

Rule 18 - Scholarship

requirements of the scholarship rule. In fact, the IHSAA recommends summer school classes, which are approved by the principal of the School of Enrollment, for students who need credits. (rule 18-5)

- Q. 18-25 May summer school credits be counted as make-up for a future deficiency?
A. No, summer school credits can be applied only to make up for academic deficiencies the previous spring Grading Period. (rule 18-4)

Physical Education Grades

- Q. 18-26 May a state-required physical education course be count as a full credit subject under the Scholarship rule?
A. Yes, regardless of whether the course is for a full credit or for half credit, each course of the Two (2) semesters, state required physical education course may be counted as a full credit subject for eligibility purposes. (rule 18-1)

Conditional and Incomplete Grades

- Q. 18-27 Is a "conditional" or an "incomplete" considered a "pass" by the IHSAA when determining academic eligibility?
A. No, an incomplete at the end of a Grading Period or semester counts as a failure until deficiency has been removed and the course will count for eligibility purposes only if the conditional or incomplete is removed prior to the Eligibility Certification, or if the students petitions to the IHSAA for a waiver of the rule. (rule 18-5)

RULE 19 – ELIGIBILITY AND TRANSFER

(Also see rule 12 – Enrollment and Attendance)

Philosophy

The following is a brief resume of the points of philosophy included in the transfer rule of this Association.

- a. Participation in interschool athletics is a privilege provided for students who meet the democratically-established standards of qualification as set forth by this Association.
- b. The privilege of participation in interschool athletics should fundamentally be available to Bona Fide students in school districts where their parents or legally-established guardians reside.
- c. Standards governing residence and transfer are a necessary prerequisite to participation in interschool athletics because:
 - (1.) they protect the opportunities of Bona Fide students to participate;
 - (2.) they provide a fundamentally fair and equitable framework in which interschool athletic competition, in an educational setting, can take place;
 - (3.) they provide uniform standards for all schools to follow in maintaining athletic competition;
 - (4.) they support the educational philosophy that athletics is a privilege which must not be permitted to assume a dominant position in a student's or school's program;
 - (5.) they keep the focus of educators and students on the fact that students attend school to receive an education first and participate in athletics second;
 - (6.) they maintain the fundamental principle that a high school student should live at home with his/her parents or legally-appointed Guardian (if the parents are deceased) and attend school in the school District in which the parents or Guardians live;
 - (7.) they reinforce the view that the family is a strong and viable unit in our society, and as such, is the best place for students to live while attending high school;
 - (8.) they serve as a deterrent to students who would transfer schools for athletic reasons and to individuals who would seek to recruit student athletes to attend a particular school for the purpose of building athletic strength;
 - (9.) they serve as a deterrent to students running away from or avoiding an athletic conflict or discipline that has been imposed;
 - (10.) they protect school programs from losing students who have established an identity as an athlete and, as such, are contributors to the overall school program and image.

Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer

DEFINITIONS:

Transfer For Primarily Athletic Reasons – A Transfer For Primarily Athletic Reasons includes, but is not limited to:

- a. a transfer to obtain the athletic advantage of a superior, or inferior, athletic team, a superior athletic facility or a superior coach or coaching staff;
- b. a transfer to obtain relief from a conflict with the philosophy or action of an administrator, teacher or coach relative to athletics;
- c. a transfer seeking a team consistent with the student's athletic abilities;
- d. a transfer to obtain a means to nullify punitive action taken by the previous school.

Bona fide change of residence – Determination of what constitutes a 'Bona Fide' change of residence depends upon the facts in each case, however, to be considered, the following facts must exist:

- a. the original residence must be abandoned as a residence; that is, sold, rented or disposed of, or in the process of being disposed of as a residence and must not be used as a residence by any member of the student's immediate family; and
- b. the student's entire immediate family must make the change and take with them the household goods and furniture appropriate to the circumstances. For eligibility purposes, a single family unit may not maintain Two (2) or more residences.
- c. the change of residence must be genuine, without fraud or deceit, and with permanent intent.

Limited Eligibility – A student who is declared to have Limited Eligibility shall be eligible to participate immediately in all interschool athletics, provided, however, during the first Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date of last participation at a previous school, such student may not participate in interschool athletics as a member of a Varsity athletic team.

RULES:

19-1 Initial Promotion Eligibility

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.

19-2 Continued Eligibility

Once a student 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.

19-3 Transfer Eligibility - Generally

A student who transfers to a member School shall be ineligible to participate in interschool athletics for a period of Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days after Enrollment, unless and until an IHSA Athletic Transfer Report shall have been ruled on by the Commissioner, or the Commissioner's designee.

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 athlete who transfers from One (1) school to a new school for primarily athletic reasons or as a result of undue influence will be ineligible at the new School for Three-hundred Sixty-five (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

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or the result of undue influence, then the student will be ineligible for Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days commencing on the date that the Commissioner or Commissioner's designee rules the student ineligible.

19-5 Eligibility When Transfer With Change Of Residence By Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

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):

- a. will have full eligibility at the new School if the change of residence was Bona Fide,
- b. will have limited eligibility at the new School if the change of residence was not Bona Fide, and
- c. will have no eligibility at the new School if the residential change, the selection of the new residence or the transfer itself was for primarily athletic reasons or the result of undue influence.

19-5.1 Transfer Options When Transfer With Change of Residence by Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

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 at the Public School which Serves the Student's Residence, at the Charter School which Serves the Student's Residence, or at a Private School which Serves the Student's Residence, at any time prior to the 15th school day of the next semester or trimester (Note: a School does not 'serve' the residence of a student who Enrolls at that School under an open enrollment program or under a similar program); or
- c. the student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility in any Public, Private, or Charter School which does not serve the student's area of residence is located within a Twenty (20) mile radius of the new residence of the Parent(s)/Guardian(s) when the Bona Fide change of residence involved a move of more than Seventy-five (75) miles; and is the student's first time enrolling in an Indiana school; or
- d. the student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility at any school, provided:
 - (1). The student did not participate in any interscholastic Contest as a representative of another school during the preceding Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days did not offer the sport in which the student wishes to participate interscholastic or non-interscholastic, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days.
- e. the student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility when the student's parent or legal Guardian accepted, and commenced employment as, a licensed or certified position at the Receiving School. The student would only obtain full eligibility at the school where the student's parent or legal Guardian accepted, and commenced employment as, a licensed certified position.
- f. 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.
Exception: The student will only have Limited Eligibility for Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date on which the student last participated in interscholastic athletics in the sport(s) in which the student last participated during the Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days preceding the transfer. The student will have full eligibility for all other sport(s).

19-5.2 Transfer Pending a Move

When a student transfers in anticipation of the change of residence by such student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) to a New District or Territory, the student shall have Limited Eligibility until such Bona Fide change of residence has actually been made and the student has been declared eligible by the Commissioner or his/her designee unless this requirement is waived by the Commissioner or his/her designee. For a waiver to be considered, the student shall provide proof which may include but is not limited to an executed and binding purchase agreement contract or lease.

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19-6 Transfer Eligibility Without Change Of Residence By Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

19-6.1 Eligibility When Transfer Without Change of Residence by Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

A student who transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a New District or Territory by the student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) 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 there has been provided to the Association reliable, credible and probative evidence that One (1) 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 criterion; however, more than Two (2) moves between such parents will not 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 (1) season of a sport during a school year, or will result in a student participating in more than Four (4) seasons of a sport during a student's Four (4) years of high school.
- c. The student transfers with a corresponding change of residence by the student into a New District or Territory to reside with a Guardian or in a foster home and the residence change is the result of:
 - (1.) the student becoming an orphan; or
 - (2.) an extremely negative non-athletic condition, peculiar to the student, which is caused by unforeseen, unavoidable and uncorrectable events, which are 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. A guardianship established 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
- e. The student's former school(s) attended during the entire Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days prior to the Enrollment at the new School were not member school(s) of the local state high school athletic association or were not accredited by the local state accrediting agency.
- 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 promptly 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 Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days did not offer the sport in which the student wishes to participate, interscholastic or non-interscholastic, and such student participated in athletic competition in such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days.
- k. The student transfers from a non-athletic association member School with a corresponding change of residence by the student to reside with a parent and/or legal Guardian whom the student had previously resided. Note: See rule 19-6.3b(3)
- l. 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) when the student transfers to a member Boarding School, the student established, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his/her designee or the Committee, that (a) the transfer is in the best interest of the student, and (b) there are no athletic related motives surrounding the transfer, and (c)

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the principals of the sending and receiving schools each affirm in writing that the transfer is in the best interest of the student and there are no athletic related motives surrounding the transfer.

- m. The student is a qualified foreign exchange student under rule 19-7 who has attended One (1) member School for One (1) year or less.
- n. The student's parent or legal guardian accepted, and commenced employment as, a licensed or certified position at the receiving School.

19-6.2 Limited Eligibility When Transfer Without Change of Residence by Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

A student who transfers without a corresponding change of residence to a New District or Territory by the student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) 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.

Exception: The student will only have Limited Eligibility for Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date on which the student last participated in interscholastic athletics in the sport(s) in which the student last participated during the Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days preceding the transfer. The student will have full eligibility for all other sport(s).

19-6.3 Transfer Options When Transfer Without Change of Residence by Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

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 the most recent Member School prior to the transfer and pursuant to rule C-19-2;
- b. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility, at any time prior to the 15th school day of the next semester or trimester, provided:
 - (1) when the student seeks full eligibility under rules 19-6.1 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (l), (m), full eligibility would be available only in the new Public School which Serves the Student's Residence or at a Charter or Private School which Serves the Student's area of Residence, or at the student's previous school in which the student initially established eligibility.
 - (2) when the student seeks full eligibility under rules 19-6.1(d) or 19-6.1(j), full eligibility would be available at any school, or
 - (3) when the student seeks full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(k), full eligibility would be available only at the school the student previously attended or at the Public or Charter High School which Serves the Student's Residence; or
 - (4) when the student seeks full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(n), full eligibility would be available only at the school where the student's parent or legal Guardian accepted, and commenced employment as, a licensed or certified position.
- c. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain Limited Eligibility in any Public School or Private School.

Exception: The student will only have Limited Eligibility for Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date on which the student last participated in interscholastic athletics in the sport(s) in which the student last participated during the Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days preceding the transfer. The student will have full eligibility for all other sport(s).

19-7 Foreign Exchange Student Eligibility

19-7.1 Requirements to be a Qualified Foreign Exchange Student

A foreign student is a qualified foreign exchange student if he/she meets the following criteria:

- a. The student has not completed his/her home Secondary School program;
- b. The student meets all IHSAA eligibility rules including the scholarship rule (rule 18) and the age rule (rule 4);
- c. The student has been randomly assigned to his/her host parents and school and neither

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- the school the student attends nor any person associated with the school shall have input into the selection of the student;
- d. No member of the athletic administration staff or the coaching staff, paid or voluntary, of any sport or athletic activity sponsored by the Receiving School, is a member of the student's host family;
 - e. The student, in writing, (i) agrees that full eligibility under the foreign exchange exception is for a maximum of One (1) year at One (1) school and is conditioned upon the student's commitment to attend the member school for no more than One (1) year, and (ii) agrees that any continued attendance at any school beyond the initial year will be treated by the IHSAA as attendance following a transfer without a change of residence by the parent(s)/Guardian(s) but the highest level of eligibility for which the student will qualify, during the year following the initial year, is Limited Eligibility.
 - f. The student possesses a current J-1 visa, issued by the U.S. State Department;
 - g. The student's placement arrangements are completed in advance of the student's departure from his/her home country.
 - h. The student is attending School under a foreign exchange program approved by both the Association and the Council of Standards for International Education Travel (CSIET). A foreign exchange program, to be approved by the Association:
 - (1.) shall be under the auspices of an established national corporation, a not-for-profit corporation or organization or a national civic organization;
 - (2.) must assign students to schools by a method which insures that no student, school or other interested party may influence the assignment;
 - (3.) must consult with the member school principal prior to placement of a student in a school;
 - (4.) must be able to certify the student's participation in interschool athletics in his/her home country;
 - (5.) must not select or place the student based on his/her athletic interest or abilities.A list of approved CSIET and Association programs will be provided annually.

19-7.2 Direct Placements by Exchange Program

If a foreign exchange program, approved by the CSIET and the Association, makes a direct placement of a student in a member School, the IHSAA must be notified in writing. A placement is considered a "direct placement" when a foreign exchange program places a student in a specific home or school, or in One (1) of several homes or schools, at the request of the student, parent, host, coach, booster, school, etc. A student receiving a direct placement may be granted Limited Eligibility. If a school fails to notify the Association of a direct placement, the student may be declared ineligible and the school may be subject to additional penalties as determined by the Commissioner.

(Note: The member School must file the appropriate form with the IHSAA prior to the student receiving eligibility.)

19-8 Procedure Upon Transfer

When a student transfers to a member School, the receiving School principal shall promptly conduct an investigation and file an IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report with the Association.

19-8.1 IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report and Investigation

- a. The principal of the receiving School shall promptly conduct an investigation commensurate with the facts known and the information provided to the principal at the time that an IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report is requested or initiated by a student or such student's parent(s)/Guardian(s).
- b. On all transfers, an IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report shall immediately be completed by the student and/or the student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) as well as the receiving School principal and principal of the School from which the student transferred (sending school) and forwarded to the Association together with:
 - (1.) a written report reflecting the results of the investigation of the receiving School principal;
 - (2.) a statement explaining the circumstances, documented and supported in all appropriate ways;

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- (3.) any verified or unverified statements from the student and/or the student's parent(s)/ Guardian(s), and others;
 - (4.) all pertinent and relevant documents which appear to bear on the subject; and
 - (5.) recommendations regarding immediate eligibility by both principals, and in those circumstances where the student attended a school other than the sending and receiving school, at any time during the Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days prior to the transfer, a recommendation regarding immediate eligibility shall be provided by the principal of the other school(s) the student attended during the Three-hundred Sixty-five (365) days prior to the transfer.
- c. The receiving School principal shall notify the student and the student's parent(s)/ Guardian(s) that further investigation has been requested by either the sending school principal or the receiving School principal, or if it would appear that further investigation may be undertaken by the Association; under such circumstances, the student and the student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) shall be advised that they have the opportunity to present any pertinent information not previously provided.
 - d. The failure of the student and/or the student's parent(s)/Guardian(s) or the receiving School or sending school principals, to process and file with the Association the IHSAA Athletic Transfer Report, may render the student ineligible and may subject the offending school to disciplinary action.

Q & A

Transfers - Generally

- Q. 19-1 Can a student, who receives Limited Eligibility following a transfer without a parental move, receive full eligibility after the parents later move into the District or Territory serving the school where the student had transferred?
- A. No, unless the student and the student's parent(s) had previously declared their intent to move into the School District or Territory at the time the Transfer Report was submitted. In other words, if a student transfers to School A and states on the Transfer Report, in good faith, that his/her parents intend to move into the District or Territory served by School A, then the student will likely receive Limited Eligibility until such time that the parents move into School A's District or Territory, and then at that time, the student can seek full eligibility under 19-5 and 19-5.2. In addition, the student can also attempt to obtain full eligibility at the time of the original transfer under the waiver procedure of rule 19-5.2. (rule19-5.2)
- Q. 19-2 Can a student, whose parent(s) make a Bona Fide move to a New District or Territory, but who does not transfer at the time of the move, become fully eligible when the student later transfers to a School which Serves the Student's Residence?
- A. Yes. As long as the student transfers from the Sending School to the School which Serves the Student's (new) Residence prior to the 15th school day of the next semester or trimester, the student can attempt to obtain full eligibility at that School, provided there is no evidence that the transfer was the result of undue influence or primarily for athletic reasons. (rule19-5.2) A transfer occurring after the 15th school day of the next semester or trimester will be treated as a transfer without a corresponding change of residence and the student shall have Limited Eligibility, unless the student can obtain full eligibility under another rule, such as rule 19-6.1, or under the waiver rule, rule 17-8.
- Q. 19-3 If a student transfers from a member School located in One (1) city or School District to a School in another city or School District, how is eligibility determined?
- A. Transfer eligibility is determined under rule 19. It is the administrative duty, under rule 3 and rule 19, for all member principals to conduct an investigation and to carefully check the record of every transfer student who Enrolls at a member School. All member principals should also advise any student, who contemplates making a change of schools, as to the IHSAA eligibility rules regarding transfers. (rule 19)

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- Q. 19-4 Can a transfer student from a Sending School which was not a member of the high school athletic association or which was not accredited by the local state accrediting organization, obtain full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(e), when the student had attended the Sending School for One (1) semester?
- A. Full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(e) is restricted to those cases where the transfer student attended the Sending School(s) and those Sending School(s) were not accredited or were not member(s) of the local high school athletic association) during the entire 365 day period prior to the transfer. If the transfer student attended unaccredited or a non-association member schools for just One (1) semester, the student could not gain full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(e).
- Q. 19-5 If a student's parents moved out-of-state, but the student remains and moves in with a family friend and remains enrolled at the original school, is this student athletically eligible?
- A. Yes. Once a student becomes eligible in a School, the student retains eligibility in that School even though the student's parents may have move to another District or Territory. (rule 19-2)
- Q. 19-6 Prior to the day an out-of-state transfer student enrolled at a Receiving School (School A) for the fall semester, the student had turned in a completed Consent and Release Certificate at another local member School, School B, and participated in Ten (10) days of football Practice at School B? What must the transfer student do in order to become athletically eligible to compete in a football contest for School A?
- A. First, the student will have to initiate an IHSAA Transfer Report with the School A, and since the student was deemed to have enrolled at School B (by practicing with the football team), the Transfer Report must be submitted to both School B, as well as to the students original out-of-state School(s), (rule 19-8); the IHSAA will then have to rule on the transfer before the student is eligible at School A. Second, since a Consent and Release Certificate needs to be on file with the School of Enrollment, the student will need to get the completed Consent and Release Certificate from School B and file it with the School A. Last, the Ten (10) pre-participation Practice sessions from School B should satisfy the pre-participation Practice Attendance rule, rule 50-1, however, the student will have to have the School B send verification to School A showing that student had Ten (10) Practices in.
- Q.19-7 A student lives with the student's father in a public school district, and moves to live with the student's mother who lives in another public school district. The student wants to enroll at a Private School which is located in the next county, and which does not Serve the residence of the student's mother. Does student qualify for full eligibility at the Private School?
- A. Probably no. Here, under rule 19-6.3, the student qualifies for full eligibility only at the School which Serves the Residence of the mother and in this case, student would not qualify for full eligibility at the Private School, unless the Private School had officially establish a Territory (the geographic area from which students are drawn for attendance, as established by the Diocese or other governing board) and the Territory included the area where the mother's residence was located; if not, then the Territory was, by default, the town limits of the town where the Private School was located, or the county if the Private School was not in a town, and student would therefore have limited eligibility at the Private School. (rule 19-6.3, see, Definitions, School which Serves the Residence). A student, however, may qualify for full eligibility if the Private School was the school in which the student initially established eligibility.
- Q.19-8 A student moves from the residence of the student's mother to live with the student's father (separated from student's mother), and want to enroll at either a Charter School located in the next county from where the father's residence is located, or at a private School, also in the next county. Can the student get full eligibility at either School under rule 19-6.3?

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- A. The student will likely have limited eligible at the Private School but full eligibility at the Charter School. The student only qualifies for limited eligibility at the Private School unless the Private School's governing body had designated the area where the father's residence is located as being in its official Territory, in which case the student could qualify for full eligibility because the Private School 'Serves' (as defined in the Definitions, above) the father's residence. Indiana Charter Schools' districts are determined by enabling legislation (Ind. Code §20-24-5-1) which states that Charter Schools are open to all students who resides in Indiana, and that makes a Charter School's Territory the entire state of Indiana. Since student's father residence is in Indiana, the student would qualify for full eligibility at the Charter School. (rule 19-6.3) A student, however, may qualify for full eligibility if the Private School was the school in which the student initially established eligibility.

Transfer Reports

- Q. 19-9 May a transfer student Practice and participate in interscholastic Contests during the time a Transfer Report is being processed?
- A. Once Enrolled at the receiving School, a transfer student may participate in Practices prior to the completion of the athletic transfer process, however the student may not compete in a Contest until after the Transfer Report is approved by the IHSAA. (rule 19-3(b))
- Q. 19-10 Does a transfer student, who has never attended an American School, and has never participated in interscholastic athletics, required to complete a Transfer Report?
- A. Yes. After a student initially Enrolls in 9th grade a Transfer Report must be completed when the student transfers to the new School, whether the student transfers from an in-state School, from an out-of-state School or from a Home School, and regardless of whether or not the student not previously participated in athletics. (rule 19-3)
- Q. 19-11 What happens when a student who attends a Sending School decides to transfer to a Receiving School, attends several Summer Open Facility session at the Receiving School, but then decides not to remain there, and instead decides to return to the Sending School. Must a Transfer Report be completed at the Sending School since the student never attended any classes or competed in an interscholastic event at the Receiving School?
- A. Summer Open Facility session are open only to transfer students who have enrolled at the School hosting the Summer Open Facility, who have completed the first two sections of the Transfer Report and who have submitted the Report to the IHSAA. Since the student here attended several Open Facilities session at Receiving School, it may be assumed that the student had enrolled there, and that meant that, if the student returned to the Sending School, the student would have to complete a Transfer Report at the Sending School. However, if here it turned out that the student had really not Enrolled at the Receiving School, then there was never an 'Enrollment' and a Transfer Report at the Sending School was not required. However, participation in a Summer Open Facility by this student was a violation of the Participation rule (rules 15-1.5 (b), 15-2.5 (b)) and the student and School B are both subject to penalty from the IHSAA.
- Q. 19-12 What action should be taken by a member School when unable to obtain endorsed Transfer Report from an out-of-state school?
- A. The principal should promptly contact Commissioner and request a waiver. (rule 19-3)
- Q. 19-13 Is there a penalty when a transfer student, a transfer student's family or a Receiving School submit false or misleading information on, or withhold pertinent information from, a Transfer Report?
- A. Yes. Under rule 19-3, a Transfer Report must be completed by each transfer student, by the Sending School(s) involved and by the Receiving

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School, and must be submitted to the IHSAA before a transfer student can be athletically eligible at a Receiving School. If the Transfer Report contains false or misleading information, or if pertinent information is withheld, and if that information was provided or withheld by the transfer student, the transfer student's family or supporters, or the Receiving School, rule 17-7.4 provides for the penalties which can include the student's loss of eligibility.

Q. 19-14 If the parents of a student move into a new area which is Served by both a Public and a Private member school, where must the student attend in order to be athletically eligible?

A. Under rule 19-5.2, when a student transfers with a corresponding change of residences by the parents/guardians to a new District or Territory, the student may attend a Charter School, the Public School Serving the student's new residence or a Private School Serving the student's new residence.

Enrollment Options Following a Move

Q. 19-15 After moving to a New District or Territory with his/her parent, a student Enrolls at a Public School which does not serve the student's new residence or a Private School which does not serve the student's new residence. Will the student be fully eligible?

A. No. A student transferring with a corresponding change of residence by the parents to a New District or Territory can obtain full eligibility only at a Public School or Private School Serving the student's new Residence, or at a Charter School. Transferring to an out-of-District Public School or an out-of-Territory Private School will result in Limited Eligibility unless the student can establish grounds for a waiver. (rule 19-5.1(b))

Transfers without a Corresponding Change of Residence

Q. 19-16 A student attends a Public School which is to close at the end of the current School Year. The student knows that next year his/her residence will be served by (Public) School A. The student decides to go ahead and transfer at Christmas break to School A. Will the student be fully eligible?

A. No. A student who meets one of the criteria of rule 19-6.1 may have full eligibility at a Receiving School, however under rule 19-6.3 (Transfer Options), the event triggering one or more of the criteria listed under rule 19-6.1 must be occurring. A student seeking full eligibility because of a school closing (rule 19-6.1(d)) can seek eligibility at 'any school' (rule 19-6.3(b)(2)), however the transfer to the new School must occur after the Sending School actually closed, or at least contemporaneous with the Sending School's closure. In this case, the student would have Limited Eligibility at School A until the Sending School closes, and at that time student could request full eligibility.

Q. 19-17 A student attends a member School, the member School eliminates calculus from its curriculum and because of that change in the curriculum, the student transfers to a Private member School which offers calculus. Under these circumstances, can the student qualify for full eligibility under the Transfer Rule?

A. No. Under rule 19, the Transfer Rule, the student does not qualify for full eligibility. Rule 19-6.1 provides various grounds for obtaining full eligibility following a non-move transfer, and the loss of a course at a Sending School does not meet any of the various grounds. Therefore, the student would be granted Limited Eligibility under rule 19-6.2. However, the student may seek a waiver under rule 17-8.

Q. 19-18 Will a Private School student who resides with his/her parents and who transfers to the Public School serving the parent's residence, be fully eligible following the transfer under rule 19?

A. No. A student transferring without a corresponding change of residence by his/her parents/guardians will, under rule 19-6.2, likely be granted Limited Eligibility at the Public School for Three Hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date the student last participated in a Contest at the Private School, unless the student would qualify for a waiver under rule 17-8.

Q. 19-19 If a student resides with his/her parents in a residence served by a Public

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School but attends the ninth grade at a Private School in the area, the student has not participated in athletics, and as a sophomore, the student transfers to the Public School serving his/her residence, is the student eligible?

A. A student transferring without a corresponding change of residence by his/her parents/guardians will, under rule 19-6.2, likely be granted Limited Eligibility at the Public School for Three Hundred Sixty-five (365) days from the date the student last participated in a Contest at the Private School, unless the student would qualify for full eligibility under another provision of rule 19 or unless the student sought a waiver under rule 17-8. Here it appears that the student had not participated in athletics during the preceding Three Hundred Sixty-five (365) days at the student's former School, and it appears likely that the student could obtain full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(j).

Q. 19-20 Can a student transfer to Receiving School and obtain full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(n) when the student's parent obtains a job as a bus driver at the Receiving School?

A. No. Under rule 19-6.1(n), the parent's position at the Receiving School must be either a teaching or administration position requiring an education license, an administrator's certification or similar professional credential. A position requiring a driver's license or similar licensure does not qualify for full eligibility under the rule.

Q. 19-21 Can a student transfer to a Receiving School and obtain full eligibility under sections 19-6.1(n) and 19-6.3(b)(4), if the student's father accepted his/her new position at the Receiving School a year prior to the transfer?

A. No. The event or occurrence which permits a student's full eligibility at a Receiving School under section 19-6.1(n) is the parent's acceptance of a position at the Receiving School, and under section 19-6.3(b)(4), the student must enroll at Receiving School no later than the 15th day of the first semester or trimester following that event (the parent's acceptance of the position). Here, since the father's accepted the position a year ago, the student would have had to Enroll at the Receiving School no later than the 15th day of the first semester or trimester following that acceptance, and since that date has passed, the student here would not qualify for full eligibility under rules 19-6.1(n) and 19-6.3(4).

Moves Between Parental Households

Q. 19-22 Can a student transfer to a Receiving School and obtain full eligibility at a Receiving School if the student's parent or legal Guardian accepted a new position at the Receiving School, but has yet to begin work at the Receiving School?

A. No. The parent or legal Guardian must have accepted and commenced employment. A parent or legal Guardian has commenced employment no later than the beginning of the first day on which the employee is authorized or required by the School to be on duty on the School's premises.

Q. 19-23 If a family owns a business that serves several school Districts, owns a home in Two (2) different Districts, the father and the student live in a Public School District A and the student attends the Public School in District A, the mother live in the apartment in Public School District B, and because of supervisory considerations, it is decided that the student should live with the mother in Public School District B and should attend School B, will the student be granted full eligibility?

A. No, the student would be granted Limited Eligibility, since a single family unit may not maintain Two (2) or more residences for athletic eligibility purposes, unless the student would qualify for full eligibility under another provision of rule 19. (rule 19-6.2; See definition of Bona Fide move)

Q. 19-24 If a student, who has been living in another state with the student's divorced mother, who has legal custody, moves to live with the student's father and Enrolls at the IHSAA member School which Serves the Residence of the father, may the student be eligible at the new School?

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A. Yes, provided this is the first or second move between parents. (rule 19-6.1(b))
Q. 19-25 Does the existence of a broken home, separated parents, or other factors mean that eligibility in terms of residence will automatically be granted?

A. No, each of these circumstances is only a factor which permits the Commissioner or his/her designee to review the individual circumstances of the student's case and make a ruling on the basis of an investigation and the provisions of the By-Laws. (rules 19, 17-8)

Emancipated Student

Q. 19-26 Can an Emancipated Student, who transfers to a Public School which does not serve the residence of his/her parents, get full eligible under rule 19-6.1(i)?
A. Yes. However, the eligibility of an Emancipated Student under rule 19-6.1(i) turns, not upon the School serving the parents' residence, but upon the School serving the Emancipated Student's residence. So, if the Emancipated Student can establish his/her residence is in a new District which Serves the Public School where the Emancipated Student Enrolled, the Emancipated Student should get full eligibility under rule 19-6.1(i).

Guardians

Q. 19-27 If a student's parents determine that it is in the student's best interests for the student to live with the student's grandparents, and the parents arrange for the grandparents to become the legal Guardians of the student, and the student then moves in with the grandparents and enrolls at the Public School Serving the grandparents' residence, will the student get full eligibility under rule 19-6.1?

A. No. A legal guardianship established for the purpose of making a student eligible will not support a full eligibility ruling under rule 19-6.1(c)(2), and here it appears that the grandparent's legal guardianship was established for the purpose of making the student eligible.

Foreign Exchange Transfers

Q. 19-28 Is a foreign exchange student, attending an IHSAA member School, fully eligible to participate in athletics?

A. Yes, provided the student is attending under a CSIET-approved program and all of the requirements contained in foreign exchange rule have been met and followed. If the foreign exchange student cannot meet the foreign exchange rule, the student will likely be granted Limited Eligibility. (rules 19-6.1(m), 19-6.2, 19-7)

Q. 19-29 May a foreign student request placement in a specified school?

A. Yes, however under such circumstances the student would not qualify for full eligibility under the foreign exchange transfer rule. Instead, since the foreign exchange student would be unable to meet the foreign exchange rule, the student would receive Limited Eligibility, unless the student would qualify for full eligibility under another provision of rule 19. (rule 19-7.2)

Q. 19-30 May a foreign exchange student obtain full eligibility for more than a One (1) year period?

A. No, foreign exchange students may be granted full eligible for Varsity athletics for One (1) year, and if the student remains, the student would be treated as an incoming transfer student who had transferred without a corresponding change of residents by the student's parents, and would have Limited Eligibility, unless the student were able to qualify for full eligibility under another provision of rule 19. (rule 19-7.1(c))

Practices following a School Transfer

Q. 19-31 Will Practice sessions attended by a student at a Sending School count at the Receiving School after the student's transfers to the Receiving School?

A. Yes. A student's Practice sessions at a prior School may count toward the minimum Practice requirements of the Practice Attendance Rules (rules 9-14,

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50-1), provided records of the Practices are on file with the Sending School.

Discipline following a School Transfer

- Q. 19-32 Does a student's disciplinary ineligibility penalty at a Sending School carry over to the Receiving School following the student's transfer to the Receiving School?
- A. Yes. Under rule 3-8(b), a student under an ineligibility penalty at a Sending School is under the same ineligibility penalty at the Receiving School.

RULE 20 – UNDUE INFLUENCE

20-1 Recruitment Prohibited

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 will be ineligible for athletics in accordance with the penalty described at Rule 19-4.
- d. The offer or the acceptance of any of the following shall constitute prima facie evidence of undue influence:
 - (1.) money or other valuable consideration for the prospective student or the prospective student's parent(s), guardian(s) or family,
 - (2.) Free or reduced tuition, room or board for the prospective student, provided, however that schools which charge tuition or which may make room and board available to students, may adjust tuition, room and/or board for children of faculty members provided there is no undue influence or under an objectively determined need-based financial aid program for tuition, room and/or board,
 - (3.) Pay for work that is not performed or that is in excess of the amount regularly paid for such service for the prospective student,
 - (4.) Free or reduced cost transportation for the prospective student,
 - (5.) A residence for the prospective student with a person connected with or who is a supporter of the school,
 - (6.) Any privilege, remuneration or inducement not afforded to non-athletes, or not uniformly available to all students, for the prospective student,
 - (7.) Free or reduced rent for the prospective student or the prospective student's parent(s), guardian(s) or family,
 - (8.) Payment of moving expenses for or assistance with the moving for the prospective student or the prospective student's parent(s), guardian(s) or family,
 - (9.) Employment for the prospective student or the prospective student's parent, guardian or family members in order to entice a move to a certain community.
- e. The penalties provided at rule 17-7.1, notwithstanding:
 - (1.) any violation of rule 20 by a student may result in severe sanctions which may include permanent ineligibility for the student
 - (2.) the submission of false information and/or withholding information may result in severe sanctions which may include permanent ineligibility for the student and Suspension from Membership by the school involved.

20-2 Past Link

- a. A transfer student who has a Past Link with a Receiving School to which the student transfers shall be ineligible at that Receiving School for Three Hundred Sixty-Five (365) days following the student's enrollment at the Receiving School.
- b. A Past Link means that any of the following occurred: