



Agenda

IHSAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS – 2011 ANNUAL MEETING

IHSAA Offices, Indianapolis, IN

Monday, May 2, 2011

PRESIDING – Phillip DeLong, President

AGENDA – (With Comments)

- A. Roll Call
- B. Minutes of May 3, 2010 meeting
- C. Necrology Service
John Bastin, Assistant Principal, Centerville HS
- D. Proposals – Submitted by the Commissioner unless otherwise noted, and to become effective immediately unless otherwise stated.

Prop. #	Rule, Section, Article	Page
1.	Article III, Section 1	3
	<u>Change:</u> All Memberships Are Voluntary. Any secondary school in the state may become a member of this Corporation by meeting the requirements for membership, by subscribing to all of these rules and regulations of the Corporation, and by completing and submitting a membership application form to the Commissioner on or before September 1 of each year. Applications for membership by non-member schools must be accompanied with a one two thousand dollar initiation fee and must be received by the Commissioner no later than August 1.	
2.	Article III, Section 3	3
	<u>Change:</u> Any school upon being granted membership in the Association shall not be permitted to participate in IHSAA tournaments for a period of two four years from the date of admittance. NOTE: Existing IHSAA member schools who that consolidate or divide into multiple schools shall be excluded from said rule.	
3.	Article III, Section 4	4
	Junior membership may be extended to any school <u>which is</u> accredited by the Department of Education, <u>which</u> offer sing the ninth grade, but <u>which is</u> not eligible for full or associate membership. Junior membership shall extend the privilege of participating in single athletic games, contests, tourneys and meets with other junior members. Junior membership also shall permit teams from junior members composed of ninth grade students to compete against teams composed of ninth and/or tenth grade students from full and associate members in single	

~~games, contests, tourneys and meets without special restrictions as to the number of teams entered, trial runs or geographical location within the state. Schools holding junior memberships are not eligible to enter teams or individuals in state tourneys or meets. It must be clearly understood that a junior membership is a membership in the Corporation that requires the principal to subscribe to all of the rules and regulations of the Corporation. Junior members may share in the distribution of tickets to the state final championship basketball tourney and other state final championship meets on a limited basis as determined by the Committee.~~

4. Article IV, Section 3

5

Change: a. The Board of Directors shall be comprised of nineteen board seats. Twelve board seats shall be filled by any qualified individual (open seats), and seven board seats shall be filled by two qualified female representatives, two qualified minorities, two qualified urban school representatives and one qualified private school representative. Boards of Directors' elections are scheduled as follows:

Year	District I	District II	District III
2010	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA
2013	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA
2014	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA
2015	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA
	Northern District	Southern District	State-wide
2012	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Private Seat
2015	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Private Seat
2018	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Female, Minority, & Urban Seats	Private Seat

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2010	2012-15	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA
<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2012	2013-16	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat
<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2013	2014-17	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA
Dec. 2014	2015-18	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA
<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2015	2016-19	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat
<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2016	2017-20	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA
Dec. 2017	2018-21	Classes AA & AAAA	Classes A & AAA	Classes AA & AAAA
<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2018	2019-22	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat

5. Rule 2, Section 2 15

The Directors have complete authority to establish and implement policies to determine the number of classes and the number of schools in each class of competition in team sports. The following is the customary manner for classifying schools:

In team sports, the total schools participating shall be divided as follows:

- a. If there are ~~t~~Two classes — 1A=50% of schools; 2A=50% of schools.
- b. If there are ~~t~~Three classes — 1A= $33\frac{1}{3}$ % of schools; 2A= $33\frac{1}{3}$ % of schools; 3A= $33\frac{1}{3}$ % of schools.
- c. If there are ~~f~~Four classes — 1A=25% of schools; 2A=25% of schools; 3A=25% of schools; 4A=25% of schools.
- d. If there is one more school than equal division, that school ~~shall~~may be placed in the smallest class.
- e. If there are two more schools than equal division, those schools ~~shall~~may be placed one each in the smaller two classes.
- f. If there are three more schools than equal division, those schools ~~shall~~may be placed one each in the smallest three classes.

6. Rule 2, Section 3 16

School enrollment figures used for classifying schools shall be the enrollment in grades 9-12 for all students, as certified in the annual report filed with the State Department of Education in a classification year.

- a. Schools with single gender enrollment shall double the certified enrollment figures for classification purposes.
- b. A school may be assigned to different classes in different sports.
- c. A school shall be assigned to a class by the IHSAA and shall enter the IHSAA tournament in that assigned class unless it notifies the Association, in writing, that it wishes to move up one or more classes. This notification shall (1) accompany the submission of the school's enrollment figures and (2) be effective for the succeeding ~~four~~two years. A school may choose to move up in a specific sport/s.

7. Rule 3, Section 10 18

Change: Between ~~May 1~~ **April 1** and student's first practice in preparation for interschool athletic participation:

8. Rule 7, Section 1, Article 4 28

Change: c. The Commissioner may approve requests for additional five (5) year extensions of a waiver for a basketball head coach or a football head coach, provided the Commissioner has been provided proof that the coach, during the prior waiver period, has successfully completed ~~at least six (6) hours of college credit~~ **two additional** in IHSAA approved education coaching courses.

9. Rule 15, Section 3, Article 3

48

~~An open facility program is a program in which the gymnasium, playing fields, or other school facilities are open to all students who attend the school, or a feeder school of the school sponsoring the program, for participation on a voluntary basis. Specific equipment related to a particular sport, i.e. balls, goals, nets, etc., may be used.~~

Member schools may operate open facility programs in which the gymnasium, playing field or other school facilities are open to all students for participation on a voluntary basis, but only for a student who (i) attends the school, (ii) is from a feeder school and intends to attend the school, or (iii) is a transfer student or an incoming 9th grade student from a non-feeder school who intends to attend the school and has confirmed such intention with the school's principal or school administration, and has either enrolled or has applied for admission and has paid a deposit. Under any circumstance, a student may attend open facilities at no more than one school.

10. Rule 17, Section 5, Article 1

57

When a decision has been made and/or a penalty has been imposed by the Committee, ~~or by a principal or the Commissioner, or his designee and an appeal has not timely been sought~~, there shall be no review thereof except upon a showing of newly discovered evidence, which by due diligence could not have been timely presented and which is directly related to the findings in the case, or that there was fraud, misrepresentation or other misconduct of a party or witness, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure that was followed in the processing of the case.

11. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 1

58

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

- a. Strict enforcement of the Rule in the particular case will not serve to accomplish the primary purposes of the Rule;
- ~~a.~~b. The spirit or reason for the Rule ~~has~~will not be ~~en~~violated offended or compromised by a waiver; ~~and~~
- c. ~~Unless waived~~There exists in the particular case circumstances showing an, an undue hardship ~~harm or burden will be suffered by the affected party~~that would result from enforcement of the Rule; and
- ~~b.~~d. When a student eligibility waiver is requested, a hardship condition, as defined in Rule 17-8.3 exists.

12. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 2

58

~~Although the Commissioner or his designee or the Committee may make a determination of hardship without application by the affected party, generally, a hardship situation should be brought to the attention of the Commissioner or his designee or the Committee by an affected party. Only the Association may grant a hardship exception; neither a principal nor a member school may grant a hardship exception. In bringing a hardship situation to the attention of the Commissioner or his designee or the Committee, an affected party shall make application in writing and shall contain all facts pertaining to the case, including sufficient data to make it possible to reach a decision without further investigation. All correspondence and documents pertinent to the case shall be submitted.~~

~~3~~Time To Make Hardship

~~An affected party, or party who wishes to bring a hardship situation to the attention of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee, shall do so apply for a general waiver at the time a matter is referred to the Association under Rule 17-2.4 or Rule 17-2.5 or, if the matter is not so referred, during the investigation, but prior to a decision, under Rule 17-3; for good cause shown and/or because of circumstances outside the control of the affected party, an affected party may bring a hardship situation to the attention of the Committee seek a general waiver during the review process under Rule 17-4 for the first time, except for hardships under Rule 17-8.5. Under any circumstance, however, the appropriate time for a hardship general waiver application is when the hardship grounds for the waiver are situation is discovered.~~

~~a. In bringing a general waiver request, an affected party shall make application in a writing which shall contain all facts pertaining to the case, including sufficient data to make it possible to reach a decision without further investigation. All correspondence and documents pertinent to the case shall be submitted.~~

~~b. Requests for a general a hardship exception waiver should always be made prior to any action or participation by the student, coach, school or affected party under circumstances which would constitute either ineligibility or a Rule or decision violation.~~

13. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 3

59

~~—————A student seeking a student eligibility general waiver must show the existence of a hardship condition. A “hardship condition” means a extremely negative non-athletic condition, peculiar to the student, which is caused by unforeseen, unavoidable and uncorrectable events, which is beyond the election, control or creation of the student, the student’s family, the student’s supporters, the student’s coaches and the student’s school, and which causes the student to be ineligible or not fully eligible, or which objectively compels some action which results in the student being ineligible or results in the student not having full eligibility. A Astudent eligibility general waiver is exceptional and extraordinary relief, granted in rare cases; oOrdinary cases shall not qualify for a student general eligibility waiver. —be considered hardship; rather, the conditions which cause a violation of a Rule, a disregard of a decision or~~

~~directive made under these Rules, or the failure to meet the eligibility requirements must be beyond the control of the school, the coach, the student, the parents and/or the affected party.~~

—Likewise, a negative change in the financial condition of the student or a student’s family may constitute a hardship condition~~be considered a hardship~~, however, such ~~conditions or changes in conditions~~ must be permanent, substantial and significantly beyond the control of the student or the student’s family.

a.

—In a transfer case where a student seeks full or limited eligibility, and there is evidence that the transfer or move was motivated, in part, by athletic reasons, albeit not for primarily athletic reasons, ~~it is unlikely that~~ the student will not qualify for a general waiver. hardship.

b. In any application for a hardship under this Rule 17-8, the burden is upon the party seeking the hardship, whether it is a student, school or affected party, to show entitlement to a hardship by clear and convincing evidence.

14. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 4 59

When the circumstances do not directly relate to student eligibility, an affected party may request a general waiver when special circumstances arise that call for relief from, or modification of, the effects of a Rule, policy or procedure on an affected party.

15. Rule 17, Section 8, Article 5 59

~~Transfer Hardship~~Limited Eligibility Waiver

16. Rule 17, Section 9 59

Eight Semester ~~Rule Hardship~~Eligibility Waiver

(Submitted by James Diagostino, Principal, Tri-West Hendricks High School)

17. Rule 18, Section 8 65

Change: 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 or another high school for credit that is acceptable both for high school graduation and 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 three~~ three high school credit(s).

NOTE: An accredited institution is one that grants credits which count toward a baccalaureate degree from that institution.

18. Rule 19, Section 1

70

When a student is promoted from grade 8, such student may enter grade 9, and have full eligibility, in a school of such student's choice provided:

- a. such student enrolls on or before the 15th initial school day at such school; and
- b. Rule C-20 - Undue Influence has not been violated.

In the event a student attends a junior high or middle school which includes grade 9, full eligibility shall be at the parent high school in grade 10.

19. Rule 19, Section 2

70

Once a student becomes obtains full athletic eligibility in a school, such student retains full athletic eligibility in that school even though such student's parent(s)/guardian(s) or the student moves to another district or territory, however, such full athletic eligibility is forfeited in such school in the event:

- a. the student enrolls at and attends another school for fifteen (15) or more school days; or
- b. such student participates in an interschool contest as a representative of another school; or-
- c. the student obtained full eligibility under the foreign exchange student exception, 19-6.1(m), and the student continued in attendance at the member school after the initial year of eligibility.

20. Rule 19, Section 3

71

A student who transfers to a member school shall ~~not~~ be ineligible to participate in interschool athletics for a period not to exceed 365 days after enrollment, unless and until an :

- ~~a. —the principal of the school to which the student transfers (receiving school) files with the Association a signed and completed IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report; and~~
- ~~b. IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report shall have been approved-ruled on~~ by the Commissioner, or his-the Commissioner's designee.

21. Rule 19, Section 4

71

19-4 Transfer For Primarily Athletic Reasons or the Result of Undue Influence.

To preserve the integrity of interschool athletics and to prevent or minimize recruiting, proselytizing and school 'jumping' for athletic reasons, regardless of the circumstances, a student athletes who transfers from one school to a new school for primarily athletic reasons or as a result of undue influence will be come ineligible at to participate in interschool athletics in the new school for a period not to exceed 365 days from the date the student enrolls at the new school. However, if a student transfers and it is not discovered at that time that the transfer was primarily for athletic reasons or the result of undue influence, then under those circumstances, the student may will be declared ineligible for a period not to exceed 365 days following the date of enrollment or, may be declared ineligible for a period not to exceed 365

~~days~~ commencing on the date that the Commissioner or ~~his~~ Commissioner's designee ~~declares rules~~ the student ineligible ~~which was the result of a transfer for primarily athletic reasons.~~

22. Rule 19, Section 5

71

A student who transfers with a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's custodial parent(s)/guardian(s) ~~may be declared immediately~~ will have full eligibility at the new school, provided ~~there is a bona fide change of residence, provided neither the residential change nor the selection of the new residence was the result of primary athletic reasons or the result of undue influence, and provided the transfer is not for primarily athletic reasons or the result of undue influence.~~

23. Rule 19, Section 5, Article 1

71

When a student's parents(s)/guardian(s) make a bona fide change of residence to a new district or territory, the student has the following options:

- a. the student may continue eligibility at his/her original school pursuant to Rule C-19-2; or
- b. ~~the student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility in~~ at the public school in the district serving the student's area of residence, at the charter school in the territory serving the student's residence, or at a private school in the territory serving the student's area of residence, at any time prior to the 15th school day of the next school year; or (Note: See Rule 12.)
- c. the student may transfer and attempt to obtain limited eligibility in any public school or private school which does not serve the student's area of residence.

24. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1

71

~~A student who transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) may be declared~~ will have immediate full athletic eligibility at the new school, provided the transfer was not for primarily athletic reasons or the result of undue influence, and provided there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that one or more of the following criteria has been met.

25. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1, b.

71

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~~ criterion; however, multiple moves between such parents will not ~~be approved~~ meet this criterion unless the reasons for the move(s) are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling. Likewise, any student who repeatedly seeks full eligibility under this criterion will not qualify for full eligibility unless the reasons for the move(s) are outside the control of the parents and student and are significant, substantial and/or compelling. In all cases under this criterion, full eligibility will not be approved if the approval will result in a student participating in more than one season of a

sport during a school year, or will result in a student participating in more than four seasons of a sport during a student's four years of high school.

25. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1 I. 72

~~Delete: The student (i) transfers from a member boarding school with a corresponding move by the student to the residence of the student's parent/s or (ii) the student transfer to a public boarding school with a corresponding move from the residence of the student's parent/s. This provision applies only to boarding school students.~~

(Submitted by Lisa Smith, Principal, Eastern (Greentown) High School)

26. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 1 n. 72

New: The student transfers to a member school whereby the corporation administration has approved and accepted the enrollment of a non-resident student for academic purposes.

27. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 2 72

A student who transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a new district or territory by the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) ~~may be declared to will~~ have limited eligibility at the new school, provided the transfer was not for primarily athletic reasons or the result of undue influence. The period of limited eligibility at the new school under this section begins on the date of enrollment and continues until the first anniversary of the date on which (i) the student last participated in interscholastic athletic at the previous school(s), or (ii) the student last participated in athletics as a member of a club or similar team, when the previous school(s) did not offer the sport in which the student wishes to participate.

29. Rule 19, Section 6, Article 3 72

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

- a. The student may continue eligibility at his/her original school pursuant to Rule C-19-2;
- b. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility, at any time prior to the fifteenth (15th) school day of the next school year, provided:

(1.) when the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(a)-(c), (e)-(j), (l)-(m), full eligibility would be available only in the new public school district serving the student's area of residence or at a private school serving the student's area of residence, ~~at any time prior to the fifteenth (15th) school day of the next school year; or,~~

(2.) when the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(d), full eligibility would be available at any school, or

~~(2.)~~ (3.) when the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(k), ~~the student may seek~~ full eligibility would be available only at the school the student previously attended or the public high school which serves the student's residence; or

NOTE: See Rule 12.

- c. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain limited eligibility in any public school or private school ~~which does not serve the student's area of residence.~~

30. Rule 19, Section 8, Article 2 74

~~19-8.2 Emergency Eligibility.~~

~~In cases of emergency, the receiving school principal, with the approval of the Commissioner or his designee may, after completing an investigation and having obtained the prerequisite information and consents orally, declare a student eligible provided the signed and completed IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report is filed with the Association and approved by the Commissioner or his designee within seven (7) days of the date that the student is declared eligible; failure to comply with this provision's time limits shall render the student ineligible, effective the date that the student was originally declared eligible, and such student will remain ineligible until the IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report is filed with the Association and approved by the Commissioner or his designee.~~

31. Rule 19, Section 9 74

~~19-9 Due Process.~~

~~All other provisions of these rules notwithstanding, a decision of eligibility or ineligibility as a result of an enrollment in a school or a transfer and enrollment in a school shall be effective from the date of decision by the Commissioner or his designee until the ineligibility period expires or the decision of the Commissioner or his designee is changed, modified, reversed or extended by the Commissioner or his designee, the Executive Committee or a court of competent jurisdiction. Rule C-17 shall be applicable to the Commissioner's investigations, determinations and impositions of penalties, as well as any appeals there from. For a hardship exception, see 17-8.~~

32. Rule 20, Section 1 78

The recruitment or attempted recruitment of a prospective student, through the use of undue influence, is prohibited. Undue influence is the act of encouraging or inducing a prospective student to attend a school for athletic purposes.

- a. It is a violation of this rule for a prospective student to be unduly influenced, with or without the offer of a tangible benefit.
- b. Any successful or unsuccessful attempt to recruit a prospective student through the use of undue influence will subject the school(s) benefited, or to be benefited, by the recruitment to sanctions to be determined by the Commissioner.
- c. If, following any recruitment through the use of undue influence, a prospective student enrolls at a member school, the prospective student ~~may will be declared~~ ineligible for athletics in accordance with the penalty described at Rule 19-4.

33. Rule 50, Section 4

84

In order for a student to qualify for participation in the IHSAA tournament series in an individual sport (cross country, golf, tennis, swimming & diving, track & field and wrestling) the student must have participated, during the regular season, in a minimum of (i) 75% of the season contests in which the student's school participated, and (ii) 25% of the maximum number of authorized season contests in that sport. This requirement can be waived provided the student can demonstrate that he did not participate in the minimum number of season contests because of illness, injury, ineligibility or because of circumstances beyond the control of the student, such as the cancellation of a contest(s) or the failure to qualify for a spot on the roster.

34. Rule 51, Section 8

85

A school may schedule one baseball controlled scrimmage may be scheduled between two with another IHSAA member schools. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport to be eligible for a scrimmage. The baseball controlled scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A baseball controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a baseball controlled scrimmage. A baseball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the baseball controlled scrimmage.

35. Rule 52, Section 4

87

A school may schedule one basketball controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A basketball controlled scrimmage may not be held earlier than the day following the fifth day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a baseball controlled scrimmage. A basketball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball controlled scrimmage. A team or player may participate in no more than two quarters in only one varsity basketball jamboree. No overtimes are permitted.

36. Rule 52, Section 5

87

A school may schedule one basketball jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A No basketball jamboree shall may not be played held earlier than the day following the tenth day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball jamboree does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree is defined as a contest in which three or more schools participate. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than two quarters, eight minutes in length, varsity level only.

- 37. Rule 52, Section 10 87**
During a school year a A team or players school may participate in either a) aone basketball controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity basketball jamboree. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage
- 38. Rule 54, Section 6 91**
A school may schedule one football controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A football controlled scrimmage between IHSAA member schools shall be permitted on Friday or Saturday, Week 6. A football controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. A football controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the football controlled scrimmage. A player must have participated in five days of full contact practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.
- 39. Rule 54, Section 7 (New) 91**
A school may schedule one football jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A football jamboree does not count as a practice, but does count as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a football jamboree. A football jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the football jamboree.
- 40. Rule 54, Section 8 (New) 91**
During a school year a school may participate in either a) a football controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity football jamboree.
- 41. Rule 56, Section 4 (New) 92**
A school may schedule one soccer controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A soccer controlled scrimmage may not be held later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A soccer controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a soccer controlled scrimmage. A soccer controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the soccer controlled scrimmage.
- 42. Rule 56, Section 5 (New) 92**
A school may schedule one soccer jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A soccer jamboree may be conducted on Saturday of Week 6. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than one half or two quarters. Halves shall be no more than 40 minutes in length and quarters no more than 20 minutes in length. A soccer jamboree does not count as a

practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a soccer jamboree. A soccer jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the soccer jamboree.

43. Rule 56, Section 6 (New) 92

~~During a school year a school~~A team or player may participate in either (a) one a soccer controlled scrimmage between two member schools or (b) two quarters or one half of one varsity soccer jamboree.~~A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage. A soccer jamboree, in which three or more schools participate, may be conducted on Saturday of Week 6. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than one half or two quarters. Halves shall be no more than 40 minutes in length and quarters no more than 20 minutes in length.~~

44. Rule 58, Section 4 93

~~A school may schedule~~ team may participate in a one tennis controlled scrimmage ~~between two~~with another IHSAA member school. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be held later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A tennis controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a tennis controlled scrimmage. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the tennis controlled scrimmage.~~A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.~~

45. Rule 100. Section 1 97

~~Delete: Part IV: Girls Interschool Sports Rules~~
Competitive sports are an important part of the total education program and opportunities for instruction and participation should be included in the educational experiences of every girl in the secondary school. Sports are an integral part of the culture in which we live and are valuable social tools which may be used to enrich the lives of girls in our society. Sports opportunities of all levels of skill should be available to girls who wish to take advantage of these experiences. When properly organized and conducted, interschool athletics should provide numerous opportunities for girls to participate in activities which promote self confidence, growth and development, leadership qualities, and the establishment of desirable interpersonal relationships. These values are more readily attained when the program is based upon accepted standards and practices. When favorable conditions are present, competitive experiences may be wholesome and beneficial and result in acceptable conduct and attitudes. The adoption of practices ~~best suited for the attainment of desirable outcomes is the responsibility of all associated with competitive events. Administrators, players, teachers, coaches, officials and spectators must share the responsibility for valid practices in competitive sports for high school girls.~~

The rules and regulations for girls interschool athletics of the Association are based upon these principles and policies. Those schools who wish to offer an interschool program in grades nine through twelve must adhere to the Association rules.

RULE 100—ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM

100-1

a. The Administrator

(1) The principal shall be responsible for the realization of the values and objectives for which an athletic program is conducted.

(2) The principal shall ensure the accomplishments of this purpose by the selection of qualified teachers and coaches and by the delegation of certain responsibilities and authority to them.

b. The Leadership

(1) Competent coaching is necessary to assure desirable outcomes.

(2) The coaches shall exemplify, through their behavior, those personal and professional qualities which will influence the development of high ideals and standards in others.

(3) The coach should provide opportunity for participation by the players through planning, conducting, and evaluating the athletic program.

c. The Participant

(1) The participant should derive maximum personal satisfaction from athletics which offer a challenge and foster an appreciation for the skill of others.

(2) The participant should enhance her personal growth and development through the competitive and cooperative aspects of athletics.

(3) The participant should be aware of her responsibility for perpetuating the spirit of fair play which epitomizes ideal athletics.

d. The Official

(1) The trained official shall carry out responsibilities in such a way that the benefits of competition may be realized.

e. Nature and Conduct of the Program

(1) The welfare of the participant shall be of primary concern in the conduct of the athletic program.

(2) The program should be directed, coached, and officiated by qualified women.

(3) A diverse and well-balanced program should provide maximum opportunity for the participation of players of all skill levels according to their needs and interests.

(4) A sound and inclusive instructional program should be augmented by a varied intramural and interschool program.

(5) Knowledge based on current research concerning physical, social and emotional needs of the participant should be basic to the planning of girls athletic programs.

(6) The financing of the girls athletic program should be included in the total athletic budget.

(7) The objectives of the athletic program shall be consistent with the educational aims of the school.

(8) Expediency shall not take precedence over principle in the administration of the athletic program.

f. Implementation and Evaluation

~~(1) Women responsible for leadership in girls athletic programs should be involved in formulating policies for these programs.~~

~~(2) The athletic program should be evaluated frequently and be based on sound educational philosophy and scientific research.~~

46. Rule 101, Section 4

100

In order for a student to qualify for participation in the IHSAA tournament series in an individual sport (cross country, golf, tennis, swimming & diving, track & field and wrestling) the student must have participated, during the regular season in a minimum of (i) 75% of the season contests in which the student's school participated, and (ii) 25% of the maximum number of authorized season contests in that sport. This requirement can be waived provided the student can demonstrate that she did not participate in the minimum number of season contests because of illness, injury, ineligibility or because of circumstances beyond the control of the student, such as the cancellation of a contest(s) or the failure to qualify for a spot on the roster.

47. Rule 102, Section 4

101

~~A school may schedule one basketball controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A basketball controlled scrimmage may not be held earlier than the day following the fifth day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a baseball controlled scrimmage. A basketball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball controlled scrimmage. A team or player may participate in no more than two quarters in only one varsity basketball jamboree. No overtimes are permitted.~~

48. Rule 102, Section 5

101

~~A school may schedule one basketball jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A No basketball jamboree shall may not be played held earlier than the day following the tenth day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball jamboree does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree is defined as a contest in which three or more schools participate. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than two quarters, eight minutes in length, varsity level only.~~

49. Rule 102, Section 10

101

~~During a school year a school A team or player may participate in either a) a one basketball controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity basketball jamboree. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date~~

~~of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.~~

50. Rule 106, Section 4

105

A school may schedule one soccer controlled scrimmage with another IHSA member school. A soccer controlled scrimmage may not be held later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A soccer controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a soccer controlled scrimmage. A soccer controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the soccer controlled scrimmage.

51. Rule 106, Section 5 (New)

105

A school may schedule one soccer jamboree between three or more IHSA member schools. A soccer jamboree may be conducted on Saturday of Week 6. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than one half or two quarters. Halves shall be no more than 40 minutes in length and quarters no more than 20 minutes in length. A soccer jamboree does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a soccer jamboree. A soccer jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the soccer jamboree.

52. Rule 106, Section 6 (New)

105

~~During a school year a school~~A team or player may participate in either (a) one soccer controlled scrimmage between two member schools or (b) two quarters or one half of one varsity soccer jamboree. ~~A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage. A soccer jamboree, in which three or more schools participate, may be conducted on Saturday of Week 6. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than one half or two quarters. Halves shall be no more than 40 minutes in length and quarters no more than 20 minutes in length.~~

53. Rule 107, Section 6

106

~~A school may schedule one softball controlled scrimmage with another~~ may be permitted between two IHSA member school. ~~A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.~~ The softball controlled scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A softball controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a softball controlled scrimmage. A softball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the softball controlled scrimmage.

This Amendment permits teams to have one softball controlled scrimmage, clarifies that a controlled scrimmage is neither a practice nor an authorized contest, limits participation to those students with full eligibility and provides that a controlled scrimmage may not be scouted.

54. Rule 109, Section 4 108

~~A school may schedule one tennis team may participate in a controlled scrimmage between twowith another IHSAA member school. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be held later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A tennis controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a tennis controlled scrimmage. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the tennis controlled scrimmage. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.~~

55. Rule 111, Section 5 109

~~A school may schedule one volleyball controlled scrimmage may be permitted between twowith another IHSAA member school. A player must have participated in 5 days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage. The volleyball controlled scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A volleyball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the volleyball controlled scrimmage.~~

56. Part V: Junior High School Interschool Rules 112

~~The following rules apply to Grade 9 students and for grade 9 teams in schools having junior membership may participate on the following basis.~~

- ~~a. Junior membership permits a school to participate in interscholastic athletic contests.~~
- ~~a-b. A junior member school must abide by all applicable IHSAA Rules and By-Laws, and a junior member school student A student must meet all the applicable IHSAA eligibility Rrules and By-Laws of the Association in all respects.~~
- ~~b-c. Junior member school students may participate on junior member teams, may participate on high school teams sponsored by the high school to which the student's school is a feeder school, or both. Junior member students who participate on a high school teams may return to the junior member school team in that sport. Teams may compete against only ninth and/or tenth grade teams from other member schools. This does not affect girls play days, camps or clinics.~~
- ~~e-d. Junior member schools may not enter a school team in an IHSAA state tournament series and junior member school students may not, as members of a junior member school team, participate as individuals in an IHSAA state tournament series. A junior member school~~

~~student may participate in an IHSAA state tournament series as a member of a high school team. Schools may participate in tourneys and meets in accordance with the membership regulations in Article III, Section 3 of the IHSAA By-Laws.~~

~~d.e. Junior member s~~ Schools may not use students below the ninth grade on their own ninth grade athletic teams in ~~interschool games~~ interscholastic athletics.

~~e. No member school may compete with a school which has been suspended from membership in a state association or suspended from participation in that sport. This rule does not prevent a member of the association from playing schools outside the state nor from playing non-high school teams nor from playing non-member high school teams within the state.~~

~~f. NOTE: See IHSAA General Eligibility Rules, Rule 9-15 for additional rules.~~

~~g. A ninth grade student who is eligible in a school having junior membership may compete on either his/her team or the parent high school team, or both. A student who is advanced to the high school team in a sport may return to his/her school team in that sport.~~

~~h. NOTE: The student must follow rules pertaining to number of contests and/or quarters played.~~

~~i. School corporations, which contain more than one junior high school housing ninth graders, may be allowed to combine athletes from each school into one team.~~

~~j. The principal is responsible to the Association for the conduct of athletics in that school. Association be followed by schools in conducting their athletic program for students below the ninth grade.~~

~~NOTE: Schools holding junior memberships are subject to all rules and regulations of the Association with modifications given above.~~

It is recommended that schools having grade 7 and/or 8 follow the Guidelines as prepared by the Junior High School Advisory Committee and distributed by IHSAA.

RESOLVED: That the by-laws, rules, and regulations contained in and as stated by the 2010-12 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.

A. Elect President and Vice-President [Article IV, Section 3I (1)] of the Board of Directors for 2011-12 from the class of 2013.

Class of 2013 – Ms. Alspaugh, Mr. Bush, Mr. Marks, , Mr. Neidig, Ms. Noble, Ms. Qualizza.

B. Elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman [Article IV, Section 3I (2)] of the Executive Committee for 2011-12 from the class of 2012.

Class of 2012 – Mr. Cox, Mr. Dean, Mr. DeLong, Mr. Grove, Mr. Howell, Mr. Santa.

C. Adjournment