



Agenda  
**IHSAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS – 2010 Annual Meeting**  
IHSAA Headquarters  
Monday, May 3, 2010  
**PRESIDING – Phillip Ford, President**

**AGENDA**

- A. Roll Call
- B. Minutes of the May 4, 2009 meeting
- C. Necrology Service
  - James Fulford, Principal, Owen Valley HS
  - Jack Mayrose, Staunton HS
  - Don Noblitt, Principal, Jasper HS
- D. Proposals - Submitted by the Commissioner unless otherwise noted, and to become effective immediately unless otherwise stated:

Prop. # Rule, Section, Article Page

1. **Rule 2, Section 4** **Page 16**  
Change: In team sports, schools shall be re-classified every four two years in baseball, basketball, softball and volleyball.
- a. The number of classes may be changed only in a re-classification year.
  - b. When other team sports meet the criteria in Rule 2-2, requests for changes in classes shall be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Directors and implemented in a re-classification year.
  - c. When both boys and girls teams participate in a sport, both genders must meet the criteria for classes for either gender to be assigned to classes.
- ~~Schools shall be re-classified every two years in football.~~  
~~a. The number of classes may be changed only in a re-classification year.~~
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**(Proposed by the Commissioner on behalf of the Indiana Soccer Coaches Association)**

2. **Rule 2, Section 4** **Page 16**  
Delete: Schools shall be re-classified every four years in baseball, basketball, softball and volleyball.
- a. The number of classes may be changed only in a re-classification year.
  - b. When other team sports meet the criteria in Rule 2-2, requests for changes in classes shall be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Directors and implemented in a re-classification year.
  - c. When both boys and girls teams participate in a sport, both genders must meet the criteria for classes for either gender to be assigned to classes.
- Schools shall be re-classified every two years in football.
- a. The number of classes may be changed only in a re-classification year.
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3. **Rule 7, Section 1, Article 2** **Page 28**  
Change: No member school shall be permitted to employ an athletic director or coach who receives extra pay, salary, gifts, or trips outside sources for coaching from any source other than the school corporation.
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4. **Rule 7, Section 2** **Page 28**  
Change: For each sport in which the Association conducts a rules interpretation meeting, at least one member of the boys coaching staff and one member of the girls coaching staff for that sport the head coach for each gender shall be required to attend either in person or via an on-line meeting.
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5. **Rule 7 Section 3** **Page 29**  
New: A coach (paid or volunteer) may not coach two teams at different schools in the same sport during the same sport season.  
Renumber:  
Rule 7-3 Rule 7-4
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6. **Rule 12, Section 3** **Page 39**  
Change: After enrollment in the 9<sup>th</sup> grade, if a student is injured or contracts an illness which necessitates the student's complete withdrawal from the school or prohibits enrollment in the school for that semester, and the student does not receive any academic credit for that semester, the the semester shall not count as one of the consecutive semesters of enrollment
- a. The terms of the illness and injury do not include those which are caused in whole or part by chemical dependency or use, such as the illegal consumption of drugs or alcohol.
  - b. If the withdrawal should occur after the student has, during the semester, participated in twenty percent (20%) or more of the interschool contests in a sport, then the semester shall be counted as a semester of enrollment in all sports falling in that semester's sports seasons. This percentage shall be determined by dividing the total number of interschool contests in which the student participated during the semester by the total number of interschool contests scheduled during the semester (participation by student during semester/total number of interschool contests during the semester).
  - c. If the student participates in more than one (1) level of play, e.g., varsity, junior-varsity, freshman, then the participation percentage shall be arrived at by dividing the total number of interschool contests in which the student participated during the semester by the total number of interschool contests in which the school participated in the level of play in which the student primarily participated plus the number of interschool contests in which the student participated outside the student's primary participation level (number of contests student participated/[total number of school contests in primary level of play plus number of student contests outside primary level]).
  - d. In calculating the percentage in football and basketball, interschool quarters shall be used in lieu of interschool contests. A student may participate in a sport for a maximum of four (4) full seasons.
  - e. All withdrawals must immediately be reported to the Association prior to the withdrawal (except in emergency situations), and supported by written verification from a treating physician, with an unlimited license to practice medicine, and the student's principal or principal's designee. These verifications must specify the circumstances which warrant the student's withdrawal, and the student's inability to obtain academic credit for the semester.
  - f. Any student or parent wishing to be considered under this exception must consent of an independent medical examination of the student, if required, by a physician selected by the Association.
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7. **Rule 15, Section 1, Article 2** **Page 46**  
Add: **Team Sports** (Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball and Volleyball)
- a. Participation in organized non-school sports competition during the authorized contest season, including the IHSAA tournament series, in that sport shall cause such students to become ineligible for their school team in that sport for a period not to exceed 365 days as determined by the Commissioner, unless an outstanding student-athlete waiver for said competition is approved by the coach, principal,

and the IHSAA office is on file in the principal's office. A maximum of two waivers may be granted during a contest season.

- b. Student-athletes may receive private lessons so long as:
  - (1) they are not mandated, scheduled or paid for by the school;
  - (2) no school practices or competitions are missed; and
  - (3) no student from another school is participating in the lesson; and
  - (4) no member of the school's coaching staff who provides lessons is compensated for the lesson beyond the compensation the coach earns from the school.
- c. Participation of students in an organized athletic competition with or against athletes not belonging to their school constitutes a game. An organized "scrimmage" or practice with or against athletes not belonging to their school is considered a game.
- d. Students who participate in an interschool contest when ineligible other than in scholarship, too many events or similar oversights, become ineligible only in that sport for a time period not to exceed 365 days to be determined by the Commissioner or his designee. When facts are purposely withheld or misrepresented, students may become ineligible in all sports for the remainder of the semester and all of the next semester in school unless the school takes appropriate action as determined by the Commissioner
- e. Coaches of grades 9-12 may not coach organized non-school sports competition during the authorized contest season in that sport in grades 9-12.
- f. Students may not participate in try-outs or demonstrations of athletic ability as a prospective college student athlete.

g. Students may not participate in athletic activities, tryouts, auditions, practices and games held or sponsored by professional athletic organizations, clubs, or their representatives during the contest season.

g-h. An ineligible student may practice with the team, but only at home in regular practices. The ineligible student may not appear in an athletic uniform at an interschool contest.

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**8. Rule 15, Section 2, Article 2a**

**Page 47**

Students may participate in non-school contests as members of a non-school team provided no more than the following number of students, (i) who have participated in a contest the previous season as a member of one of their school teams in that sport or (ii) any who are incoming freshmen (and seek to participate on a non-school team from Monday of Week 5 until the date of the first authorized practice in the sport), who are rostered on the same non-school team, at the same time.

Baseball – 5	Football – 6	Softball – 5
Basketball – 3	Soccer – 6	Volleyball – 3

The following standards also must be met:

- (1) Participation during school time must be approved by the school principal or his/her designee.
- (2) Fees, if charged, must be provided solely by the student, parent, or guardian. No school or athletic funds shall be used for such when students in grades 9-12 are involved.
- (3) Participation shall be open to all students.
- (4) Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Student must remain an amateur.

**9. Rule 15, Section 2, Article 3 (Camps & Clinics)**

**Page 48**

Combine Rule 15-2.3 and Rule 15-2.4: Students may attend during non-school time provided the following standards are met.

- a. Attendance is limited to non-school time and after Monday of Week 7 or the first day of school, whichever comes first.
- b. Fees, if charged, must be provided solely by the student, parent, or guardian except for underprivileged students. No school or athletic funds shall be used for such.
- c. No school owned uniforms (jerseys, shirts, shorts, pants, singlets, or swim, etc.) shall be worn by the student.
- d. No more than three students in basketball and volleyball, five students in baseball and softball, or six students in football and soccer who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of one of one of their school teams in that sport may participate on the same team or in the same work

- station or drill at the same time. All workstations or drills must be held independent of each other and may not be integrated to simulate a game.
- e. Member schools may not organize, supervise or operate school sponsored clinics; however, schools may rent or lease their facilities to non-school sponsors.
  - f. Coaches from a member school coaching staff may not instruct students (1) who have participated in a contest as a member of their school's team or (2) freshmen who have not participated on any school team. (Exception: Coaches may instruct their sons or daughters.)
  - g. Competition must be limited in intra-camp or [intra-clinic](#) practices, contests and instruction.
  - h. Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Student must remain an amateur.
  - i. Length of attendance is unlimited.
  - j. Seniors or graduates who plan to attend should check with appropriate college rules and regulations regarding recruiting before participating.
  - ~~b-k~~ Coaches may use students, school owned equipment in schools, camps and/or coaches clinics held in the State of Indiana or in an adjacent state, when the coach is a presenter. A record of students used as demonstrators must be kept by the school. Coaches may not use a student for demonstration purposed in more than three (3) such clinics per sport between July 1 and June 30 each year. No more than one (1) such clinic may be in an adjacent state.
  - ~~e. Member schools may not organize, supervise or operate school sponsored student clinics.~~

Renumber:

~~Rule 15-2-5~~ [Rule 15-2.4](#) **Conditioning Program**

~~Rule 15-2-6~~ [Rule 15-2.5](#) **Open Facility Program**

**10. Rule 17, Section 4, Article 5 Page 59**

**Hearing Procedures of Review Committee**

The following general procedures will be followed at such hearing:

- a. A quorum of the Review committee is four (4) members including the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall not vote on any case unless his/her vote is necessary to break a tie vote.
- b. The hearing officer will prepare an agenda for the hearing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the affected party, the [Association IHSAA](#) and all interested parties to the appeal. The hearing officer shall set the length of the appeal hearing and shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, rule upon offers of proof, receive relevant oral or documentary evidence, regulate the course of the hearing and conduct of the parties and witnesses, and do such other things necessary to effectuate the purposes of the [Association IHSAA](#).
- c. The principal who conducted the initial investigation and/or made a decision, as well as the Commissioner, or a designee, ~~shall~~ [should](#) attend the hearing. All other parties are entitled to attend the hearing if they desire. Each party may be represented by counsel of their choice and examine and cross-examine witnesses. Counsel for the [Association IHSAA](#) may attend the hearing, assist the hearing officer in the conduct of the hearing, and examine and cross-examine witnesses.
- d. Each party to the appeal shall present, through the appeal statements, the party's case. This initial presentation should be limited to fifteen (15) minutes. This presentation may be supplemented through brief oral testimony, however, the testimony shall be limited to pertinent evidence which is key to the party's position. Lengthy statements and testimony shall not be allowed. Following the parties' presentations, the Review Committee shall ask questions of the parties and the witnesses as needed. Following the questioning of the Review Committee, the parties shall have a right of brief cross-examination of all parties and witnesses present; lengthy cross-examination shall not be allowed.
- e. The technical rules of evidence will not be applicable, and therefore, any oral or documentary information may be received, but the Review Committee reserves the right to exclude any information which it determines to be irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious.
- f. The hearing officer shall require that the examination of witnesses be orderly, When examination is disorderly, it may be terminated and the disruptive individuals may be excluded from the hearing.
- g. When more than one party has requested an appeal, and where the facts are substantially the same for all parties, a single hearing may be conducted when deemed advisable by the hearing officer.
- h. The Review Committee is not bound by the decision of the principal or Commissioner, and shall make its decision in the matter based upon the facts and information presented at the hearing. The Review Committee shall base its findings on information presented to it at the hearing which it determines to

be reliable, credible and of probative value. The Review Committee's decision may be based upon different facts and/or upon different rules from those cited by either the principal or the Commissioner.

- i. The Review Committee's findings and decision, along with the rule upon which it is based, shall be promptly mailed to the principal(s) involved and the affected party or parties. If a decision concerns the application or interpretation of a rule of the IHSAA to an individual student, then not later than three (3) business days after the decision is made, the IHSAA shall send to the student's parent and the student's school, by registered or certified mail, the decision and a notice about the process for appealing the decision to the Panel described in Rule 17-10.
- j. A record of the proceedings shall be kept and, when so directed by the hearing officer, a transcript thereof prepared. Such a transcript, when signed by the hearing officer and the person who prepared the same as being correct, shall be the best evidence of the proceeding, and prima facie evidence of all facts contained therein, and shall be the official record of the matter. Any party may obtain a copy thereof at such party's expense.

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**11. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 1 Page 61**

Except with respect to Rules 4, 12 and 18, the Commissioner, his designee ~~or~~ the Review Committee or the Case Review Panel shall have the authority to set aside the effect of any Rule when the affected party establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his designee ~~or~~ the Review Committee or the Case Review Panel, all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Strict enforcement of the Rule in the particular case will not serve to accomplish the purpose of the Rule;
- b. The spirit of the Rule has not been violated; and
- c. There exists in the particular case circumstances showing an undue hardship that would result from enforcement of the Rule.

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**12. Rule 17, Section 10, Article 1 Page 63**  
**Right to Review of Final Association Decision by Parent of a Student**

- a. The Association IHSAA shall have a case review panel ("Panel") which shall review the final application or interpretation of any rule of the Association IHSAA to a student when the student's parent disagrees with a final decision of the Association IHSAA. The Panel shall be bound by these procedural rules and the substantive rules of the Association IHSAA when reviewing any final decision of the Association IHSAA.
- b. A student's parent who disagrees with a decision of the final application or interpretation of any rule of the IHSAA shall have the right to do one of the following: (1) accept the Association IHSAA's final decision, or (2) refer the case to the Panel, ~~or (3) take legal action without first referring the case to the Panel. A request for a review by the Panel must be filed within not later than~~ thirty days after receipt of the decision the date of the IHSAA Review Committee's decision.
- c. The Association IHSAA must will implement the decision of the Panel on each case, subject to any determination made following judicial review under Rule 17-10.5.

**Rule 17, Section 10, Article 2 (Case Review Panel)**

The case review Panel shall be comprised of nine (9) members including:

- a. eight (8) members appointed by the Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction ("Superintendent") with the following qualifications:
  - (1) four (4) parents of high school students,
  - (2) two (2) high school principals, and
  - (3) two (2) high school athletic directors, who shall serve a four (4) year term. Any member who ceases to meet these qualifications shall cease to be a member of the Panel, and the Superintendent shall appoint a replacement member to serve out the remainder of the term. ~~The Superintendent shall appoint fifty percent (50%) of the initial members for terms of two (2) years, so that terms of the Panel are staggered, and~~
- b. The Superintendent, or a designee, who shall be the chairperson of the Panel.

**Rule 17, Section 10, Article 3 (Panel Meetings)**

- a. The Panel must meet monthly, unless there are no cases before the Panel. The Panel may meet more frequently at the call of the chairperson. However, the chairperson must call a meeting within (5) business days, or as soon thereafter as a quorum can be assembled, after the Panel receives a case in which time is a factor in relation to the scheduling of an athletic competition.
- b. A quorum of the Panel is five (5) members. The affirmative vote of five (5) the greater of the major present or four (4) votes if less than seven (7) members of the Panel are present is required for the Panel to take action.
- c. Upon receipt of a case, the Panel must do the following: (1) collect testimony and information from the Association IHSAA and the parent, and (2) place the case on the Panel's agenda and consider the case at a meeting of the Panel.
- ~~d. The Association shall pay all costs attributable to the operation of the Panel, including travel and per diem for Panel members.~~

**Rule 17, Section 10, Article 4 (Panel Decision)**

- a. ~~The Panel make Not later than ten (10) business days after the meeting at which the Panel considers the case, the Panel must issue a written decision that does~~ one (1) of the following ~~decisions~~:
  - (1) uphold the Association's IHSAA decision,
  - (2) modify the Association's IHSAA decision, or
  - (3) nullify the Association's IHSAA decision.
- b. The Panel shall promptly make a written ruling of its determination. The parties before the Panel shall be permitted to submit a proposed written ruling for the Panel's consideration.
- c. A decision of the Panel applies only to the case before the Panel and does not affect any rule of the Association IHSAA or decision under any rule concerning any student other than the student whose parent referred the case to the Panel. ~~If the student's parents or the Association disagrees with the decision of the Panel, either may seek further review through court.~~

**Rule 17, Section 10, Article 5 (Judicial Review)**

- a. If the IHSAA or the student's parent who referred a case to the Panel disagrees with the decision of the Panel, the IHSAA or the student's parent may file a legal action to review the Panel's decision ("judicial review")
- b. An action for judicial review must be filed with a court with jurisdiction not later than forty-five (45) days after the Panel issues its decision.
- c. In an action for judicial review, a court may reverse the Panel's decision if the court, upon its own review of the facts and issues involved in the decision and the applicable rule of the IHSAA, determines that the decision of the Panel, or the IHSAA's decision upheld by the Panel, is:
  - (1) not a fair and logical interpretation or application of the IHSAA's rules;
  - (2) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
  - (3) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
  - (4) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;
  - (5) without observance of procedure required by law; or
  - (6) unsupported by substantial evidence.
- d. A court reviewing a Panel's decision may do any of the following:
  - (1) Affirm the Panel's decision.
  - (2) Modify the Panel's decision.
  - (3) Reverse the Panel's decision, and remand the action to the Panel for action directed by the court.
- e. Should the IHSAA fail to follow the hearing and appeals procedures described in Rule 17-4 and 17-10, a student's parent may proceed directly to a court with jurisdiction to resolve a dispute.

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**13. Rule 18 Section 1**

To be eligible scholastically, students must have received passing grades and earned credit at the end of their last grading period in school in at least seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit subjects (or the equivalent) that a student can take and must be currently enrolled in at least seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit subjects (or the equivalent) that a student can take. Semester grades take precedence.

Two semesters of the state required physical education course may be counted as a full credit subject for eligibility purposes even though a full credit is not granted by the Department of Education. Physical

[education credit earned by participation on an athletic team, may not count forward academic eligibility.](#)  
When the block four scheduling program is used, students must be currently enrolled in and passing three courses.

14. **Rule 18, Section 1, Article 7** **Page 66**

~~Delete:~~ [When students from a member school attend any night school approved by the Department of Education and such students desire to count the credits earned toward IHSAA scholastic eligibility requirements, they must obtain written approval from their high school principal that each specific course credit/s earned will be accepted and counted toward graduation. When establishing current scholastic eligibility requirements, they must be passing 70% of the maximum number of full credit subjects or the equivalent taken concurrently in day school and/or night school.](#)

**Rule 18, Section 2 (Certification Dates)**

Each school will establish consistent grading periods within the school year. The principal shall certify these specific dates to the Association on the membership form and certification dates for eligibility if different from ending dates. Certification of eligibility must be completed no later than noon of the tenth school day following the end of a grading period as specified on the membership form.

**Rule 18, Section 3 (Night School)**

~~Rewrite:~~ [When students from a member school attend any night school approved by the Department of Education and such students desire to count the credits earned toward IHSAA scholastic eligibility requirements, they must obtain written approval from their high school principal that each specific course credit/s earned will be accepted and counted toward graduation. When establishing current scholastic eligibility requirements, they must be passing 70% of the maximum number of full credit subjects or the equivalent taken concurrently in day school and/or night school.](#)

**Rule 18 Section 34 (Innovative Course Credits)**

~~Amend:~~ Innovative course credits may ~~be approved by the Commissioner~~ [count toward IHSAA scholastic eligibility requirements](#) provided:

- a. written request [for approval](#) is made [to the IHSAA](#) by the [student's](#) principal ~~concerned and courses are described in detail including a detailed course description, and is approved by the Commissioner;~~
- b. courses are approved by the Department of Education;
- c. the local Board of [School](#) Trustees counts such credits toward graduation; ~~and~~
- d. [classes are taken concurrently with the student's regular classes, and](#)
- e. [total class time of an innovative course](#) is equivalent to [a the student's](#) regular course.

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**Rule 18, Section 45 (Make-up for Scholastic Deficiency)**

Scholastic deficiencies caused by the inability of a student to pass seventy percent (see 18-1) or the equivalent in a previous grading period (semester grades take precedence) may be made up in night school, summer school or correspondence school and counted toward eligibility provided:

- a. it is done in an accredited school or according to the procedures approved by the Department of Education;
- b. all work be done and the necessary credits be made a matter of final record in the principal's office prior to the opening date of the grading period in which eligibility is desired. This does not apply to incompletes;
- c. all work and credits be bona fide and certified as such by the high school principal.

**Rule 18 Section 56 (Incompletes)**

An incomplete at the end of a grading period or semester counts as a failure until the deficiency has been removed.

**Rule 18 Section 67 (Withdrawals)**

Students who withdraw within the first 15 school days of a semester shall not be considered ineligible as to scholarship at the beginning of the next semester of enrollment, provided they were eligible when they withdrew.

**Rule 18 Section 78 (Alternative Courses)**

Amend: High school students who are enrolled in a member high school may, with prior written approval of their high school principal, obtain credits from alternative courses which may count toward IHSAA scholastic eligibility requirements:

- a. Colleges: A student may attend an accredited institution for credit that is acceptable both for high school graduation and/or for college credit. The student must be enrolled in credit courses at their home school at least 50% of the normal school day and be enrolled in and passing enough credit courses to meet the minimum academic standards for eligibility. In determining credits, three semester hours or the equivalent shall be counted as equivalent of one high school credit. NOTE: An accredited institution is one that grants credits which count toward a baccalaureate degree from that institution.
- b. Unavailable Courses: A student may attend class at another accredited school for credit in course offerings which cannot be obtained at the student's school so long as the student is enrolled in and attending credit courses at their home school during at least 50% of the school day, and the total time in the class is equivalent to a regular course at the student's home school.
- c. Colleges during vacation periods: During a vacation period, high school students with remaining athletic eligibility may enroll in and attend a program in an accredited institution of higher learning that may give them college credit provided they have prior written approval of their high school principal.
- d. Virtual Courses: A student may earn course credits by attending a non-traditional virtual class provided:
  - (1) written request for approval is made to the IHSAA, including a detailed description, and is approved by the Commissioner;
  - (2) the virtual courses are approved by the Department of Education;
  - (3) the local Board of School Trustees counts the credits earned in a virtual course toward graduation;
  - (4) classes are taken concurrently with the student's regular classes; and
  - (5) total class time of a virtual course is equivalent to the student's regular course.

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**Rule 18, Section 89 (Special Education)**

A student who (a) is receiving special education and related services pursuant to an individual education program, (b) is not earning credits toward a diploma, (c) is working toward a certificate of completion, certificate of attendance, or the equivalent, and (d) the student's individual education plan (IEP) includes satisfaction of the IHSAA academic standards contained in Rule 18-1, may meet such academic requirements, provided the student is making satisfactory progress toward the goals, objectives and benchmarks contained in the student's progress reports and case conference committee, and certified by the building principal.

**15. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1 Page 72-73**

Amend: A student transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardians(s) may be declared immediately eligible provided there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that one or more of the following criteria has been met.

- a. The transfer is a result of the student being a ward of a court; for purposes of this rule, a student under a guardianship is not a ward of the court.
- b. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the student into a new district or territory to reside with a parent. Moves between divorced or separated parents may meet this criteria; however, multiple moves between such parents will not be approved unless the reasons for the move are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling.
- c. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the students into a new district or territory to reside with a guardian or in a foster home which is a result of: (1) the student becoming an orphan; (2) reasons outside the control of the student and the student's parent(s) and the student's guardians and/or the student's foster parent(s) which are significant, substantial, and/or compelling. A guardian appointed for the purpose of making a student eligible will not be accepted.
- d. The student's former school closed. Note: See Rule 19-6.3b(1)
- e. The student's former school is not an IHSAA member school and is not accredited by the state accrediting agency in the state where the school is located.
- f. The student transferred pursuant to a school board mandate for redistricting.
- g. The student enrolled and/or attended, in error, a wrong school and a transfer application is made properly when discovered.
- h. The student transferred from a correctional school.



- i. The student is emancipated and has established a bona fide residence in a new district or territory.
  - j. The student did not participate in any interschool contest as a representative of another school during the preceding 365 days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding 365 days did not offer sports or the sport in which the student wishes to participate, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding 365 days.
  - k. The student transfers to an IHSAA member school from a non-member school after which the student returns to reside with a parent and/or legal guardian with whom the student previously resided. The IHSAA member school must be either the public school in whose district he/she resides or the private school territory serving his/her residence.
  - l. The student transfers to a member boarding school with a corresponding move by the student from the residence of the student's parent/s or the student is transferring from a member boarding school with a corresponding move to the residence of the student's parent/s.
  - m. The student is a qualified foreign exchange student under Rule 19-7 who has attended a member school for less than a year.
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**16. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1 Page 72-73**

Amend: A student transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardians(s) may be declared immediately eligible provided there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that one or more of the following criteria has been met.

- a. The transfer is a result of the student being a ward of a court; for purposes of this rule, a student under a guardianship is not a ward of the court.
  - b. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the student into a new district or territory to reside with a parent. Moves between divorced or separated parents may meet this criteria; however, multiple moves between such parents will not be approved unless the reasons for the move are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling.
  - c. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the students into a new district or territory to reside with a guardian or in a foster home which is a result of: (1) the student becoming an orphan; (2) reasons outside the control of the student and the student's parent(s) and the student's guardians and/or the student's foster parent(s) which are significant, substantial, and/or compelling. A guardian appointed for the purpose of making a student eligible will not be accepted.
  - d. The student's former school closed.
  - e. The student's former school(s) attended during the entire 365 days prior to the enrollment at the new school were ~~is~~ not ~~an~~ IHSAA member school(s) and is or were not accredited by the state accrediting agency in the state where the school(s) is were located.
  - f. The student transferred pursuant to a school board mandate for redistricting.
  - g. The student enrolled and/or attended, in error, a wrong school and a transfer application is made properly when discovered.
  - h. The student transferred from a correctional school.
  - i. The student is emancipated and has established a bona fide residence in a new district or territory.
  - j. The student did not participate in any interschool contest as a representative of another school during the preceding 365 days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding 365 days did not offer sports or the sport in which the student wishes to participate, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding 365 days.
  - k. The student transfers to an IHSAA member school from a non-member school after which the student returns to reside with a parent and/or legal guardian with whom the student previously resided. The IHSAA member school must be either the public school in whose district he/she resides or the private school territory serving his/her residence.
  - l. The student transfers to a member boarding school with a corresponding move by the student from the residence of the student's parent/s or the student is transferring from a member boarding school with a corresponding move to the residence of the student's parent/s.
  - m. The student is a qualified foreign exchange student under Rule 19-7 who has attended a member school for less than a year.
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17. **Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1** **Page 72-73**

Amend: A student transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardians(s) may be declared immediately eligible provided there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that one or more of the following criteria has been met.

- a. The transfer is a result of the student being a ward of a court; for purposes of this rule, a student under a guardianship is not a ward of the court.
- b. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the student into a new district or territory to reside with a parent. Moves between divorced or separated parents may meet this criteria; however, multiple moves between such parents will not be approved unless the reasons for the move are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling.
- c. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the students into a new district or territory to reside with a guardian or in a foster home which is a result of: (1) the student becoming an orphan; (2) reasons outside the control of the student and the student's parent(s) and the student's guardians and/or the student's foster parent(s) which are significant, substantial, and/or compelling. A guardian appointed for the purpose of making a student eligible will not be accepted.
- d. The student's former school closed.
- e. The student's former school is not an IHSAA member school and is not accredited by the state accrediting agency in the state where the school is located.
- f. The student transferred pursuant to a school board mandate for redistricting.
- g. The student enrolled and/or attended, in error, a wrong school and a transfer application is made properly when discovered.
- h. The student transferred from a correctional school.
- i. The student is emancipated and has established a bona fide residence in a new district or territory.
- j. The student did not participate in any interschool contest as a representative of another school during the preceding 365 days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding 365 days did not offer sports or the sport in which the student wishes to participate, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding 365 days.
- k. The student transfers ~~to an IHSAA member school~~ from a non-IHSAA member school ~~after which the student returns with a corresponding change of residences by the student~~ to reside with a parent and/or legal guardian with whom the student had previously resided. ~~The member school must be either the public school in whose district he/she resides or the private school territory serving his/her residence- Note: See Rule 19-6.3b(2)~~
- l. The student transfers to a member boarding school with a corresponding move by the student from the residence of the student's parent/s or the student is transferring from a member boarding school with a corresponding move to the residence of the student's parent/s.
- m. The student is a qualified foreign exchange student under Rule 19-7 who has attended a member school for less than a year.

18. **Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1** **Page 72-73**

Change: A student transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardians(s) may be declared immediately eligible provided there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that one or more of the following criteria has been met.

- a. The transfer is a result of the student being a ward of a court; for purposes of this rule, a student under a guardianship is not a ward of the court.
- b. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the student into a new district or territory to reside with a parent. Moves between divorced or separated parents may meet this criteria; however, multiple moves between such parents will not be approved unless the reasons for the move are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling.
- c. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the students into a new district or territory to reside with a guardian or in a foster home which is a result of: (1) the student becoming an orphan; (2) reasons outside the control of the student and the student's parent(s) and the student's guardians and/or the student's foster parent(s) which are significant, substantial, and/or compelling. A guardian appointed for the purpose of making a student eligible will not be accepted.

- d. The student's former school closed.
- e. The student's former school is not an IHSAA member school and is not accredited by the state accrediting agency in the state where the school is located.
- f. The student transferred pursuant to a school board mandate for redistricting.
- g. The student enrolled and/or attended, in error, a wrong school and a transfer application is made properly when discovered.
- h. The student transferred from a correctional school.
- i. The student is emancipated and has established a bona fide residence in a new district or territory.
- j. The student did not participate in any interschool contest as a representative of another school during the preceding 365 days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding 365 days did not offer sports or the sport in which the student wishes to participate, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding 365 days.
- k. The student transfers to an IHSAA member school from a non-member school after which the student returns to reside with a parent and/or legal guardian with whom the student previously resided. The IHSAA member school must be either the public school in whose district he/she resides or the private school territory serving his/her residence.
- l. The student (i) transfers ~~to from~~ a member boarding school with a corresponding move by the student ~~from to~~ the residence of the student's parent/s or (ii) the student ~~is transferrings from~~ to a ~~member public~~ boarding school with a corresponding move ~~to from~~ the residence of the student's parent/s. This provision applies only to boarding school students.
- m. The student is a qualified foreign exchange student under Rule 19-7 who has attended a member school for less than a year.

*Transferring to a non-public boarding school without a change in residence by the parent/guardian should be no different than transferring from one high school to another high school without a corresponding change in residence by the parent/guardian.*

**19. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 3 Page 73**

Amend: Upon the occurrence of an event which would permit a student to be declared to have immediate full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1, the student has the following options:

- a. The student may continue eligibility at his/her original school pursuant to Rule 19-2;
- b. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility ~~in at a the new public high school district~~ serving the student's area of residence ~~or a private school serving the student's area of residence~~, at any time prior to the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) school day of the next school year; ~~or however~~
  - (1.) where the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(d), if the former school is:
    - i. in a public school district having more than one high school, then the student may seek full eligibility only at a public high school in the multi-high school district which serves the student's residence.
    - ii. a public high school in a single high school district, the student may seek full eligibility only at a public high school serving the student's residence.
    - iii. a private high school, the student may seek full eligibility only at a public or private high school serving the student's residence. or
    - iv. a charter school, the student may seek full eligibility only at a charter or public high school serving the student's residence;
  - (2.) where the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(k), the student may seek full eligibility only at the school the student previously attended or the public high school which serves the student's residence: or
- e- c. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain limited eligibility ~~in at~~ any ~~public school or private high school~~ which does not serve the student's area of residence.

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RESOLVED: That the by-laws, rules, and regulations contained in and as stated by the 2010-11 printed booklet of the Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc., entitled "By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation" be and the same are hereby approved and declared to be the official Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc., By-Laws, as amended, and subject to further amendments by the Board of Directors.

- E. Elect President and Vice-President [Article IV, Section 3(1)] of the Board of Directors for 2010-11 from the class of 2012.  
Class of 2012 – Mr. Cox, Mr. Dean, Mr. DeLong, Mr. Grove, Mr. Howell, Mr. Santa
- F. Elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman [Article IV, Section 3(2)] of the Executive Committee for 2010-11 from the class of 2011.  
Class of 2011 – Mr. Diagostino, Mr. Ford, Mr. Jerrels, Mr. Penrod, Ms. Stevens, Mr. Whitten.
- G. Adjournment

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