

**BYLAW 6. TRANSFER RULE- CITIZENS OF THE U.S.
AND D.C. AND OTHER STUDENTS PREVIOUSLY
ENROLLED IN MEMBER SCHOOLS**

Sec. 1) DOMESTIC STUDENT TRANSFER

- a) Any student who has been enrolled in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) and has participated in any varsity contest in any sport at any school while maintaining permanent residence in the United States or a United States territory following enrollment in grade nine (9) and who then transfers schools shall be ineligible for interscholastic athletics at the varsity (first team) level in that sport for a period of one year from the date of last participation.
- b) Any student who has been enrolled in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) and has participated in any varsity contest in any sport at any school following enrollment in grade nine (9) who has been previously granted eligibility under the provisions of Bylaw 7 or Bylaw 8 and who then transfers schools shall be ineligible for interscholastic athletics at the varsity (first team) level in that sport for a period of one year from the date of last participation.
- c) The Ruling Officer and Commissioner have discretion (but are not required) to waive the period of ineligibility set forth above if one or more of the following exceptions in Sec. 2 has been met.

Sec. 2) DISCRETIONARY EXCEPTIONS FOR WAIVER (Evidence supporting the desired exception shall be presented with the original request to the Association by the member school)

- a) **REASSIGNMENT BY BOARD OF EDUCATION-** The period of ineligibility may be waived if the student has changed schools through a properly documented reassignment of the Board of Education to another school.
 - (1) To meet this exception for a reassignment, reasons for the assignment may include the closing or opening of a school due to consolidation, merger, the opening of a new school, or another type of opening or closing or assignment through KRS 158.6455, KRS 160.040 or other applicable adopted regulation.
 - (2) In the case of a school closing or consolidation, such assignment may be to the public school district should a private, parochial, or independent school close.
 - (3) For a multiple school district reallocating students to existing schools in a revised manner (redistricting), the exception shall be valid only on the first day of school for the student body following the implementation of the redistricting plan and does not apply before or after that date due to optional choices offered by the district.
 - (4) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
 - (5) Reassignment may include assignment due to the application of the provisions of 701 KAR 8:010 to a public charter school as defined in KRS 160.1590.
- b) **TRANSFER FROM NONMEMBER SCHOOL-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student transferring from a nonmember school located in Kentucky whose athletic participation has been limited primarily to other nonmember schools.
 - (1) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- c) **MILITARY ASSIGNMENT-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student transferring in a situation where documentation is presented to verify that the change in education and living arrangements is directly related to an order from any branch of the United States military service, including the reserve components.
 - (1) Special verification may be requested including documentation of a Permanent Change of Station or Change of Duty Status. This may also include the case where the transfer is made necessary by the implementation of the Interstate Compact on Education Opportunity for Military

Children.

- d) **BONA FIDE CHANGE IN RESIDENCE-** The period of ineligibility may be waived if there has been a bona fide change in residence by the parents and student that precedes a student's change of schools.
 - (1) For purposes of this bylaw, a bona fide change of residence means the uninterrupted moving of the permanent residence of the entire family unit of the student as composed when the student was eligible at the sending school (including one or both parents if at that residence) from one school district or defined school attendance area into another school district or defined school attendance area prior to a change in enrollment of the student.
 - (2) To be considered bona fide, the change must remain uninterrupted for the entire period during which the student would have been ineligible if the exception was not applied.
 - (3) To be considered bona fide, the change in residence must reasonably precipitate the change in schools in that a student cannot delay transferring schools after a change in residence for an unreasonable period of time. The change in residence must clearly have a compelling impact on the need to change schools for the exception to be granted.
 - (4) A student who becomes emancipated does not have a bona fide change of residence by his or her emancipation and change of residence for purposes of satisfying this exception.
 - (5) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- e) **DIVORCE-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event of a dissolution of marriage (i.e. a final and legally binding divorce decree from a court of competent jurisdiction) or properly recorded legal separation (i.e. a legally binding separation decree from a court of competent jurisdiction) of the parents and a change in the residence of the student pursuant to a court order granting custody of the child to one of the parents with whom the student shall reside.
 - (1) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
 - (2) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- f) **CHANGE IN SOLE CUSTODY-** The KHSAA shall not recognize guardianship or similar arrangements made, for purposes of this bylaw. The period of ineligibility may be waived if it is shown that custody of the student has been taken from one or both parents and given to the other parent or a third person by a court of competent jurisdiction and under circumstances indicating: (1) the parent(s) are unfit or (2) the court finds that the health and welfare of the student would be better served by the change in custody.
 - (1) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
 - (2) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- g) **CHANGE IN JOINT CUSTODY-** In the event, joint custody is awarded to both parents, for purposes of this bylaw, the student shall initially be eligible where either parent resides.
 - (1) The eligibility of a student may be restored one time if, after establishing eligibility and complying with the initial court order granting joint custody, a student relocates to permanently reside with the other custodial parent.
 - (2) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
 - (3) After this one time move by the student to the other custodial parent, all subsequent moves between parents shall require a period of ineligibility of one year.
 - (4) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted

- a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- h) **DEATH-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event the death of one or both of the student's custodial parents creates the circumstances that the transfer to another secondary school is deemed appropriate.
- (1) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- i) **BOARDING SCHOOLS-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student entering a boarding school on a full-time basis as a boarding school student or a student returning from a boarding school to the school attended immediately prior to enrollment in the boarding school; where attendance in the boarding school was required by order of the court or by recommendation of the principal of the school attended immediately prior to attendance at the boarding school.
- (1) A boarding school is defined as a school that has an enrolled resident boarding school population in the ninth through 12th grades of at least fifty (50) percent of the full-time student body for each of the last four years.
 - (2) A boarding school must have appropriate dormitory facilities to house, feed and provide general living accommodations for boarding students, and must have properly trained supervisory personnel on duty at all times.
 - (3) A boarding school must be recognized as a boarding school in its literature and must be verified by the Kentucky Department of Education or the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
 - (4) A boarding student, to qualify for the exception, must spend at least an average of five (5) days per week living and boarding on campus while school is in session.
 - (5) Coaches and other individuals employed by or associated with a boarding school's athletic program shall not serve as the boarding supervisor or otherwise live with boarding students in school housing.
 - (6) Only those schools that qualify as boarding schools as defined herein may provide any assistance for room and board to students who participate in interscholastic athletics and only if such assistance is based on financial need. In no other schools may room and board expense be included in the determination of school expenses and financial need.
 - (7) The Ruling Officer is required to have verification that the move to or from the boarding school is by order of the Principal (sending) or a court of competent jurisdiction for this exception to apply.
 - (8) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- j) **CESSATION OF SCHOOL PROGRAM-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event of a school remaining open but notifying the Association in writing that it is discontinuing its varsity participation in an Association sponsored sport (regular and postseason) in which the student had previously participated after enrolling in grade nine (9).
- k) **ANTI-BULLYING EXCEPTION-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student when it is documented, at the time of the original transfer eligibility submission, that a student is a victim of bullying as defined in KRS 158.148 and in which bullying has been documented to the school district in accordance with the statute and local board of education-related regulations, and as a result of this documented harassment, intimidation or bullying, the student is compelled to transfer, provided:
- 1) The school district's and member school's anti-bullying policies and procedures have been substantially followed and complied with and a copy of which policies have been provided to the KHSAA along with the request for eligibility; and
 - 2) The school district or member school secures the appropriate releases from the student/student's parents authorizing the member school to provide a complete record of the events and circumstances on which the policies and procedures were initiated, and the member school provides such records at the time of the transfer ruling request submission including:
 - a) A specific, detailed report of the prohibited incident(s);
 - b) An outline of the procedures used to respond to and investigate the reported incident(s);
 - c) A copy of the findings that were a result of the complaint process and investigation;
 - d) A specific, detailed disciplinary procedure for any individual found guilty of harassment, intimidation or bullying;
 - e) All reports of notification to parents or guardians of any student involvement in the incident(s); and
 - f) A report of the intervention strategies and remedial action the school has undertaken to assist the student and redress the complaint.
- 3) In concurrence with KRS 158.148, this exception shall not be used for any isolated incidents or alleged incidents of bullying, nor as a means to prohibit civil exchange of opinions or debate or cultural practices protected under the state or federal Constitution where the opinion expressed does not otherwise materially or substantially disrupt the education process, nor can this exception be used in cases where there has been no contemporaneous reporting of the alleged bullying harassment or intimidation.
- Sec. 3) SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS FOR DENIAL OF WAIVER FOR THOSE SATISFYING DISCRETIONARY WAIVER PROVISION(S) IN SEC. 2**
A waiver of the period of ineligibility is not required to be granted for those students satisfying one of the exceptions in Sec. 2:
- a) If the satisfying of one of the exceptions is used or manipulated to gain athletic eligibility;
 - b) If the change in schools is to nullify or circumvent implementation of Board of Education, School-Based Decision Making or school imposed policy which would have resulted in the student's ineligibility at the sending school by KHSAA Bylaws or Competition Rules;
 - c) If the satisfying of one of the exceptions by the student and the parent(s) does not reasonably precipitate a transfer to the new school; or
 - d) If the change in schools is motivated in whole or part by a desire to participate in athletics at the new school, including but not limited to:
 - (1) If a student participates on a school team that is coached by a coach associated in that same sport at a high school, and the student then transfers to the member school where the coach is employed (paid or volunteer at any level);
 - (2) If a student receives instruction (paid or unpaid) from a coach associated in that same sport at a high school without the expressed consent of the enrolled school, and the student then transfers to the member school where the coach is employed (paid or volunteer at any level);
 - (3) If a student participates on a nonschool (i.e., AAU, American Legion, club settings, summer program, etc.) team that is affiliated with or coached by a coach associated in that same sport at a member school and the student then transfers to the member school where a coach is employed (paid or volunteer at any level); or
 - (4) If the student resides with any athletic coach or any other member of the school staff or team member (including parents and boosters).
 - e) If the change is to nullify or circumvent documented obligations (including financial) obligations to the sending school and the student shall remain ineligible until the earliest of the conclusion of one year from last varsity participation or documentation that the obligations have been satisfied.
- Sec. 4) OTHER TRANSFERRING STUDENT RESTRICTIONS AND PROCEDURES**
- a) The Commissioner's office may appoint or hire a committee or investigator to conduct any inquiry or investigation concerning any issues arising under this bylaw or any other bylaw.
 - b) If any member school files a written objection to the factual validity of the certification before the conclusion of the period of time to which the period of ineligibility would normally apply, along with the specific, detailed basis for the objection, then a complete investigation shall be conducted by the KHSAA and a

ruling shall be issued through the Commissioner's office.

- c) A student is ineligible for athletics in this state if he or she transfers from another state if the student was or would have become ineligible in the state from which he or she transfers.

Case BL-6-1- What is the transfer rule (Bylaw 6)?

Bylaw 6, Transfer Rule, states that any student who changes schools after enrolling in grade 9 and after participating in a varsity contest in any sport, shall be ineligible at the new school for one year from the date of last varsity participation at the old school in any sport participated during that one-year period.

There is only limited authority to waive the period of ineligibility under the circumstances outlined in Bylaw 6 and the Due Process Procedure.

A contest is one of the defined limit for the specific sport within Bylaw 23 and does not include scrimmages.

Additional reminders include:

Bylaw 6 contains restrictions relative to students changing schools after they have BOTH been in grade nine AND played for a member school at the varsity level.

A student who has not yet been in grade nine or has not yet participated at the varsity level has no restrictions on transfer within Bylaw 6.

The restrictions on students who have both been in grade nine AND played for a member school require said individual to be ineligible for one year from that student's latest varsity participation in that sport.

The one-year period of ineligibility may be waived if documentation can be made that one of 11 published exceptions have been met as listed in the rule (Section 2).

Even if an exception has been satisfied, that exception can be negated and a waiver not granted if there is sufficient evidence of a transfer motivated by athletics as detailed in Section 3.

A student transferring between schools below grade nine is not regulated by the KHSAA.

A student initially entering grade nine has no transfer restriction, even if such student has played varsity in grades seven or eight.

Case BL-6-2- Why is there a transfer rule and restrictions on changing schools after participating at the varsity level?

Nearly every state has a transfer rule to protect the integrity of the interscholastic program. These rules are necessary for several reasons including, but not limited to, the following principles:

- (1) these rules prevent and deter transfers due to recruiting or athletic reasons;
- (2) these rules protect the opportunities of bona fide resident students;
- (3) these rules provide a fundamentally fair and equitable framework for athletic competition in an academic setting;
- (4) these rules provide uniform standards for all schools to follow;
- (5) these rules support the educational philosophy that athletics is a privilege which should not assume a dominant position in a school's program;
- (6) these rules keep the focus of educators and students on the fact that students attend schools to receive an education first, and participate in athletics second;
- (7) these rules maintain the fundamental principle that a high school student should live at home with parents or custodian in the event of parental death or incapacitation, and attend school in the school district in which they reside;
- (8) these rules reinforce the view that a family is a strong and viable unit and as such is the best place for students to live while attending high school;
- (9) these rules serve as a deterrent to students running away from, or avoiding discipline that has been imposed; and
- (10) these rules prevent manipulation of a residence change or other exception solely or primarily for the purpose of interscholastic athletics participation and serve to ensure the integrity of the rules adherence process.

Case BL-6-3- What is the procedure for requesting a waiver of the period of ineligibility for a student who has transferred in to a member school?

The receiving school initiates the process using KHSAA Form GE06 and utilizing the instructions on that form.

The Receiving School is the KHSAA member school in which the student is enrolled and for which he/she is requesting eligibility.

The Sending School is normally the most recent school in which this student was enrolled and participated in interscholastic athletics. However, for students who have attended multiple schools, the Sending School is the last school at which the student participated in varsity athletics after enrolling in grade nine (9). In the case of multiple schools attended within the past one-year, it may be necessary to complete multiple sending school portions of the form.

Failure of the sending school to return the form to the receiving school within fifteen (15) days will result in an administrative penalty per Bylaw 27.

Any school failing to properly certify and maintain documents related to the eligibility of a student who ultimately has an ineligible student participate or practice will be held accountable for penalty in compliance with other KHSAA bylaws.

State regulations require that information submitted concerning specific cases be in writing, and that those submitting information be available for any examination and cross-examination if there is an appeal.

Additional process reminders include:

As the agent of the Kentucky Department of Education, every action must be compliant with both state and Federal laws and regulations.

The KHSAA staff is subject by its Board of Control to Kentucky open records requirements, and certainly will not discuss a student's educational records in violation of FERPA and a myriad of other privacy regulations because of the age of involved students through any medium.

In general, these are not students above the age of 18 (as perhaps in collegiate matters where people feel freer to discuss their opinions and interpretations of the facts).

For these reasons, the KHSAA staff is not permitted to get into protracted discussions via text or social media and, in general, will not respond to accusations and innuendo.

Restrictions on playing while eligibility determinations are pending apply solely to the period defined in Bylaw 23, the Limitation of Seasons.

Persons willing to submit information concerning possible violations are welcome to do so in writing in compliance with KHSAA Bylaws 18 and 26 with appropriate contact information to be available for verification.

Case BL-6-4- What special documentation needs to be sent along with the waiver request when the member school sends the request to the KHSAA?

This is dependent upon which exception to Bylaw 6 that the member school desires to request. Any and all documentation that would further detail the transfer including records shall be submitted. The transfer form (GE06) is revised annually with details about the required documentation, and is posted on the KHSAA website.

Case BL-6-5- What are the situations in which a form is not required to be submitted to the KHSAA but must be transmitted between member schools and kept on file at the receiving school?

Bylaw 6, Transfer Rule, states that any student who changes schools after enrolling in grade 9 and after participating in a varsity contest in any sport, shall be ineligible at the new school for one year from the date of last varsity participation at the old school in any sport participated in during that one-year period.

There are several circumstances and documented exceptions for which the waiver form is not necessary to be submitted to the KHSAA, including:

- (1) If it can be documented by the Principal or Designated Representative that the student last participated at the

receiving school and has not been granted eligibility at any other school (in or out of state). This sometime occurs when a student plays for school A, then transfers to B and does not seek a transfer ruling or seeks a ruling and is denied eligibility, and subsequently returns to the original school;

- (2) If a Board of Education is redistricting its students due to consolidation, merger of adjacent public school districts, closure or a single school splitting into multiple schools and the transferring student is adhering strictly to the policy adopted by the Board of Education and such plan has been submitted to the KHSAA in advance of the consolidation/closure/split of schools. This allowance DOES NOT include optional or discretionary decisions by individual students in advance of the consolidation, closure or splitting of a single school and is not valid until the implementation of the consolidation, closure or splitting of a single school;
- (3) If the case involves a transfer from a non-KHSAA member school that is located in Kentucky and the receiving school principal has the requisite information contained on the Form GE06 from the sending school; and
- (4) If the receiving school has received verified copies of the orders from any branch of the United States military service, including the reserve components, and has on file at the school a completed copy of form GE06. This required documentation, to be kept on file at the receiving school, includes a Permanent Change of Station or Change of Duty Status, and this exception may also be applicable in the case where transfer is made necessary by implementation of the Interstate Compact on Education Opportunity for Military Children.

Any school failing to properly certify and maintain documents related to the eligibility of a student who ultimately has an ineligible student participate or practice will be held accountable for penalty in compliance with other KHSAA bylaws.

Case BL-6-6- Are there situations in which a request for transfer ruling will be returned to the receiving school and no ruling issued?

Yes. The form must be complete. Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned to the receiving school and will not be processed. The following are critical elements that if omitted will result in the form being sent back to the receiving school and delay the processing of a ruling:

- (1) The last date of varsity participation in each sport must be recorded. This may ultimately be a collaborative effort between the receiving and sending schools to accurately determine the date, but is essential to determining the period of ineligibility.
- (2) The exception being applied for by the member school is a required field. Basically, all students who have previous varsity play after grade nine are ineligible, and the member school is requesting, on behalf of the students and family, that this period be waived for one of eleven reasons that are detailed in the exceptions. Absent meeting one of the exceptions, the member school may be requesting a waiver of the rule on behalf of the student and must detail the reasons and rationale.
- (3) A form that is not signed by either the Principal or Designated Representative (per Bylaw 1) of the school. If any other individual has signed the form, it will be returned.
- (4) An incomplete form will be summarily returned without processing until all data has been submitted.

Case BL-6-7- What are the provisions regarding a student practicing after transferring or while awaiting a ruling?

Once a student enrolls at a member school after transferring from another school after playing varsity following enrollment in grade nine, they are automatically ineligible for one year from the date of their last participation in each varsity sport in which they have participated during the last year.

Therefore at the point of enrollment, the transferring student is ineligible and the school makes the determination as to the ability to practice. See Case Situation 14-4 for details regarding

specific local school determinations in the event of an enrolled student being ineligible at the varsity level.

Case BL-6-8- Is there a required time frame for the sending school to return the information to the receiving school?

Yes. The maximum time is fifteen days for the sending school to return information to the receiving school. Though a default ruling is not issued on behalf of a student for failure to submit a form in a timely manner, if a KHSAA member sending school fails to return the form to the receiving school within 15 calendar days, that school is subject to a fine of \$500 per day or other penalties contained in Bylaw 27. The processing of these forms, and subsequent Due Process options for the student are not matters for gamemanship or unreasonable delays between KHSAA member schools.

Case BL-6-9- Is the last participation date a critical component with the application of Bylaw 6 and Due Process rulings, and where does the burden of proof for accuracy lie within the process?

The last participation date in all sports is a vital bit of information for use in making a ruling regarding each student. If the ruling is a period of ineligibility, this will "start the clock" as far as the period of ineligibility.

If the first page of the transfer form indicates that a student is subject to the restrictions of Bylaw 6, additional information will be needed to be provided on that form. The past participation data must be submitted by both schools. In many cases, the receiving school will rely initially on intake information from the player or parents, but will also likely be compelled to consult with the sending school.

If there is a difference in the data and answers regarding last participation sports and dates, the burden will be on the sending school to dispute the data provided by the receiving school.

Case BL-6-10- What are the requirements for student-athletes declared eligible due to satisfying an exception during the normal one-year period of ineligibility?

If a student receives a waiver of the one-year period of ineligibility contained in Bylaw 6, Sec. 1 and the conditions change during the one year following enrollment at the new school, a new ruling shall be issued.

For example, if the student receives a waiver of the one-year period due to a bona fide change in residence and the family unit returns to the former district or no longer meets the exception within that year, it is the obligation of school personnel to monitor the facts surrounding students receiving the waiver, and report to the Association. In that case, if the circumstances change, a new ruling may be issued. The new ruling could result in a determination that the player was ineligible to participate during part of the normal ineligibility period despite the waiver.

If an ineligible student participates in varsity interscholastic athletics during the usual period of ineligibility, the KHSAA may toll the one-year period of ineligibility after the anticipated expiration date in an amount of time equal to the time the student participated while ineligible. For example, if a student participates in varsity interscholastic athletics for six months during the usual period of ineligibility, the KHSAA may toll the period of ineligibility after the anticipated expiration date for six months. Depending on the circumstances of each case, this time might be applied immediately after the expiration of the normal one-year period of ineligibility or delayed until a particular sports season.

This interpretation is necessary, fair and reasonable because the ineligible student may have participated in and affected the outcome of games, including tournament games, that cannot be replayed, and deprived properly eligible students of opportunities to participate that cannot later be restored.

Case BL-6-11- When is a student enrolled at a KHSAA member school for the purposes of Bylaw 6?

During the school year, enrollment may be verified by enrollment as a full-time student and currently attending classes at a

member school. In addition, students below grade nine (9) enrolled at a feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same local board of education as, the member school as detailed in Section 2.

At an A1 school (KDE school federal organization type), enrollment must be verifiable through the Infinite Campus system.

A student is enrolled at a KHSAA member school prior to the start of the school year when:

- (1) it is a student who has attended the school and sat for one or more class periods while listed as an enrolled student;
- (2) it is a student who attends a feeder school of the school as defined by the local Board of Education adopted policy and participates at a high school within the constraints of Bylaw 4, Sec. 2 (a) and (b);
- (3) it is a student who is an incoming 9th grade student who is no longer enrolled at the non-feeder school and is enrolled at the member school and only that member school for the upcoming school year having officially withdrawn from any previous school;
- (4) it is a student who is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve who is not subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6, 7 or 8; and is enrolled at the member school and only that member school for the upcoming school year having officially withdrawn from any previous school; or
- (5) it is a student who is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve who is subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6, 7 or 8 and for which the Designated Representative has completed and submitted the KHSAA Transfer Form (if one is required by the Bylaw 6, 7 or 8 situation); and is enrolled at the member school and only that member school for the upcoming school year having officially withdrawn from any previous school.

Case BL-6-12- What does the word “sport” as used in Bylaw 6 represent with respect to athletic participation and the applicability of Bylaw 6?

The provisions of Bylaw 6 that call for participation in a varsity “sport” as a determinant restricts application to those sports which the KHSAA sanctions and these are separate and apart from Sport-Activities. “Sport” includes baseball, basketball, cross country, field hockey, football, golf, soccer, softball (fastpitch), swimming, tennis, indoor and outdoor track, volleyball and wrestling. This rule does not apply to students whose participation is solely in the Sport-Activities of archery, bass fishing, bowling, competitive cheer and dance.

Case BL-6-13- What does “reasonably precipitate” mean under Bylaw 6, Sec. 2(d) and Sec. 3 (c)?

A waiver of Bylaw 6, Sec. 1 is not available if the change in residence by the student and the parents does not “reasonably precipitate” the transfer to the receiving school (see Sec. 3 (g)). “Reasonably precipitates” means, among other things, that a student cannot delay transferring schools after a change in residence for an unreasonable period of time. The change in residence (subsection (d)) must clearly have a compelling impact on the need to change schools, as would any other exception being met.

It should be noted the “reasonably precipitates” language also refers to the timing of the transfer in that the rule as written and interpreted, calls for the exception being satisfied (i.e., residence change, divorce, custody action, etc.) to occur first, and thereby result in the need to change schools. The documented exceptions are not published to provide a guide for circumvention of the one-year period of ineligibility, but rather to show that there are instances where changing circumstances necessitate a change in schools.

Case BL-6-14- Can a student delay enrolling at the receiving school if the family changes residence or meets another exception during the middle of a credit recording/grading period?

The “reasonably precipitates” provision gives the Ruling Officer/Commissioner discretion to waive the period of ineligibility under Bylaw 6, Sec. 1(a) if the change in residence occurs at a point during a credit period (semester/trimester) when the

student would incur academic difficulties to transfer schools provided that the student transfers schools at the next available credit period (semester/trimester) break. A student who delays transferring until after that time will not have had a change in residence that “reasonably precipitates” the transfer of schools.

Case BL-6-15- Is there a link between Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) and Bylaw 16 (Recruiting) as for the enforcement by the Association?

No. These are separate and distinct bylaws. However, it is possible that a transferring student could have a change in residence or meet another documented exception and still be ineligible if a Bylaw 16 violation is determined in the case. And, the absence of a Bylaw 16 violation (recruiting) does not relate to the enforcement of Bylaw 6.

Case BL-6-16- How are magnet schools, and board selected program enrollments interpreted with regard to Bylaw 6, Sec. 2 (a)?

The Association attempts to ensure that its regulations are not an inhibitor to a school trying a creative, magnet, and traditional or other type of special program for student or school improvement. Representatives of those local boards of education shall ensure that the listing of magnet, traditional, innovative, ROTC, and other selective, board approved and designated programs are submitted to the Commissioner’s office where they will remain on file to ensure the accurate processing of such requests.

Case BL-6-17- How is Bylaw 6, Sec. 2(a) interpreted in the case of a school consolidating or splitting into multiple schools?

When multiple schools are consolidated within a district, the students entering the consolidated school are considered eligible at the consolidated school under this exception, provided they are eligible to attend the consolidated school per local board of education policy. Subsequent to the first day of school, the KHSAA transfer rule provisions shall apply.

In the case of a member school splitting into multiple schools within a district, the students shall be eligible at the school assigned by the board of education or the school where the student first attends within the district if such attendance and eligibility is allowed under local board of education policy. Subsequent to the first day of school, the KHSAA transfer rule provisions shall apply.

Case BL-6-18- How is Bylaw 6 applied to out-of-state students, and does exception (b) in Sec. 2 of Bylaw 6 apply to students transferring from out-of-state schools?

Students transferring from out-of-state schools are subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6 if they participated in any varsity game, in any sport, at any out-of-state school following enrolment in grade nine (9).

Exception (b) is not available for students transferring from out-of-state schools. “Nonmember school located in Kentucky” in Bylaw 6, Sec. 2 (b) specifically means a school located in Kentucky that is not a member of the KHSAA. This exception was passed by the KHSAA member schools in an effort to accommodate students who had been enrolled at small in-state schools that were not members of the KHSAA and had participated against similarly situated schools.

Case BL-6-19- What are the Boarding Schools impacted by Bylaw 6, Sec. 2 (g)?

Per the Kentucky Department of Education, the schools that are “boarding schools” and qualify for the exception are Oneida Baptist Institute and Red Bird Christian School.

Case BL-6-20 - What is the purpose of Bylaw 6, Sec. 3(d)?

Bylaw 6 Section 3(d)’s phrase “in whole or in part” grants the Association a broad standard by which to declare transferring student-athletes ineligible based on a fact-intensive review to protect the integrity of the rules and in fairness to other competitors. This broad standard is not unconstitutionally vague and the provision is not incomprehensible, and not so indefinite as to be no rule at all. The provision is purposely

broad, but it is clear - student-athletes may be declared ineligible for one year if their transfer was motivated, even in part, by the desire to play athletics.

Case BL-6-21 - How does Bylaw 6, Sec. 3 interrelate with the requirements of KRS Chapter 13B from an evidentiary (proof) perspective?

Section 3(d) allows the KHSAA to determine a student-athlete ineligible if a transfer decision was motivated in part by athletics, but KRS 13B requires that the KHSAA have substantial evidence on which it based its conclusion. In other words, KRS 13B and Section 3(d) overlap and must be read together so as to require the KHSAA to have substantial evidence that the transfer was motivated, in whole or in part, for athletic purposes.

Because of this standard, the burden of proof rests with the parties providing information (including the KHSAA staff in reviewing these matters) alleging that Sec. 3 is applicable.
