.10, 4-301.12, 4-501.114, 4-703.11

Maricopa County Environmental Health Code, Chapters VIII & XIII.

<http://www.azata.net/Health&Safety>

An ATs Experience with the MCHD

One of the major concerns for an Athletic Trainer is to provide adequate opportunities for athletes to have access to hydration during their athletic participation. The importance of this is magnified when athletes are exposed to high heat and/or humidity. In order for Athletic Trainers to meet the needs of the athletes, they often turn to efficient hydration equipment that will provide for multiple athletes at one time. Examples of these types of equipment are multiple 10 gallon jugs with water bottles, 20-50 gallon tank systems or a copper coil system attached to drink safe hoses. Athletic Trainers make decisions about this equipment based on safety and efficiency. They choose a hydration system that will best meet their needs and allow time for quality medical care for the athletes.

One factor that is critical when dealing with hydration equipment is proper sanitization. There are guidelines and expectations that Athletic Trainers should be educated about. These guidelines are important to follow so that all equipment stays sanitized according to the recommendations of the health department. This spring, the Arizona Health Department conducted an onsite inspection of the Highland High School Athletic Training facility. At that time, the inspector checked all equipment including hydration equipment. After performing the inspection, the report indicated that we would have to cease all use of hydration equipment and remove it from the campus because of the risk of contamination. This was a game changer in how the athletes at the school would receive proper hydration. This prompted a meeting between the Athletic Trainers, District Legal Council, District Athletic Director and representatives of the Health Department which included the inspector as well as the supervisor.

During the meeting the supervisor stated that the Health Department only recommends for school districts to not use the above mentioned hydration systems. This was a key factor in the understanding that the Health Department is only providing guidelines and recommendations and is not allowed to dictate the elimination of the use of hydration equipment from Athletic Training facilities. As Athletic Trainers, it is our responsibility to be vigilant in how we care for the hydration equipment. It needs to be stored indoors, built with food grade products and cleaned on a regular schedule which will reduce the chance of contamination. It is our duty to protect our athletes in all areas of healthcare. Following proper guidelines when dealing with hydration systems will make it safe for athletes and allow us to have a mutual relationship with the Health Department.

Provided by

David Hayward, MS, ATC

AT Education Corner

ATSU Athletic Training Student Association Update

Several faculty and students represented A.T. Still University's Athletic Training program at the 2013 NATA Annual Convention in Las Vegas. Among the presentations, recognitions, and scholarship recipients, congratulations goes to Stephanie Kulow, winner of the NATA Masters Student Poster Competition for her poster entitled "The Landing Error Scoring System: Do Jump-Landing Patterns Differ Based on Sport?".

This August, with the parting of 17 students in the Class of 2013, ATSU's Athletic Training program welcomed 10 new students to the Class of 2015. Of the incoming students, two were elected to positions on the Athletic Training Student Association Executive Board; Melissa Kay as Secretary, and Alyssa Kasulke as Vice-President. Additionally, first year student Lindsey Minthorn and second year student Nicole Harshbarger were chosen to represent the program on the school-wide Student Government Association.

The academic year began with a two day seminar on heat illness and hydration. ATSA hosted Dr. Brendon McDermott, of the University of Arkansas, who shared his expertise on the importance of calculating sweat rate, the effect of dehydration on performance, and policy and compliance strategies for the athletic trainer.

For the upcoming year, ATSA plans to be involved with interprofessional collaborative efforts on campus and with several events serving the community. ATSA will continue to partake in the annual Christmas Angels, providing needy children with Christmas gifts, Bowl for Brains annual fundraiser, supporting the efforts of the Brain Injury Alliance of Arizona, Free Community Health and Wellness Day, promoting nutrition and active lifestyles to the public, and a High School Athletic Training Workshop, educating students on various topics within sports medicine. Most notably, ATSA will continue to be a large part of the Relay for Life of A.T. Still University, which had its inaugural fundraiser this past May, raising over \$33,000.

Suzie Aparicio

ATSU Athletic Training Student Association

AT Education Corner

Grand Canyon Athletic Training Program Update

With the new school year, many changes have occurred in Grand Canyon University's Athletic Training Program. We changed the name of the Athletic Training Student Association (ATSA), to the Sports Medicine Club. This change has allowed us to open ourselves up to other students pursuing a healthcare profession, and to start building a professional network many of us will use for our entire careers. Club officers have had a change of guard since the previous year. The 2013-2014 rookie board members are: Philip Stevenson, president, and Renato Romo, treasurer. Our veterans are Joelle Grande, vice-president, and Alyssa Sleight, secretary.

Along with changes to the club, our campus has undergone a huge transformation. We have added the College of Arts and Sciences building, which houses state-of-the-art nursing classrooms that the athletic training program has been permitted to use to further our knowledge of internal medicine. Also we have added another fitness center on campus along with a turf field for some of our athletic teams. Also we have added new staff members to our sports medicine staff. Along with the veterans; Geordie Hackett, Travis Armstrong, Brandon Warner and Aubrie Carter, we have added one new full time ATC and four new interns.

Our Sports Medicine Club plans to be very busy this year. For the fall we have some big events planned; Health Science and Nursing Day where we will present to high school students about the field of athletic training, Serve the City, which is a community clean-up event, Fall Festival, Canyon Cares Christmas, and Lopes for Literacy in which we teach kids around the valley about nutrition and fitness. With our the amount of students in the athletic training program increasing yearly, and the addition of other healthcare majors to the club, we expect to have record high participation numbers.. Already this August, many of our club members arose early for two days to help move in new students. It was great to see our students being so involved on campus.

I wish everyone a great year . 'Lopes Up!

Phil Stevenson

Grand Canyon Sports Medicine Club

AT Education Corner

NAU Athletic Training Program Update

As most athletic trainers are aware of by now, our profession is quickly moving toward entry-level education being at the master's degree. As I've been participating in this national conversation over the past two years, we have decided to transition our ATEP to an entry-level (professional) master's degree. The writing is on the wall – in heavy permanent ink. And we would like our graduates to be competitive in the marketplace.

To this end, our new Master of Science degree in Athletic Training was approved by ABOR in May! So we are in the process of getting that curriculum approved within NAU and all of the details ironed out this year. The first set of applicants will be reviewed this February, to choose our inaugural MS-AT class of 30 students, to begin in Fall 2014. We're excited about this move and the new challenges ahead of us!

Our last class of bachelor's degree students have been accepted and begin their program this Fall 2013. They promise to be a stellar last class of undergrads! We will see them through graduation, at which point the Bachelor's program will be phased out and only the "entry-level master's" degree program will continue. Please welcome our last bachelor's degree class:

Dylan Draper	Kylie Faber	Ricky Garayzar
Kayleann Goettel	Mary Good	Allison Griffin
Bailey McFarland	Lauryn Rasimus	Katie Reed
Taylor Sackett	Justin Smith	Kristin Todd
Liz Tomaschko	Melanie Valero	Catlyn Wilson

Over the past two full years, we have had a combined 95% first time passing rate on the national BOC certification exam! Cudos go out to all of our alumni who were responsible for this amazing success! We intend to keep well ahead of the national average, as we have in the past.

Glenn Edgerton, our current clinical coordinator, has successfully completed his EdD this summer!! Thus, Dr. Edgerton will continue to improve our program in the clinical realm. Dr. Scot Raab has been extremely active in grant writing this past year, to bring in nearly \$200,000 in grant money for various projects. This is a feat that to date is unmatched in our program! A fourth faculty line was approved by the NAU President to assist with our Master's degree program. We will be initiating that tenure-track line search this fall.

I continue feeling blessed to have all of this success with our long history of amazing young athletic training students and our accredited program. For those interested in our new Master of Science in Athletic Training program, please visit our website to explore the new degree and application requirements, at: www.nau.edu/athletictraining .

Wishing you all a safe and entertaining fall season!

Debbie Craig, PhD, AT, LAT
Program Director of Athletic Training Education
Northern Arizona University

AzATA Clothing Sales

The AZATA has teamed up with Desert Sun Embroidery to offer our membership AZATA polos and fleeces with the profits going towards the general fund. Ron Kordonowy is the contact and you can e-mail him for more information. To check out the different clothing that is available, visit:

www.desertsunembroidery.com

Search the following item # to view colors and sizing options - all of the polos are Dri-fit material

- * T475 - Men's Sport Tek Polo
- * L475 - Women's Sport Tek Polo
- * T469 - Men's Sport Tek
- * L469 - women's
- * T467 - Men's Lined Fleece Jacket
- * L467 Women's Lined Fleece Jacket
- * F243 men's sizes only xs-4xl

Prices for polos are \$28.97 which includes tax
Jackets are: \$34.34 which includes tax

If there are any other items on the website you would like to add the AZATA logo on, please contact Ron for additional information and pricing at RSKatc@cox.net



Ron Kordonowy, ATC/L



ARIZONA ATHLETIC TRAINERS' ASSOCIATION

Barton Anderson, MS, AT, ATC
AzATA Association Publisher
A.T. Still University
5850 E Still Circle
Mesa, AZ 85206

Phone: 480-219-6033
Fax: 480-219-6100
E-mail: banderson@atsu.edu

Visit us on the web
www.azata.net

Printed copies of the Athletic Training Times are available by request. Please contact the newsletter editor.

AzATA Leadership Directory

President

Michelle Gonzalez, MS, ATC, AT

Vice President

David Mesman, AT

Secretary

Joanne Scandura, ATC

Treasurer

Natasha Anderson

Clinical / Professional Representative

Greg Keuter

College / University Representative

Brandon Warner

High School Representative

Kristin Miller, AT/L

Editor's Notes

Please send any stories and pictures for inclusion in the quarterly publication to banderson@atsu.edu.

As always, I welcome your comments, suggestions, and submissions. Together, we can keep each other informed.

Until Next Time,

Bart

Barton Anderson, MS, AT
AzATA Association Publisher

The newsletter is published 4 times throughout the year (June, September, December, and March) with the deadlines for submission for each issue listed below.

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Submission Deadline</u>
September	August 20
December	November 20
March	February 20
June	May 20