OIAAA CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 2017

Teamwork Makes the Dream Work

- Communication is **KEY**

THE TEAM:

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ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS

PRINCIPALS

LET'S LOOK AT JUST A FEW BYLAWS

BYLAW 4 - Student Eligibility Many Choices for Review

- Age Limitation
- Enrollment and Attendance
- Eight Semester (HS)
- Four Semester (7-8th)
- Scholarship
  - High School
  - Grades 7-8
- Conduct
- Residence
- Transfer
- International and Exchange Students
- Recruiting
- Amateur/Awards
- YOUR ELIGIBILITY LISTS SHOULD ADDRESS ALL ASPECTS OF ELIGIBILITY

Issue #1
Enrollment and Attendance
BYLAW 4-3-1

Presumptions that govern Bylaw 4- 3 – Enrollment and Attendance

- A student cannot attend a school without being officially enrolled.
- A student cannot be enrolled in more than one school at any given time.
- Once a student is enrolled and attending a new school, the OHSAA shall consider the student withdrawn from the former school.

Enrollment and Attendance Resource Center

For guidance on all bylaws in Section 3 – ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE click here on the Eligibility Page:

http://www.ohsaa.org/Eligibility/Enrollment

Enrollment and Attendance- Bylaw 4-3-1

REVIEW - http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-3-1.pdf

- A student is eligible only at the school where enrolled and attending **full time** and which sponsors the athletic squad with the exception of the following in accordance with **legislative action** over the last three years:
  - Home-educated (excused from compulsory attendance) students shall be eligible to participate in the sports program at the public school located in the parents' residential district provided they meet all other eligibility standards.
  - Home educated – outside the residential district – MAY be allowed to participate if the residential public school district school does not have the sport AND the superintendent of the other non-residential public district approves.

Bylaw 4-3-1

- Students in non-public schools (either chartered or non-chartered)
  - Shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in sports in the residential public school district if the non-public school does not sponsor that sport(s). NEW for 2017-18—Option to Participate at Public school where the non-public school is located. NOT BOTH!
- Students in community or STEM schools
  - Shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in sports in the residential public school district if the community or STEM school does not sponsor that sport(s). **Link for Community Schools**:
  - http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/School-Choice/Community-Schools/Forms-and-Program-Information-for-Community-School/Directory-of-Community-Schools-and-Sponsors.

Guidance on State Law – The Non-Enrolled Student

- There are two documents on the Eligibility page under the headings:
- **Guidance for Interscholastic Participation for Non-Enrolled Students**
  http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/GuidelinesForNon-EnrolledStudents.pdf AND
- **Most Commonly Asked Questions**
  http://www.ohsaa.org/Eligibility/CommonlyAskedQuestions

Other Exceptions to 4-3-1

#1 – Separate 9th grade building

#2 – JVS/Career Center

#3 –College Credit Plus

#4 – Alternative school sponsored by BOE

The OHSAA has business rules for these schools sponsored by multiple HS districts which dictate where the student shall participate

OHSAA BOARD ADOPTED BUSINESS RULES-PARTICIPATION OF NON-ENROLLED STUDENTS

- WWW.OHSAA.ORG/PORTALS/0/ELIGIBILITY/BusinessRulesMultiHSPublic.pdf
- Rules indicate where the non-enrolled student has a participation opportunity when there are multiple schools in the district
- You will have to know the closet member high school to the parent's/custodian's residence
- You will have to know if the student previously participated at another school.

4-3-1 Exceptions

#5 – Home educated and desiring to participate in a member non-public school (not the residential public school district as mandated in the current legislation) – must be partially enrolled in a **minimum of one academic course** (not PE or band)

#6 – As adopted by state legislative mandate –to address additional efforts to modify rules by our GA

Examples of 4-3-1 Enrollment and Attendance

Example 1

We have a _____ employee but with a Dayton address. Her daughter, a freshman, attends a charter school with no basketball program. Can she without penalty play for us? She has not, because she is a freshman, played for another school.

Example 2

Ohio Virtual Academy seems to be a public online school. I have a student wanting to participate in sports but is not on the superintendents list of home schoolers. I told them no. If I am incorrect, please let me know. Thanks.

Examples of 4-3-1 Enrollment and Attendance

Example 3

I am emailing to request information about the eligibility for my daughter, Kelsey, to play girls basketball at our local public school. We live in School District A but my daughter attends a small, private school in Toledo. Kelsey is 13, is in the 7th grade and has been playing basketball since the age of 5. Last fall, she played on the girls' 6th grade travel basketball team in Toledo, and since that season, she has played club basketball.

Her private school has not had a girls' basketball team until last week. This beginner team is made up of a few students (not more than 10) ranging from 5th through 8th grades however, **there are no student from the 7th grade**, Kelsey's grade.

Kelsey has been anticipating getting to play basketball on School District A Middle School's 7th grade team. She's played throughout this past year with several of the girls on the School District A team.

We are interested in knowing whether or not she can still play at the 7th grade girls team at the Middle School in School District A?

Examples of 4-3-1 Enrollment and Attendance

Example 4

I hope all is well. Our wrestling coach got a little excited about finding out eligibility for one of our potential wrestlers.

We have a young man who was enrolled here at Midway and has wrestled for us in the past. As of last month, he enrolled in the on-line school ECOT. It is my understanding that he is not eligible because on-line schools are not the same as home schooled.

Could you please shed some light on this matter?

Issue #2 – Scholarship
BYLAW 4-4-1

Scholarship Resource Center

- For guidance on all bylaws in Section 4 – SCHOLARSHIP - click here on the Eligibility Page:

  http://www.ohsaa.org/Eligibility/Scholarship

Notes that precede Section 4

- **Note 1:** The OHSAA will accept scholarship eligibility for students enrolling from outside Ohio if those students had met the eligibility standards of the state from which they transferred or the standards found in 4-4.
- **Note 2:** For students who attend community/vocational/ alternative schools sponsored by a school district and students who are home educated, the immediately preceding grading period determination shall be the grading period of the school for which the student wishes to compete.

New Notes for 2016-17

- Note 3: Scholarship Eligibility for the home educated student who was not home educated for an entire year, leaves a school for home education during a school year or who commences home education during the school year after being declared ineligible, shall be evaluated for eligibility based on ORC§3313.5312.
- **Note 4**: No student who has failed a course or was not enrolled in a course during the grading period shall NOT be able to use that course to fulfill the scholarship requirement if the course was not a course that the student was enrolled in and passing at the conclusion of the grading period.

Bylaw 4-4-1 – High School Standard

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-1.pdf

4-4-1 High School (9-12)

- currently enrolled
- enrolled in school the immediately preceding grading period (6, 9, 12 or 18 week board adopted term). Note: "Immediately" refers to the school's grading period which is directly before the current grading period.
- received passing grades in a minimum of **five** one-credit courses or the equivalent each of which counts toward graduation during the preceding grading period

Bylaw 4-4-1 – Exception 1

- May waive the requirement if student is
  - A senior
  - Has met the graduation requirement in the preceding semester (number of units)
  - Is currently in the top 10% of the class
  - Can demonstrate that the underlying purposes of this bylaw have been otherwise fulfilled
  - If the student has withdrawn from a class during the grading period or failed a course, the underlying purpose may not been fulfilled

Bylaw 4-4-1 – Exception 2

- May waive the requirement if student is:
  - Removed or withdrawn due to personal accident, illness or family hardship
  - Appeal must come from principal
  - Must contain supporting school and medical documentation

Bylaw 4-4-1 - Exception 3

- Eligibility restored by the OHSAA provided:
  - An incomplete, not a grade, was received at the end of the grading period
  - The reason for the incomplete was due to:
    - Injury/illness verified by a physician, or
    - Calamity days, or
    - Severe family tragedy
  - Incomplete was given in accordance with BOE policy applicable to all students and the work made up in the time period stipulated in the policy
  - No evidence that the incomplete was given to permit the student extra assignments or tutoring to avoid a failing grade
  - Ineligible until ruled eligible by the Commissioner's office

Bylaw 4-4-3

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-3.pdf

The eligibility or ineligibility of a student continues until the start of the fifth (5th) school day of the next grading period, at which time the grades from the immediately preceding grading period become effective.

4-4-3 Continued…

For the purposes of this Bylaw, "school day" includes faculty in-service days, calamity days and regular school attendance days but not holidays or school breaks.

Exceptions– 4-4-3

1. Eligibility or ineligibility for the first grading period commences with the start of the fall sports season
2. Students coming off the "Ineligible" status can regain eligibility 24 hours after the district's Board established mandatory grade reporting date (**cannot be same date as the end of the grading period**).
3. Click here for a template for your BOE http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-3_Exception2_MandatoryGradeReport.pdf

Example of a School Calendar

OCTOBER	2016			
M	T	W	Th	F
3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13 – End of Q 1	14 - HOLIDAY
17 (1)	18 (2)	19 (3)	20 (4)	21 (5) Elig. Ceases or commences
24	25	26 – Teacher Contract Day	27	28

Bylaw 4-4-4 – Rising 9th grader

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-7and8thgrade.pdf

A student enrolled in the first grading period after advancement from the eighth grade must have passed a minimum of five of all subjects carried the preceding grading period in which the student was enrolled.

Note: All subjects count

Bylaw 4-4-5 – 7-8th grade standard

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-7and8thgrade.pdf

- Enrolled in 7th grade for the first time - ELIGIBLE
- After initial enrollment, a student in grade 7 or 8
  - Must be currently enrolled
  - Must have been enrolled in school the immediately preceding grading period
  - Must have received passing grades during that grading period in five of those subjects in which the student received grades.

SCHOLARSHIP, CONT.

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-4-6and4-4-7.pdf

4-4-6 The primary responsibility for verifying eligibility rests with the receiving school. Eligibility shall be verified by reviewing school records or written verification from the sending school.

4-4-7 **Summer school** and other educational options **may not be used** to bring a student into compliance with Bylaws 4-4-1, 4-4-4 or 4-4-5.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMPLE: 1ST NINE WEEK GRADING PERIOD

Course	Grade	Credit	Duration	Factor	Credit Equivalency
Language Arts	50 (F)	1	Semester	2	1 X 0 = 0
Spanish 1	69 (D)	1	Semester	2	1 X 2 = 2
Algebra 11	73 (C)	1	Semester	2	1 X 2 = 2
Phys Educ.	94 (A)	¼	Semester	2	¼ X 2 = ½
					4 ½
					Ineligible for 2nd Grading period

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMPLE: 3rd NINE WEEK GRADING PERIOD

Course	Grade	Credit	Duration	Factor	Credit Equivalency
Biology	C	1	Year	1	1 X 1 = 1
Computer Science	C	1	Year	1	1 X 1 = 1
English	B	1	Year	1	1 X 1 = 1
History	C	1		1	1 X 1 = 1
Keyboard	B	¼	Semester	2	¼ X 2 = ½
Phys. Educ.	A	¼	Semester	2	¼ X 2 = ½ / 5
					Eligible for the 4th grading period

GRADE 7-8 EXAMPLE - 3RD NINE WEEK GRADING PERIOD

SUBJECT	GRADE
ENGLISH	F
MATH	D
OHIO HISTORY	F
GRAPHIC ARTS	C
MUSIC	B
TECHNOLOGY	B
PHYS. ED.	B

PASSED 5 CLASSES
ELIGIBLE FOR 4 TH GRADING PERIOD

GRADE 7-8 EXAMPLE - 4TH NINE WEEK GRADING PERIOD GRADE 7

SUBJECT	**GRADE**
ENGLISH	C
MATH	D
GEOGRAPHY	C
TECHNOLOGY	F
PHYS. ED.	A

PASSED 4 CLASSES
INELIGIBLE FOR IST GRADING PERIOD OF THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR

Block Scheduling Example – 3rd Grading Period (ECOT)

SUBJECT	GRADE	CREDIT & DURATION	FACTOR	CREDIT EQUIVALENCY
CALCULUS	B	1 - Semester	2	1 X 2 = 2
FRENCH	C	1 - Semester	2	1 X 2 = 2
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	A	¼ -Semester	2	¼ X 2 = 1/2
				4 ½ = not eligible

College Credit Plus Program

SUBJECT	SCHOOL	CREDIT & DURATION	GRADE	CREDIT EQUIVALENCY
HISTORY	High School	1 - Year	A	1 X1 =1
LITERATURE	CCP	3 Semester Hours	B	1 X 2 = 2
CALCULUS	CCP	5 Semester Hours	C	1 X 2 = 2
BIOLOGY	CCP	4 Semester Hours	A	1 X 2= 2 7 ELIGIBLE

Guidelines for Student Athletic Eligibility – School Counselors

- **Produced for school counselors; however, does not absolve AD's and principals of primary responsibility for these standards.**
- **Contains excerpts from the OHSAA Handbook**
- **Provides examples for determining student eligibility (including College Credit Plus info. and block scheduling)**
- Online only at http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/EligibilityGuidelinesGuidanceCounselors.pdf

Guidelines for Student Athletic Eligibility
Produced By The Ohio High School Athletic Association
For School Counselors
Revised 4/15

As a school counselor, you are a vital link of the OHSAA team in efforts to promote scholarship and protect the eligibility of students. Information contained on this card will acquaint you with the OHSAA scholarship bylaws and regulations. In addition to the OHSAA standards, your school may have other standards that apply. **Any questions you have concerning standards should be reviewed with your school principal or athletic administrator.**

NOTE: **In addition to any local standards or state mandated standards (GPA), the OHSAA standards must be met without exception in order to maintain athleticeligibility.**

OHSAA Bylaws for Students in Grades 7-12

Please familiarize yourself with the following OHSAA Bylaws:

- All beginning seventh graders are eligible insofar as the scholarship bylaw.
- All beginning ninth graders must have passed **a minimum of five** of all subjects in which enrolled the immediately preceding grading period.
- Eligibility for each grading period is determined by grades received in the preceding grading period. Per Bylaw 4-4-1, a grading period is defined as the school's Board-adopted calendar (e.g. six week, nine week, 12 week or semester). **Semester and yearly grades have no effect on OHSAA eligibility.**
- **Grades 9-12:** To be eligible, a student-athlete must have received passing grades in a minimum of **five** one-credit courses, or the equivalent, in the immediately preceding grading period (**Note:** Students taking post-secondary options must comply with these standards along with those participating via state law that permits home educated, non-public, community and STEM school students to participate at public schools in the district of residence of the parents).
- **Grades 7-8:** To be eligible, a student-athlete must have received passing grades in a minimum of five of all subjects in which enrolled the immediately preceding grading period. Students who are participating via state law that permits home educated, non-public, community and STEM school students to participate at public schools in the district of residence of the parents must also comply).
- For eligibility, summer school grades shall not be used to substitute for failing grades received in the final grading period of the regular school year or for lack of enough courses taken in the preceding grading period.

NOTE: **"Grading period" is defined as your school's board-adopted calendar. In most school districts, this is a nine-week period, while some districts use six- or 12-week periods or semesters. It should also be noted, however, that interim, biweekly or weekly evaluations are not considered "grading periods," and restoration of eligibility is NOT permitted after such evaluations.**

Examples of Determining Student Eligibility – Grades 9-12

Passing grades must have been received in a minimum of five one-credit courses, or the equivalent, in the immediately preceding grading period. To determine credit equivalency, multiply full-year courses by a factor of 1; semester courses by a factor of 2; twelve-week courses by a factor of 3; and nine-week courses by a factor of 4.

Example 1: 1st Nine-Week Grading Period

Subject	Grade	Credit & Duration	Factor	Credit Equivalency (Must Equal 5 Units or Equivalent)
English 10	C	1 - all year	1	1 x 1 = 1
Spanish I	D	1 - all year	1	1 x 1 = 1
Health	B	1/2 - semester	2	1/2 x 2 = 1
Algebra	F	1 - all year	1	0
Computers	C	1/2 - semester	2	1/2 x 2 = 1
Social Studies	C	1/2 - semester	2	1/2 x 2 = 1
Total Credits				**5 – eligible for 2nd grading period**

Example 2: 4th Nine-Week Grading Period

Subject	Grade	Credit & Duration	Factor	Credit Equivalency (Must Equal 5 Units or Equivalent)
English	C	1 - all year	1	1 x 1 = 1
O.W.E.	F	2 - all year	1	0
O.W.E.	D	1 - all year	1	1 x 1 = 1
History	B	1 - all year	1	1 x 1 = 1
Health	B	1/4 - semester	2	1/4 x 2 = 1/2
Typing	C	1/4 - 9th Weeks	4	1/4 x 4 = 1
Total Credits				**4 1/2 – ineligible for 1st grading period of next school year**

College Credit Plus – New for 2015-16

Note: If a student is participating in the College Credit Plus program, regardless of where or how the post-secondary course is delivered, the calculation of equivalency has changed. Please note that in accordance with Bylaw 4-4-1, all courses taken in College Credit Plus must count toward high school graduation.

It is highly recommended that you review the program requirements and obtain a copy of the regulations governing College Credit Plus. This information can be found at www.ohiohighered.org/ccp. In addition, eligible student selecting to participate in CCP must be certain that 1.) The faculty members at the post-secondary institution understand that they will need to provide grades or a progress report at the time when the high school's grading period is over, and 2.) The student-athlete is taking enough post-secondary course work exclusively or between the post-secondary institution and the high school combined to be equivalent to five one-credit courses. Calculating equivalency of credits in the post-secondary institution is conducted in the same manner as in the high school, based on the Carnegie unit. **College courses for which three or more semester hours of credit are earned shall be awarded one Carnegie unit. Fractional Carnegie units will be awarded proportionately.** Examples of CCP options:

Example 1: 1st Nine-Week Grading Period

Subject	School	Credit & Duration	Credit Equivalency (Must Equal 5 Units or Equivalent)
History	High	1 (year course)	1 x 1 = 1
Literature	CCP	5 semester hours	1 x 2 = 2
Calculus	CCP	5 semester hours	1 x 2 = 2
Biology	CCP	5 semester hours	1 x 2 = 2
Total Credits			**7 – eligible for 2nd grading period provided five credits passed.**

The factor of 2 is used for post-secondary institutions that are on the semester system.

(Over)

Legislative Mandate - G.P.A. and "No-Pass, No-Play"

- Required Adoption was July 1, 1998
- Establishes a G.P.A. - Grades 7-12 by District or School
- Local District Choice Re. "No-Pass, No Play"
- **Please do not confuse this calculation with determining the requirements in 4-4-1, 4-4-4 or 4-4-5**

New for 2016-17 Schedule Change Form for your School Counselor

- http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/forms/SuggestedScheduleChangeForm.pdf
- Suggested but critical to communication of our eligibility standards to students and parents

SCHOLARSHIP QUESTION

WHAT ACADEMIC STANDARD MUST A POTENTIAL S-A WHO IS EDUCATED AT AN ON-LINE SCHOOL MEET? Our student left school early in the 1st quarter, and is attempting to play basketball in the second quarter (grading period). After reading handbook and talking to others, there seems to be disparate opinions. Any guidance you can provide would be appreciated.

Issue #3
Transfer

Transfer Resource Center

- For guidance on all bylaws in Section 7 – TRANSFER - click here on the Eligibility Page:

http://www.ohsaa.org/Eligibility/Transfer

Bylaw 4-7-2
Inter-district Transfer

Basic Concepts:

- Establish eligibility by attending a high school as a 9th grade student through the fifth day of the new school year or
- Participating in a contest prior to the beginning of school in grade 9
- Thereafter, any transfer (change of high school) will require a student who has **participated** (participation being defined as playing in a contest) in an interscholastic sport **during the 12 months** immediately preceding this transfer to **sit out all contests** until the **first 50%** of the **maximum allowable** regular season contests **in any sport he or she played the past year** have been competed.

Basic Concepts, Cont.

- Once eligibility is restored, the student shall be eligible for no more than 50% of the maximum allowable contests, quarters, halves or points, which are permitted, in any recognized sport. Maximum allowable DOES NOT MEAN what you have on your regular season schedule if the number of such contests is less than the “maximum allowable” permitted by Sport Regulation.
- Not applicable to students in grades 7 and 8

Example of 4-7-2 Transfers

Example 1

Hope all is well…I have a student that transferred from Midway at the end of the basketball season to Tall Timbers last year. He played basketball for us and left in February. He missed the last 3 or 4 games. He finished his school year at Tall Timbers, but has now returned to Midway.

How should I move forward with making him eligible? My initial though was to have him fill out a Residency Affidavit, but he didn't play for Tall Timbers? Or does he have to sit out 11 games?

Maximum Allowable Contests in All OHSAA-recognized sports and Formula for Determining Eligibility under the 50% Transfer Consequence

Sport	Maximum # of Contests as per the OHSAA Board	Transfer Student Ineligible Until
Baseball	27 Games	Game 14
Basketball (Boys and Girls)	22 Games	Game 12 -then eligible for no more than 55 quarters for the remainder of the regular season.
Bowling	24 Matches	Match 13
Cross Country (Boys and Girls)	16 Meets	Meet 9
Field Hockey	16 Games	Game 9 - then eligible for no more than 21 halves for the remainder of the regular season.
Football	10 Games	Game 6 --then eligible for no more than 25 quarters for the remainder of the regular season.
Golf	20 Matches	Match 11
Gymnastics	14 Meets	Meet 8
Lacrosse	18 Games	Game 10 –*GIRLS - then eligible for no more than 23 halves for the remainder of the regular season* *BOYS - then eligible for no more than 46 quarters for*

Maximum Allowable Contests in All OHSAA-recognized sports and Formula for Determining Eligibility under the 50% Transfer Consequence

Sport	Maximum # of Contests as per the OHSAA Board	Transfer Student Ineligible Until
Ice Hockey	35 Games	Game 18
Soccer (Boys and Girls)	16 Games	Game 9 -then eligible for no more than 21 halves for the remainder of the regular season.
Softball	27 Games	Game 14
Swimming and Diving(Boys and Girls)	16 Meets	Meet 9
Tennis (Boys and Girls)	22 Matches	Match 12
Track and Field (Boys and Girls)	16 Meets	Meet 9
Volleyball	22 Matches	Match 12
Wrestling	20 Points	Point 11- then eligible for no more than 11 points for the remainder of the regular season.

Bylaw 4-7-2 – Exception 1 – Parents Bona Fide Move

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-2Guidance_Exc1.pdf

Exception 1 – Student compelled to transfer when parents (note plural) make a bona fide change of legal residence to another public school district

- Student has the choice of either the residential public high school in the new district or any non-public school.
- School administrator is required (with help of other district personnel) to verify that the move has taken place BEFORE sending any request for eligibility to the OHSAA
- Affidavit of bona fide legal residence (ABFR) is required whenever there is a transfer into your high school under this exception.
- Please do not submit if you believe the move is not bona fide or if you feel the student was not compelled to transfer due to the move.

Exception #1

- Incoming 9th grade students whose parents move into the district do not need the affidavit as those students are not considered transfers.
- Parents moving in from outside Ohio need to use this form to support a transfer. The choice of schools is the public school in the new district or any non-public school. If the high school from which the student transferred and the high school into which the student is transferring are 100 miles or more apart, the student may choose any public school.

Affidavit of Bona Fide Residence

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/forms/Affidavit-BonaFideResidence.pdf

- Three pages
  - Page one – review with parents and remind them of the requirements for living in the new residence; both parents (includes biological, adoptive and step parents if the marriage is intact) and you must sign – Please use the new form that is in your packet labeled for **2016-17**. Collect all materials including lease if renting.
  - VERIFY ALL STATEMENTS AND THE RESIDENCY
  - Pages two and three – parents take to a notary public to verify all statements. Provide your school's notary to assist parents if necessary.

ABFR continued

- Must have
  - Completely vacated the previous residence and removed all personal belongings
  - Current driver's license and voter registration bearing the new address
  - Custody information for the student
  - Copy of deed or lease
  - Move must have been within the calendar year and be the event which compels the transfer – that means the move and transfer are contemporaneous.

ABFR, continued

- Verification of receipt of mail, utility bills.
- Listing of both school districts on former and current residences.
- Verification that all household members have made the move.
- No need to send us a copy of the lease, utility bills or any other documentation.
- Checklist will assist you
- http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-2Guidance_Exc1_CHECKLIST.pdf

Exception one - continued

- Signature of affiant and notary's stamp and signature
- Most important - **#28** – The reason the parents have made the move
  - This answer helps us to determine, along with the timeline, if the move compelled the transfer.
  - If student was not compelled to transfer, **Eligibility will be denied.**
  - It is a good idea to check on the validity of the parents' statement in #28 before submitting
  - Be prepared to make home visits to verify the residence both prior to submitting the Affidavit of Bona Fide Legal Residence and **throughout the year**

Bylaw 4-7-2 – Exception 2 Change of Legal Custody

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-2Guidance_Exc2.pdf

Exception 2 – If, as a result of a Change of legal custody between a student's parents, the student is compelled to transfer to another school district:

- **Commissioner's office may restore eligibility if satisfied that the change of custody was the act which compelled the transfer.**
- **Student is ineligible until ruled eligible by the Commissioner's office**

4-7-2 Ex. #2

- This exception has been divided into two parts.
- When a court-ordered change of custody **between the student's parents results** in the student's change of school district, this triggers:
  - Choice of the public high school in the new custodian's school district
  - Choice of any non-public school
- **Requires an actual legal change of custody**, not a Power of Attorney or an affidavit for school attendance
- Change of custody must be between parents residing in different school districts.

Legal Change of Custody between two parents

- What must the school administrator do:
  - Obtain the court order and ensure that it is a legal change of custody signed by a judge or magistrate
  - If these parents formerly had a Shared Parenting Plan, ensure that the Plan has been terminated and that the parent living in your district (or the new district) is the sole legal custodian. This action should be stipulated in the court order.
  - NOTE: **The OHSAA does not recommend termination of a shared parenting plan.**

Notes on Shared Parenting

- Common decree in Ohio when there is a divorce or dissolution.
- Note: *Re-designation of residential parent within a Shared Parenting agreement is* **NOT a legal change of custody.**
- Although we never recommend this action, the only way that a change of custody can occur when parents have a Shared Parenting Plan is if the plan is terminated.

Exception 2 – Change of Custody Between Parents

- Draft a letter to either Deborah Moore or Roxanne Price stipulating:
  - The person named in the custody document is a resident of the new school district into which the student is moving.
  - The student will live **full time** with that resident for one year.
  - The school from which the student is transferring.
  - The reason for the change of custody including why the student was compelled to transfer.
  - Include the petition for change of custody if available.
  - Send a copy of the court order, signed by a judge or magistrate, along with the letter.

Change of Custody to a Non-Parent

- What must the school administrator do?
  - Send a certified copy of the court order or agency placement changing the custody/guardianship to a non-parent or agency.
  - Insure the document is signed by a judge, magistrate or agent of a protective services organization.
  - Send a copy of the documentation (also known as an adjudication) accompanying the request for change of custody which clearly stipulates that the change is necessary due to:
    - Abuse
    - Neglect
    - Delinquency/Unruliness - **NOTE: Student must be adjudicated under one of these three conditions!**

Change of Custody to a Non-Parent

- Send a cover letter stipulating the following:
  - High School from which the student is transferring.
  - Verification that the person or agent named in the document resides in the new school district.
  - Verification that the student will live with the new custodian full time for at least a year.
  - Explanation of the need to change custody to support the idea that the student was compelled to transfer.
- In both scenarios, if the date of enrollment predates the change of custody order, this exception may not apply.

Exception 9 – Transfer to residential public high school

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-2Guidance_Exc9.pdf

- One time option
- Parents must have resided in the district for a year
- Not applicable between schools in a multi-HS district
- Cannot be used to go from the district of one parent to that of the other
- Requires submission of a form to Kristin Ronai –
- http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/forms/Bylaw4-7-2_Exc9.pdf

Examples of Exception 9 Transfer

Example 1

Thanks for your response in this matter. Just for clarification and our future reference, an athlete can establish eligibility and play games at one school and then transfer to another school and have their eligibility reinstated under exception #9 and finish the same season with the second school? Could an athlete be eligible transferring under exception #9 during playoffs after their current team has been eliminated from the playoffs? I just want to make sure we understand the rules for future situations with our athletes.

Bylaw 4-7-3
During the Season Transfer

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-3TransferDuringSeason.pdf

- If a transfer takes place during the season in which a student has **participated in a regular season contest** in a sport, the student is ineligible for the remainder of the sports season.
- Exception: **Parents make a bona fide move** into a new public school district (exception 1) and the new school is more than 50 miles from the old school using mapquest's most direct route.
- Does not apply to grades 7-8

4-7-3, Cont.

- Application of the 50% penalty:
  - Note: If a student transfers during the season of a sport in which the student has participated and Bylaw 4-7-3 is activated, the student is ineligible for the remainder of the season at the new school. At the commencement of that sport during the next school year, the student remains ineligible for all preseason contests and UP TO 50% of the regular season contests in that sport. This total is a function of the number of regular season contests the student missed upon transfer in accordance with 4-7-3.

Samples of how to figure 50% re. 4-7-3

- **Football – 2016 (student meets no transfer exception)**
  - Student transfers after game 3
  - Student sits out games 4-10 (7 games) for the remainder of the 2016 season (4-7-3) at the new school
  - In 2017, the student is eligible immediately
- **Volleyball – 2016 (student meets no transfer exception)**
  - Student transfers after match 16
  - Student sits out matches 17-22 for the remainder of the 2016 season (4-7-3) at the new school
  - In 2017, student sits out all preseason matches plus the first five matches. Eligible at match six of the 2017 season.
- **Note:** No student may participate for two schools in the same sports season.

Inter District VS Intra District

BETWEEN VS WITHIN

Bylaw 4-7-4 – Intra-district Transfer

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/Bylaw4-7-4.pdf

- Superintendent (or designee) of a multi-high school district may transfer students and preserve eligibility under the following conditions:

  1)Parents bona fide move to a new attendance zone.

  2) Change of custody to an individual in a new attendance zone.

Bylaw 4-7-4

3) School closes or a mistake was made in the initial placement

4) The student is a child with a disability whose program has been changed to another high school

5) The student transfers pursuant to state or federal statutes addressing unsafe or academically poor performing schools for purely academic reasons

Ineligible until ruled eligible by OHSAA

Bylaw 4-7-5
Poor Performing schools

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-5UnsafePoorPerforming.pdf

- Allows transfer to take advantage of Ed. Choice voucher from one of the designated non-performing high schools
- Must be ruled eligible by OHSAA
- May not use this bylaw to transfer in and then back out of the poor performing school
- May use this transfer option **one time only**
- Please refer to instructions in the guidance and a listing of schools that are currently on AW or AE.

Bylaws 4-7-6 and 4-7-7
Intra-district Transfer prior to the beginning of a school year

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-6Guidance_IntradistrictTransfer.pdf
http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/4-7-7Guidance_IntrasystemTransfer.pdf

- 4-7-6 – Permits transfer within a public multi-high school district at the beginning of a school year when redistricting has taken place or when an academic program has changed. The specific details of that academic program must be stipulated to the OHSAA.

- 4-7-7 – Permits transfer within a non-public system at the beginning of the school year for one of three reasons:
  - Material change in parents' financial circumstances that causes a hardship
  - Material change in transportation that causes a hardship
  - Change in academic program – the specific details of which must be stipulated to the OHSAA
- In both cases superintendent must submit the transfer request and appropriate documentation within the first 15 days of the school year or the student's participation in a fall sport, whichever comes first and receive approval from the OHSAA.
- Click here http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/SampleSituations-ChangeInEducationalProgram.pdf for a list of situations that comply with the academic program change criterion.

Examples of 4-7-7 Transfer

Example 1

I have a clarification that I could use your help with as I want to make sure I am telling the parents the correct thing.

I have a parent of a student that has transferred back to our school, who says they came back to our school because their child has a condition known as Misophonia which relates to anxiety caused by noises. Smaller class sizes and working in small groups are accommodations that help reduce anxiety and help with this condition. This student plays basketball, and played basketball at his previous school, so I informed them he would have to sit out the 50%, plus all scrimmages.

The parents say that there is an exception for students who change schools due to the need for smaller class sizes. It is my understanding that his previous school had average class sizes of 25-30 students and at our school we are at 10-15.

I have not seen anything in the bylaws in relation to that, but told the parents I would seek clarification through the OHSAA. Am I right in that there is not an exception for this or is there something that I am missing?

Issue #4
International Student

A student who is not an American Citizen is an International Student. See Bylaw 4-8-1

International Student Resource Center

- For guidance on all bylaws in Section 8 – INTERNATIONAL AND EXCHANGE STUDENT - click here on the Eligibility Page:

http://www.ohsaa.org/Eligibility/International

Bylaw 4-8-1 – International and Exchange Students

- Ineligible Unless
  - Parent(s) make a bona fide legal move to the USA and reside in Ohio
  - Student is here for one year under a J-1 visa in a legitimate visitor exchange program
  - Student is legally adopted by an Ohio resident
  - ALL SITUATIONS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OHSAA.

International Student Eligibility Form

- Exception 2 – US Government's Visitor Exchange Program.
- Must have J-1 Visa.
- Must meet all eligibility standards.
- Shall not request eligibility for more than five students from the same visitor's exchange program in a school year.
- NEW FOR 2017-18: BOARDING SCHOOL EXCEPTION

Use this form:
http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/forms/FEelig.pdf

Student- Athlete Eligibility Guide And Checklist – Published Online

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/EligibilityGuideHS.pdf - **High School**

http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/EligibilityGuideMS.pdf -**7-8th Grade**

- **Contains excerpts from the OHSAA Handbook**
- **Provides general eligibility requirements**
- **Distribute to all student-athletes and parents – include in your publications, link to your web site, etc.**
- **Review during preseason meetings with student-athletes and their parents**

Last but not least
Certifying Eligibility

- You must complete an eligibility certificate for every sport – high school and 7-8th grade – at every level and including every student.
- Bylaw 3-5-1 and 3-5-2 discuss this mandate
- High School - http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/eligcert.pdf
- 7-8th Grade - http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/eligcertJH.pdf
- Both are available in PDF and Word Doc format

Please contact our "Team" for assistance!

- Dr. Deborah Moore, Senior Director of Compliance
  - dmoore@ohsaa.org
- Ms. Roxanne Price, Director of Compliance
  - rprice@ohsaa.org
- Ms. Kristin Ronai, Assistant Director of Compliance
  - kronai@ohsaa.org
- Mr. Ron Sayers, Interim Assistant Director of Compliance
  - rsayers@ohsaa.org

Thanks so much for your time and attention!

- ***RESPECT***
- ***THE***
- ***GAME***

Exceptions to Forfeiture Penalty for violation of Bylaw 4

- **Falsification** or attempt to establish eligibility via falsification – may result in no forfeiture – will be penalties to the student
- **Administrative Error** only as applied to Bylaw 4
  - May result in no forfeiture
  - Student must be eligible in all respects
  - School erred in not securing a ruling
  - See guidance here http://www.ohsaa.org/Portals/0/Eligibility/OtherEligibiltyDocs/4-1-1_PositionStatement.pdf relative to examples
  - Not applicable to sports regulation violations/Scholarship Bylaw
  - May expect a fine to accompany this ruling

College Credit Plus Program Example 2

SUBJECT	SCHOOL	CREDIT & DURATION	GRADE	CREDIT EQUIVALENCY
French	CCP	5 Semester Hours	A	1 X2 = 2
Sociology	CCP	5 Semester Hours	A	1 x 2 = 2
Computer Science	CCP	4 Semester Hours	F	0
				4 = INELIGIBLE

Examples of 4-4-1 Scholarship

I have a quick question regarding a student athlete we have. He is someone that will be involved in a spring sport. He is in one of our alternative programs and will have all coursework done by semester break in January. He could possibly not be enrolled in any classes with us during the third nine weeks. He will not graduate until our ceremony in late May. Would he be eligible to participate in the spring?