

# *Articles of Incorporation*

## **Articles of Incorporation**

Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc.

On April 26, 1976, Phil N. Eskew, Ward E. Brown and Charles F. Maas, as incorporators, executed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, Articles of Incorporation for Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc., under the provisions of the Indiana Not-For-Profit Corporation Act of 1971. The Articles provide in substance:

**FIRST:** The name of the Corporation is Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc.

**SECOND:** The purposes for which the Corporation is formed are: To continue the activities of its unincorporated predecessor, the "Indiana High School Athletic Association" with an initial membership composed of the present existing members of its unincorporated predecessor; to encourage, regulate, and give direction to wholesome amateur interschool athletic competition between the schools who are members of the Corporation. All such interschool athletic competition coming under regulation by this Corporation shall be subservient to and complementary to the academic or curricular functions of the member schools which are their primary purposes. To assure that the program of interschool athletic competition remains steadfast to the principles of wholesome amateur athletics and subservient to its primary academic or curricular functions of education of the member schools, the Corporation shall cooperate with agencies vitally concerned with the health and educational welfare of secondary school students; furnish protection against exploitation of member schools of their students; determine qualifications of individual contestants, coaches and officials; and provide written communications to establish standards for eligibility, competition and sportsmanship.

**THIRD:** The period during which the Corporation shall continue is perpetual.

### **FOURTH:**

**Section 1.** The name and address of the Resident Agent in charge of the Corporation's principal office is Ward E. Brown, 812 Circle Tower Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

**Section 2.** Principal Office. The post office address of the principal office of the Corporation is 812 Circle Tower Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

### **FIFTH:**

**Section 1.** The initial Board of Directors is composed of fifteen members. The exact number of directors shall be prescribed from time to time in the By-Laws of the Corporation.

**Section 2.** Names and Addresses of the initial Board of Directors:

William T. Case, Monroe City, IN; Dale E. Cox, Lakeville, IN; Wayne Daugherty, Vevay, IN; Keith Davis, North Liberty, IN; Charles Hilton, Richmond, IN; William Johnson, Bedford, IN; Michael Leffler, Beech Grove, IN; Doyle Lehman, Berne, IN; Amzie Miller, Jr., New Carlisle, IN; William H. Moorhead, Versailles, IN; Emerson Mutterspaugh, Crawfordsville, IN; Edward M. Raber, Dale, IN; Robert M. Straight, Huntington, IN; Billy Lee Walker, Carmel, IN; Donald S. Weeks, Columbia City, IN.

**SIXTH:** The names and addresses of the incorporators of the Corporation are as follows: Phil N. Eskew, Indianapolis, IN; Ward E. Brown, Crawfordsville, IN; Charles F. Maas, Indianapolis, IN.

**SEVENTH:** This Corporation will receive all assets and assume all liabilities of its predecessor organization, the Indiana High School Athletic Association, a common law association with its office at 812 Circle Tower Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. The estimated value of the property taken over is \$500,000.00.

**EIGHTH:** All provisions defining, limiting or regulating the powers and rights of the

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Directors, members, or any class of members including the right to vote and provision for the regulation and conduct of the affairs of the Corporation shall be contained in the Corporate By-Laws. The By-Laws may be amended from time to time by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors. The Members of the predecessor Indiana High School Athletic Association shall be the initial members of the Corporation. The Constitution and By-Laws of the predecessor Association shall continue in full force and effect, without interruption as the governing By-Laws, rules, regulations, and standards of the Corporation and its member schools until such time as they are amended by the Board of Directors, and except where they are inconsistent with law or these Articles, or where a change in wording is necessary to render the same applicable to the corporate structure.

**NINTH:** No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its directors, officers, or other private persons, except that the Corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions to exempt schools in furtherance of the exempt purposes set forth. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The Corporation shall not participate in political campaigns (including the publishing or distribution of statements) on behalf of any candidates for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the Corporation shall not carry on other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a Corporation exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) or (b) by a Corporation, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

Upon the dissolution of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the Corporation, dispose of all of the assets of the Corporation exclusively for the purposes of the Corporation in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable or educational purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) as the Board of Directors shall determine. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the Superior Court of Marion County, exclusively for the Corporation's purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for the Corporation's purposes.

\* \* \*

Certificate of Incorporation Issued By  
Larry A. Conrad, Secretary of State, Indianapolis, Indiana, April 26, 1976

# *Article III - Membership*

## **By-Laws**

### **PREAMBLE**

The principals of the secondary schools of Indiana having many years ago recognized the need for a voluntary association of schools to plan, organize and regulate a wholesome amateur program of interschool athletic competition in which school members of such association would participate, and to that end having organized such voluntary association known as the Indiana High School Athletic Association, which has for many years functioned and been operated as such, and which association now having been incorporated under the Indiana Not-For-Profit Corporation Act, the Board of Directors of said Corporation hereby establish the following as the By-Laws of Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc.

### **ARTICLE I - NAME**

The name of this Corporation shall be the "Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc." (The abbreviation of this name is understood to be "IHSAA.")

### **ARTICLE II - PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Corporation shall be to encourage, regulate and give direction to wholesome amateur interschool athletic competition between the schools who are members of the Corporation. All such interschool athletic competition coming under regulation by this Corporation shall be subservient to and complementary to the academic or curricular functions of the member schools which are their primary purposes. To assure that the program of interschool athletic competition remains steadfast to the principles of wholesome amateur athletics and subservient to its primary academic or curricular functions of education of the member schools, the Corporation shall cooperate with agencies vitally concerned with the health and educational welfare of secondary school students; furnish protection against exploitation of member schools of their students; determine qualifications of individual contestants, coaches and officials; and provide written communications to establish standards for eligibility, competition and sportsmanship.

### **ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP**

#### **Section 1.**

All Memberships Are Voluntary. Any secondary school in the state may become a member of this Corporation by meeting the requirements for membership, by subscribing to all of these rules and regulations of the Corporation, and by completing and submitting a membership application form to the Commissioner on or before September 1 of each year. Applications for membership by non-member schools must be accompanied with a *two thousand* dollar initiation fee and must be received by the Commissioner no later than August 1.

#### **Section 2.**

Full membership in this Corporation shall be open to all public, private, parochial, boarding, and institutional high schools of the state offering and maintaining two or more years of high school work, provided they meet the requirements of the Corporation and also subscribe to its rules and regulations. A school to be eligible for membership in the IHSAA must (a) have Full Accreditation or Freeway Accreditation from the Indiana Department of Education or be fully accredited by the Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement provided the school meets the graduation qualifying examination requirements of the state of Indiana and (b) must have previously provided and continue to maintain at least one team in an IHSAA sponsored sport for each gender during each sports season. A school shall neither become a member nor remain a member in the IHSAA whose detailed financial (athletic or otherwise), scholastic and attendance records are not readily made available, as requested, to the IHSAA during an investigation.

#### **Section 3.**

Any school upon being granted membership in the Association shall not be permitted to participate in IHSAA tournaments for a period of *four years* from the date of admittance. NOTE: Existing IHSAA member schools that consolidate or divide into multiple schools shall be excluded from said rule.

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## **Section 4.**

Junior membership may be extended to a school *which is* accredited by the Department of Education, *which offers* ninth grade, but *which is* not eligible for full membership.

## **Section 5.**

Each full member school shall have one vote.

## **Section 6.**

The Committee shall determine the status of all memberships.

## **Section 7.**

As a condition of membership, all members and their administrators, faculty, and students consent to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of courts in Marion County, Indiana for all claims and disputes between and among the IHSAA and a member school, its administrators, its faculty, and its students, including, but not limited to, any claims or disputes involving membership, eligibility, rule violation or injury.

## **ARTICLE IV - ADMINISTRATION**

### **Section 1. Corporation Districts**

- a. For the purposes of election and representation only, there shall be three districts, which may, from time to time, be modified by the authority of the Directors.
- b. The state shall be districted by counties into the following districts:
  - District I – Allen, Cass, DeKalb, Elkhart, Fulton, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Noble, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Wabash and Whitley.
  - District II – Adams, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Clinton, Carroll, Delaware, Fountain, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jay, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Parke, Putnam, Randolph, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vermillion, Warren, Wayne, Wells and White.
  - District III – Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dubois, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Perry, Pike, Posey, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Warrick and Washington.
- c. For purposes of electing female, minority and urban representatives, the state shall be districted by counties into the following districts:
  - Northern District -- Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, DeKalb, Delaware, Elkhart, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Lake, LaPorte, Madison, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Noble, Porter, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Wells, White and Whitley.
  - Southern District -- Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dubois, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Warrick, Washington and Wayne.

### **Section 2. Classes**

- a. For purposes of election and representation only there shall be four classes of high schools in each Corporation district. These classes may be modified by authority of the Directors.
- b. The determination of the class of any high school shall be based on its enrollment, in grades nine through twelve, and shall coincide with the most recent classification used for the four class tournament alignment.

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- c. An urban school is any school who meets at least two of the following criteria:
1. The high school is in a school corporation with 20% or more students on free or reduced lunch.
  2. The high school is in a school corporation that enrolls 5% or more limited English proficient students as shown on the IDOE language minority totals.
  3. The high school is in a county with a population greater than 70,000.

For any school wishing to be classified as an urban school, the principal must send a letter of endorsement by the school board by September 1 of any given year. Any school designated as an urban school shall remain so designated unless it withdraws or fails to meet the definition.

### **Section 3. Board of Directors**

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

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2011	2012-15	Classes 2A & 4A	Classes A & 3A	Classes 2A & 4A

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2012	2013-16	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2013	2014-17	Classes A & 3A	Classes 2A & 4A	Classes A & 3A
Dec. 2014	2015-18	Classes 2A & 4A	Classes A & 3A	Classes 2A & 4A

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2015	2016-19	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>District I</u>	<u>District II</u>	<u>District III</u>
Dec. 2016	2017-20	Classes A & 3A	Classes 2A & 4A	Classes A & 3A
Dec. 2017	2018-21	Classes 2A & 4A	Classes A & 3A	Classes 2A & 4A

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Northern District</u>	<u>Southern District</u>	<u>State Wide</u>
Dec. 2018	2019-22	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Female, Minority & Urban Seats	Private Seat

- b. All elective terms of Director members shall be for three years, beginning on July 1 following election, or for the remainder of an unexpired term in case of a vacancy.
- c. Candidate Eligibility
- (1) All directors must be administrators or full-time teachers of grade 9 or above from a member school in good standing or central office administrators. If from a multiple high school district, central office administrators class will be determined by the largest high school enrollment in the corporation.
  - (2) A minority director must be an individual other than a white male or female.
  - (3) To qualify as a nominee, an individual must be from the class of school from which the selection is to be made in that particular year. Each name must be submitted on an official nominating petition requested in writing from the Commissioner, which must be signed by five member school principals in the district, in which the nominee's school is located, two of which must be in the nominee's class of schools. The completed petition must be on file in the IHSAA office on or before November 15 prior to the election. A petition for a female, minority or urban seat must contain verification that the nominee is an eligible candidate for the seat. No candidate may run for two seats during the same election.

## *Article IV - Administration*

- (4) The Commissioner shall send ballots listing all nominees to all principals of member schools in good standing in a district electing a board member which shall constitute the electorate. The individual receiving the highest number of votes for a board seat shall be declared duly elected by the Committee, which shall constitute the canvassing board. In case of a tie for the winner, a re-vote between the tied individuals shall be conducted by the Commissioner with a return date designated by the Committee.
- d. Whenever Director member/s fail to meet the aforementioned eligibility requirements, such membership automatically ceases. However, Directors may serve out their term as long as they remain in their original district when:
  - (1) their school changes classes due to consolidation or enrollment fluctuation;
  - (2) member moves to a school of a different class; or
  - (3) member becomes a superintendent with more than one member high school in district or territory
- e. Vacancies on the Directors may be filled by the Directors, the appointees to serve until the successors chosen at the next annual election take office. Such persons must be from the same district and class member school as the member originally chosen.
- f. The Executive Committee shall be comprised of the members of the Board of Directors.
- g. No member of the Directors shall be eligible for a longer term on the Board of Directors than the one being served until the expiration of such term.
- h. All elections shall take place each year between December 1 and December 10, all votes being submitted to the Commissioner on ballots prepared by him. A ballot must be received in the IHSAA office on or before December 10 to be counted. Such ballots shall be open for inspection by the candidate or the principal of any member school.
- i. The annual meeting of the Directors shall be held on Monday of Week 44. Special meetings may be called as needed. At these meetings, proposals submitted by a member school principal, the Commissioner, or a Director will be acted upon along with other business.
- j. Any Special Meeting of the Board of Directors may be attended by Directors by means of any form of electronic voice communication, provided that all Directors can simultaneously hear the proceedings and be heard by all the other Directors in attendance at the meeting. A quorum for any meeting so held shall be computed on the basis of all persons in voice contact with each other. Any meeting so held shall be a formal meeting of the Board of Directors for all purposes, and any business may be transacted at such meeting that could be transacted if the Directors were assembled in physical proximity to each other.
- k. A resolution in writing signed by the President of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to be the action of the Board of Directors as therein expressed with the same force and effect as if the same had been passed at the duly convened meeting and the secretary shall record such resolution in the minute book under its proper date.
- l. During the annual meeting, the 19 incoming Directors for the ensuing year shall:
  - (1) reorganize for the ensuing year by electing a president and a vice-president from those Directors having only two remaining years of their term; and
  - (2) reorganize the Executive Committee for the ensuing year by electing a chairman and a vice-chairman from the Directors having only one year remaining of their term.
- m. All newly elected officers shall assume the duties of their office on the first day of July next following their election.
- n. The Commissioner shall serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation.
- o. All legitimate expenses of the Directors shall be paid out of the Corporation funds.
- p. Details in connection with the conduct of business of the Directors shall be determined by the Directors.
- q. A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum. ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER shall be followed in all meetings except the President shall be entitled to vote on any and all issues.
- r. It shall be the duty of the Directors to establish the rules and By-Laws of the Corporation.
- s. All reports and recommendations are to be submitted in writing and in the hands of all Directors at least three weeks prior to the meeting at which such are to be presented.

## *Article IV - Administration*

### **Section 4. Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To regulate and control all athletic contests between and among the members of this Corporation;
- b. To conduct interschool tourneys and meets sponsored by the Corporation.
- c. To determine penalties and forfeitures for violations of the By-Laws of the Corporation.
- d. To give interpretations of the rules and By-Laws of the Corporation.
- e. When charges are made in writing by a member of the Corporation against another member for violation of the By-Laws, the Committee, after giving due notice of the time and place for the school so charged to be heard, shall consider such charges and if they are found to be true, may assess such penalty as may be provided under the By-Laws.
- f. To decide all protests brought before it with reference to qualifications of contestants to meets and tourneys.
- g. When any matter comes before the Committee for decision which is of special interest to a school of which a member of the Committee is a representative, the remaining members shall act in that matter.
- h. To initiate and make investigations regarding interschool activities participated in by members of this Corporation and to make and enforce these regulations deemed necessary to make effective the spirit, purpose and wording of the provisions of the By-Laws of the Corporation; to make and enforce temporary regulations deemed necessary to handle emergencies and special conditions that may arise in the regulation of the interschool athletic activities participated in by members of this Corporation. In the enforcement of the provisions of this section or any other section or subsection, the Committee shall have the power to assess any penalty as may be provided under the By-Laws;
- i. To execute the rules governing the Corporation in the spirit as well as the letter in which they are written,
- j. To employ a Commissioner and Staff Assistants to serve for a period not to exceed five years on any one contract beginning on the first day of July following employment at a salary to be determined by the Committee and shall receive as compensation such sum and such allowance for expenses and clerical help as the Committee may approve. All contractual agreements between said personnel and Committee shall be in written form.
- k. To fill vacancies in the office of Commissioner or Staff Assistants.
  - l. To determine and set out the powers and duties of the Commissioner and Staff Assistants with the idea of giving the office of Commissioner the powers and duties of a Commissioner of Athletics, whose opinions and actions will be subject to review by the Committee on appeal.
- m. To refuse sanction to games, meets, tourneys and athletic contests in which member schools are connected if these games, meets, tourneys and athletic contests seem, upon investigation, to be in conflict with the spirit, purpose, ideals, standards, policies or best interest of the Corporation in their inception, arrangements, promotion or management.
- n. To make a temporary regulation of the Corporation when an emergency arises. Such regulation shall be in force until the next meeting of the Directors, at which time it will be subject to the disposition of this body.
- o. A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER shall be followed in all meetings except the Chairman shall be entitled to vote on any and all issues.
- p. To call any special meeting of the Committee which may be attended by members by any means of any form of electronic voice communication, provided that all members can simultaneously hear the proceedings and be heard by all other members of the Committee in attendance at the meeting. A quorum for any meeting so held shall be computed on the basis of all persons in voice contact with each other. Any meeting so held shall be a formal meeting of the Executive Committee for all purposes, and any business may be transacted at such meeting that could be transacted if the members were assembled in physical proximity to each other.
- q. To sign a resolution in writing signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee which

## ***Article IV - Administration***

shall be deemed the action of the Executive Committee as therein expressed with the same force and effect as if the same had been passed at a duly convened meeting and the secretary shall record such resolution in the minute book under its proper date.

- r. To approve expenditures in excess of the budget.
- s. To establish a pension retirement plan for regular employees of the Corporation.
- t. To provide for the annual audit of the books of the Corporation and for the proper bonding of the Commissioners and office personnel.
- u. To make rule adjustments deemed necessary for the Indiana School For The Blind and the Indiana School For The Deaf.
- v. To employ legal assistance when deemed necessary.

### **Section 5. Commissioner**

The duties of the Commissioner shall be to:

- a. prepare and present to the Committee, prior to June 30 of each year, a budget for the ensuing year. Such shall be subject to approval by the Committee and effective on July 1 for the fiscal year;
- b. collect all receipts and funds and report same to the Committee at the next regular meeting following their collection;
- c. license officials as provided in By-Laws;
- d. collect and compile materials for the yearbook;
- e. issue all necessary bulletins;
- f. prepare all official forms for the use of the Corporation;
- g. recommend new standards, regulations and policies for the good of the Corporation;
- h. initiate investigations, conduct hearings, collect information, render decisions and fix penalties based on the evidence, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Corporation. Such decisions shall be subject to review by the Committee on appeal by the Principal/s of the member school/s involved;
- i. conduct correspondence for the Corporation;
- j. furnish all proper information requested by the National Federation of State High School Associations and other State High School Associations;
- k. maintain contacts and relations between the Corporation and – Department of Education, colleges, universities, high schools, service clubs, teachers' associations, athletic directors' association, officials' associations, press, physical education groups, coaches' groups, junior high schools, city superintendents, county superintendents, fans, American Legion and similar organizations and principals of member schools;
- l. assist Corporation committees in their work by furnishing data and information requested by them;
- m. make detailed arrangements for all interschool meets, tourneys and events as directed by the Committee;
- n. check all tourney reports and other financial statements, to reconcile discrepancies, if possible;
- o. prepare and present at each Committee meeting a complete report of office activities since the last meeting;
- p. arrange all details for Corporation meetings;
- q. have charge of the property and records of the Corporation;
- r. attend meetings of the Committee and serve as Secretary-Treasurer;
- s. include the rules, amendments and regulations, as they are passed, in the By-Laws of the Corporation; and
- t. employ legal assistance when deemed necessary.

### **Section 6. Assistant Commissioner/s**

It shall be their duties to:

- a. assist the Commissioner in any and all such duties as the Commissioner may require;
- b. act in the capacity of Commissioner in the absence of the Commissioner;
- c. establish and promote such publicity and public relations, as may be required by the Commissioner and Committee for the well being and the promotion of the Corporation.

# *Article V - Finances*

## **Section 7. Indemnification of Directors, Officers, Committee Members, Agents and Employees**

- a. The provisions of this section on indemnification are governed by the definitions, procedures, and requirements of Indiana Code 23-17-16-1 to 15.
- b. To the maximum extent permitted by law, this Association shall indemnify each past or present director, officer, committee member, agent and employee (and any person who may have served at the Association's request as director, officer, committee member, agent or employee of another organization), together with his or her estate, against liability incurred in any proceeding if:
  - (1) the individual's conduct was in good faith;
  - (2) the individual reasonably believed:
    - (a) in the case of conduct in the individual's official capacity with the Association, that the individual's conduct was in its best interests; and
    - (b) in all other cases, that the individual's conduct was at least not opposed to its best interests; and
  - (3) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the individual either:
    - (a) has reasonable cause to believe the individual's conduct was lawful; or
    - (b) has no reasonable cause to believe the individual's conduct was unlawful.
- c. The Association shall pay for or reimburse the reasonable expenses incurred by such a person in advance of final disposition of the proceeding if applicable statutory procedures are met.
- d. The Association may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any such individual, whether the Association would have the power to indemnify the individual against the same liability under applicable statutes.
- e. Indemnification pursuant to this section shall be reduced by the amount of any insurance or other reimbursement of such individual of the expense to which indemnification is claimed. Indemnification pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not exclusive of any other right to indemnification to which such individual may be entitled under any other law or obligation.

## **ARTICLE V - FINANCES**

### **Section 1.**

There shall be the accumulation and establishment of an adequate working balance in the Corporation treasury, this amount to be established and maintained as a guarantee that existing obligations will be met; that expansions in the program of service may be made if thought desirable; and that any emergencies in the future may be solved.

### **Section 2.**

There shall be a distribution on an equitable basis among the schools in the Corporation membership (except associates) of the amounts accumulated above the adequate working balance and above the amount legitimately necessary for the running expenses of the Corporation, these distributions to be determined by the Executive Committee in May and distributions made no later than December 1. No distribution shall be made unless the operating balance as of April 30 exceeds 30% of the current year budgeted expenditures.

### **Section 3.**

There is granted power and authority to the Committee to make the financial adjustments in contracts for interschool games, tourneys, meets and athletic contests that are deemed necessary through the years and to administer, execute and control all receipts, expenditures and holding of monies in connection with the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE VI -AMENDMENTS**

### **Section 1.**

Articles of Incorporation. The Articles of Incorporation may be amended in the manner provided by the Indiana Not-For-Profit Corporation Act of 1971, as amended. Every such amendment shall be first proposed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Di-

## *Article VI - Amendments*

rectors and the adoption thereby of a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and directing that it be submitted to a vote of the members entitled to vote in respect thereof at a designated meeting of the members, which may be an annual meeting or a special meeting of the membership. If the resolution shall direct that the proposed amendment is to be submitted at an annual meeting, notice of the submission of the proposed amendment shall be included in notice of the annual meeting. If the resolution shall direct that the proposed amendment is to be submitted at a special meeting, such special meeting shall be called by the resolution proposing the amendment and notice of the meeting shall be given at the time and in the manner provided by said act.

An amendment so proposed shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the votes entitled to be cast in regard to the amendment.

### **Section 2.**

The By-Laws may be amended from time to time by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors.

A proposal for an amendment may be submitted by any member school principal, any member of the Board of Directors or by the Commissioner. The proposed amendment for the annual meeting must be presented to the IHSAA office prior to March 1. The IHSAA office will notify the member school principals of the proposed amendments. Any such proposal shall be considered and acted upon by the Board of Directors.

Notice to Members - The Commissioner shall cause written notice by mail to be given to all school members of the adoption by the Board of Directors of any such amendment. If, within ninety (90) days after the giving of such notice by the Commissioner, he receives a written petition or petitions signed by at least thirty (30) member high school principals from each of the three IHSAA districts requesting a vote of approval or disapproval of such current amendment, the Commissioner shall promptly submit by mail such current amendment to the members for a vote of approval or disapproval on forms provided by him. If a majority of the membership shall vote disapproval of the amendment, it shall not become effective as such; otherwise it shall remain in force; provided, however, any such disapproval shall not prejudice any action already taken in reliance on such amendment.

### **Q & A**

- Q. 1 Do the Executive Staff members have a vote in Board of Director or Executive Committee matters?
- A. They are not members of either group and have no vote (Art. IV, Sect. 5, 6).
- Q. 2 Who examines the financial books of the IHSAA?
- A. Leemhuis Group, the Executive Committee and any high school principal so desiring.
- Q. 3 How often is an audit made?
- A. Annually.
- Q. 4 Who is eligible for election to the Directors?
- A. Qualified representatives (listed below) are chosen from the appropriate district (Art. IV, Sect. 3).  
Open Seats (12) -- Any administrator, full time teacher in grade 9 or above, or central office administrator.  
Minority Seats (2) -- Any qualified individual other than a white male or female.  
Female Seats (2) -- Any qualified female representative.  
Urban Seats (2) -- Any qualified urban school representative.  
Private Seat (1) -- Any qualified private school representative.
- Q. 5 What is the composition of the IHSAA Executive Committee/Board of Directors?
- A. Individuals representing districts, enrollment classes, urban, female, minority and private school populations (Art. IV, Sect. 1, 2, 3).
- Q. 6 Is it necessary for a member school to meet and maintain the policies, regulations and standards for the accreditation and classification of schools in Indiana in order to be a member of the IHSAA?
- A. Yes (Art. III, Sect. 2).

## *Article VI - Amendments*

- Q. 7 When and how may principals submit proposals for the consideration of the Directors?
- A. Principals may submit such proposals at any time in writing to the Commissioner, prior to March 1 annually. The Commissioner will then submit them to the Directors for consideration and action at the annual meeting, held on Monday of Week 44 (Art. IV, Sect. 3i, Article VI, Sect. 2).
- Q. 8 May the rules of a school be changed or special examinations be given in order to make students eligible?
- A. The IHSAA expects its members to observe not only the letter but the spirit of its rules and regulations. Changing of school rules and special examinations are not looked upon with favor.

# Definitions

## Part I: Definitions

As used in the By-Laws, the following shall apply:

**Association or IHSAA** — Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc.

**Authorized Contest Season** — Period between dates of the first authorized season contest and the last contest played in the IHSAA tournament series in each sport.

**Authorized Practice Season** — Period between dates of first and last IHSAA authorized practices. This does not refer to first school practice when scheduled on a later date.

**Boarding School** — A school providing housing and meals.

**Boarding School Student** — A student who both attends and receives housing and meals from the boarding school.

**Bona Fide** — Genuine, without fraud or deceit, with permanent intent.

**Bona Fide Change of Residences** — See definition at Rule 19, Eligibility and Transfer.

**Calendar Week** — Monday through Saturday.

**Charter School** — A school that is non-sectarian and non-religious, operating under a charter established by the laws of the state.

**Class** — Grouping of schools based on enrollment in grades 9 through 12.

**Commissioner** — Chief Administrative Officer of the IHSAA.

**Committee** — Executive Committee.

**Conditioning Program** — Program designed for and limited to activities which promote physical fitness and exclude game drills. Examples of permissible activities are weight lifting, running and aerobic exercising. Specific equipment related to a particular sport, i.e. balls, goals, nets, etc. shall not be used.

**Contest Season** — For each sport, that period of time between the date of the first authorized contest until the starting date of the sectional tournament.

**Controlled Scrimmage** — An approved activity whereby two member schools work out against one another under IHSAA guidelines and the supervision of their respective coaches. While game conditions may be simulated, this event shall be structured as a teaching opportunity for coaches and shall be shorter and less demanding physically than a regular season contest. In order to be eligible for a scrimmage, a player must have participated in five days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport. A controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice toward meeting the minimum number of practices required to play in a regular season contest. Licensed officials must be used in sports where officials are required.

**Directors** — Board of Directors.

**District** — A public school geographical area as established by a public school Board of Trustees; Association geographical area as determined for the purpose of Director member election and representation.

**Electorate** — The principals of member schools which are entitled to vote.

**Emancipated Student** — 1) a student who is 18 years of age; 2) does not live with his/her parents (natural or adoptive), guardians, relatives or close family friends; 3) lives in his/her own residence; and 4) is totally self-supportive, and does not receive non-earned income or any other form of financial assistance (directly or indirectly) from others.

**Enrollment** — A student is defined as officially enrolled when he/she attends either a scheduled day of school or practice for a sport at said school. *For purposes of participation in a member school's summer open facilities program only, a student is considered enrolled at the member school when the student has formally enrolled at the member school, and has formally withdrawn from any school at which the student had previously been enrolled or previously attended.*

**Feeder School** — A feeder school of a high school is a school where an 8th grade student would automatically matriculate to a particular high school, provided however, a feeder school must be a part of the same local school district or Dioceses as the high school to which it feeds and the matriculation must be by rule of the local school system or Diocese. In addition, "feeder school" also includes a primary school whose students, by rule of the local school system or Diocese, automatically matriculate to a feeder school.

# Definitions

**Grading Period** — Predetermined period of time for which individual student achievement is graded and reported to the principal.

**Individual Sports** — cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, track and wrestling.

**Jamboree** — A regular season, interschool competition involving three or more schools. No school may participate for more than one-half of a regular season contest. All players must have participated in ten (10) separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff. Licensed officials must be used in sports where officials are required.

**Limited Eligibility** — See definition at Rule 19, Eligibility and Transfer.

**Magnet School** — Public school within a school corporation specializing in a particular area, for example, languages or technology, in addition to providing general education. The student body, in its entirety, must consist of students whose legal residence is from inside the local school corporation's boundaries.

**Member School Coaching Staff** — coaches of grades 9-12 in all sports including non-teaching and volunteer.

**Membership** — Status of being a member; body of members.

**Non-School Sponsored Clinics** — students not in residence may receive food but not lodging. If conducted for more than one day, students will be limited to three (3) hours of sport instruction daily. Must be conducted during non-school time.

**Non-School Teams** — includes students who receive instructions in the technique and skills of a particular sport, and/or who compete in an organized contest other than those sponsored by a member school and/or IHSAA. Spontaneous unorganized recreational contests are not included in the definition.

**Organized Contest** — an assembling of persons for athletic competition, with or against individuals not presently in your school. When one or more of the following factors exist, such shall be considered as being organized: pre-arranged, direct or indirect involvement of a coach; scores and/or statistics are recorded; time is kept on a stop clock or stop watch; game officials are used; admission is charged; results are published.

**Organized Practice** — any non-classroom sport activity where instruction of students is held under the supervision of a high school coaching staff member in that sport, where a player from that school participates on a given date. When one or more of the following conditions exist, such shall be considered as being organized; participants are coached by school personnel; participants are organized or assigned to a team, league or tourney; participants, location, time and date are predetermined; participation is scheduled or established; attendance and participation are mandated by a school coach; school equipment is worn. NOTE: An unorganized practice is one which is spontaneous, informal and free of adult instruction.

**Practice Season** — The period of time between the date of first and last IHSAA authorized practice. This does not refer to first school practice when scheduled on a later date.

**Private School** — A school maintained by private individuals, a religious organization, or a corporation, not at public expense.

**Probation** — A more severe type of warning. The school may continue its regular schedule and participate in tournaments only after filing a written report with the Commissioner listing appropriate disciplinary or corrective action taken.

**Public School** — A school established under the laws of the state, regulated by local authorities, maintained at the public expense by taxation and open to residents' children.

**School** — High Schools including grades 9, 10, 11, 12 or 10, 11, 12; Junior High Schools which include grade 9.

**School Year Out-of-Season** — For each sport, that period of time between Monday of Week 5 and Monday of Week 49 or the last day of the school year, including vacations, that is outside the contest season.

**Season Contest** — Contests played from the first day of IHSAA authorized contest to the first day of IHSAA authorized tournament series in each sport. Some seasons may extend beyond the last day of school.

**Secondary School** — A school including any or all of grades 9 through 12.

## *Definitions*

**Semester** — In schools whose schedule is based on semesters, one-half of a school year constitutes a semester. Parts of two semesters or a part of one semester does not make a semester.

**Specialized Camp** — students in residence, receiving food and coaching with special emphasis on a particular sport which provides specialized instruction, practice and competition.

**Summer** — begins with Monday of Week 49 or the close of the school year, whichever comes first, and ends prior to Monday of Week 4 for fall sports and Monday of Week 5 for all other sports.

**Suspension** — (1) Termination of membership in Association, or (2) Interschool participation denied in one or more sports.

**Team Sports** — baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball and volleyball.

**Territory** — For private schools, territory is the geographical area from which students are drawn for attendance, as established by the Diocese or other governing board, and where no boundaries are established by a private school, then the territory shall be the city limit of the metropolitan area in which the school is located or the county lines of the county when the school is located outside a city limit. For charter schools, territory is the state of Indiana.

**Transfer for Primarily Athletic Reasons** — See definition at Rule 19, Eligibility and Transfer.

**Trimester** — In schools whose schedule is based on trimesters, one-third of a school year constitutes a trimester. Parts of two or three trimesters or part of one trimester does not make a trimester.

**Varsity** — Highest team in a high school sport.

**Warning** — An official notice that an inexcusable, unethical or unsportsmanlike action has occurred, is a matter of record, and such an occurrence must not be repeated.

# *Rule 2 - Classification of Schools*

## **Part II: General Eligibility Rules**

### **RULE 1 – RULE COVERAGE**

#### **1-1 Rule Application**

THE ASSOCIATION RULES APPLY to all athletic teams and all sports contestants enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 participating IN ANY ASSOCIATION RECOGNIZED CONTESTS, tournneys and/or meets - between member schools, with independent or alumni teams, or member school teams from outside the State of Indiana and who are in good standing with their respective State Association.

#### **1-2 Recognized Sports**

The following sports are recognized and regulated: Boys – baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, wrestling; Girls – basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, soccer, softball, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball.

#### **1-3 Championship Tournament Series**

A championship tournament series will be provided at such time as 50% of the total, full membership schools are participating in that sport at the same time of the year and it is recommended by the Commissioner.

NOTE: Applies only to those sports not listed as recognized and regulated in Rule 1-2.

#### **1-4 Annual Sport Qualification Review**

Sports which no longer qualify under the 25% standard will be reviewed annually for purposes of determining future tournament and recognition status.

#### **1-5 Mutual Agreement to Violate Rules Prohibited**

Mutual agreements to violate the rules of this Association shall result in suspension of all schools involved.

### **Q & A**

#### **Rule Coverage – Generally**

- Q. 1-1 May a member school support a grade school team in the same school system out of its athletic funds?
- A. Yes, while the IHSAA rules do not prohibit it, state and school rules may limit such activity.
- Q. 1-2 Do seniors have any rights and privileges as athletes not granted to other students?
- A. No, the IHSAA rules do not address a student's class or grade level.
- Q. 1-3 Is a student who misses classes on the day the basketball team plays a contest eligible to participate in that game?
- A. The IHSAA has no jurisdiction in this matter. The member school's policy would determine eligibility.

### **RULE 2 – CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS**

#### **2-1 Classification Criteria**

Schools may be classified in team sports up to a maximum of four classes, except football which shall have five classes, according to the following criteria:

- If 50 percent of the member schools sponsored a team and entered the IHSAA tournament in the previous year, that sport may have two classes.
- If 75 percent of the member schools sponsored a team and entered the IHSAA tournament in the previous year, that sport may have three classes.
- If 95 percent of the member schools sponsored a team and entered the IHSAA tournament in the previous year, that sport may have four classes.

#### **2-2 Number of Schools in Classes**

The Directors have complete authority to establish and implement policies to determine the number of classes and the number of schools in each class of competition in team sports.

## ***Rule 2 - Classification of Schools***

The following is the customary manner for classifying schools:

- a. If there are two classes — 1A=50% of schools; 2A=50% of schools.
- b. If there are three classes — 1A=33% of schools; 2A=33% of schools; 3A=33% of schools.
- c. If there are four classes — 1A=25% of schools; 2A=25% of schools; 3A=25% of schools; 4A=25% of schools.
- d. If there is one more school than equal division, that school may be placed in the smallest class.
- e. If there are two more schools than equal division, those schools may be placed one each in the smaller two classes.
- f. If there are three more schools than equal division, those schools may be placed one each in the smallest three classes.

### **2-3 Classification by Enrollment; Different Classes Assignment; Change Class Assignment**

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

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

### **2-4 Reclassification Cycle in Team Sports**

In team sports, schools shall be re-classified every two years.

- a. The number of classes may be changed only in a re-classification year.
- b. When other team sports meet the criteria in Rule 2-2, requests for changes in classes shall be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.
- c. When both boys and girls teams participate in a sport, both genders must meet the criteria for classes for either gender to be assigned to classes.

## **RULE 3 – ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY**

### **3-1 Required Compliance with IHSAA Rules**

It is the responsibility of each member school to control its athletic program in compliance with the rules and regulations of the association. It shall be the duty of the member school principals to see that all members of their staff who deal with athletics and all student athletes are made aware of these rules and regulations. Failure to so inform any staff member or student-athlete shall not prevent the Association from enforcing its rules, since the Association presumes that all of its members and their staff as well as the individual participants have read and understand these rules, and by consenting to be members of the Association and by participating in Association sanctioned events, agree to abide by these rules and regulations.

### **3-2 Designation of Team Coach(es) by Principal**

The principal has the authority to designate a faculty member employed in that school system to act as coach of the teams representing the school.

### **3-3 Principal or Designee Shall Represent School**

The principal of the member school or school official so designated by the principal shall represent such school at all meetings of the Association requiring their attendance.

### **3-4 Principal or Designee Shall Accompany All Teams**

The principal or authorized representative shall accompany each team to all contests.

### **3-5 Member School Rules May Narrow But Not Conflict with IHSAA Rules**

It is recognized that any school corporation may narrow the scope of its athletic activities and

## ***Rule 3 - Administrative Responsibility***

may have rules governing participants in addition to these rules provided the same do not conflict with or violate the Association rules.

### **3-6 Member School Responsible for Control of Athletic Program and Supporters**

The member school's responsibility for the conduct of its athletic program includes responsibility for the actions of its staff members, its participants, and any other individual or organization actively engaged in activities promoting the athletic interests of the member school. A member school's "responsibility" includes the responsibility of instituting full and complete team and crowd control measures at all contests in which such member school participates, assuring that the participants, staff and boosters of the member school conduct themselves at all times in a proper and sportsmanlike manner, and assuring full compliance by participants, staff and boosters of the member school of all association rules, including those involving eligibility and undue influence.

### **3-7 Member Schools Are Not Agents of IHSAA**

In enforcing the rules set forth in the By-Laws of the Association, member schools are not the agents of the Association, and therefore, the failure of a member school to dutifully discharge its duties as set forth under these rules or to enforce any of the rules of the Association shall not prevent either the Commissioner or the Executive Committee from imposing appropriate sanctions for violations which either the Commissioner or the Executive Committee find to have occurred.

### **CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

#### **3-8 Principal Shall Certify School Student Eligibility**

The eligibility of all contestants shall be certified by the principal of the school in accordance with the rules hereby adopted. The principal shall keep such lists on file by sports and by grading periods.

- a. When eligibility is in question, students shall not be permitted to participate in interschool contests.
- b. Moving to another school district or school does not remove an ineligibility ruling by the preceding school or the Commissioner.
- c. A student who becomes ineligible under the rules of another state cannot remove that ineligibility by transferring to an Indiana high school.

NOTE: Questions in a case of this kind are to be referred to the Commissioner.

- d. All questionable cases of eligibility referred in writing to the Commissioner for action must include the following information: rule reference, student name, grade, date of birth, parent or guardian, present and past residence addresses, athletic transfer residence report when applicable, transcript, sports participation, enrollment and withdrawal dates.

#### **3-9 School Procedure When Ineligible Student Participates**

When it is discovered that an ineligible student has participated, the member school principal shall take the following action.

##### **3-9.1 Submission of Written Report to IHSAA**

Immediately send a written report to the Commissioner stating the name of the student, the cause of ineligibility, dates and scores of contest in which the student participated when ineligible, whether the incident was intentional or unintentional, whether facts were purposely withheld or misrepresented, etc.

##### **3-9.2 Issuance of Letter of Explanation to Opponents**

Promptly send letter/s of explanation to the Commissioner if the incident involves a tournament contest and/or opponent principal/s of season contest/s in which the student participated when ineligible; explaining the incident and forfeiting, as outlined in Rules 3-9.4 and 3-9.5, points and contests and requesting the principal to notify the Commissioner as soon as he receives such letter/s, and securing a return to the Association of the individual and team awards, as outlined in Rule 3-9.4.

##### **3-9.3 Student Ineligible**

Immediately declare the student ineligible in that sport for the remainder of that sport season except for scholarship deficiency, too many quarters, too many events and similar oversights. See Rule 15-1.1e, 1.2d if facts were purposely withheld or misrepresented.

## ***Rule 3 - Administrative Responsibility***

### **3-9.4 Tournament Series Procedure**

- a. In Football, Basketball, Baseball, Soccer, Softball and Volleyball During Tourneys
  - (1.) disqualify ineligible individual – but team advances
  - (2.) state finals championship or runners-up vacated and all team/individual awards shall be forfeited and returned to the Association.
- b. In Cross Country, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field, and Wrestling During Tourneys
  - (1.) disqualify ineligible individual
  - (2.) forfeit points of ineligible student and refigure team score, if applicable
  - (3.) all individual awards shall be forfeited and returned to the Association
  - (4.) if applicable, after team scores are refigured, team awards shall be returned to the association and redistributed.

### **3-9.5 Non-Tournament Series Procedure**

- a. In Football, Basketball, Baseball, Soccer, Softball and Volleyball Season Contests
  - (1.) disqualify ineligible individual
  - (2.) the game/s and all individual awards shall be forfeited
- b. In Cross Country, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field, and Wrestling Season Contests
  - (1.) disqualify ineligible individual
  - (2.) forfeit points of ineligible individual and refigure team score, if applicable
  - (3.) all individual awards shall be forfeited
  - (4.) if applicable, after team scores are refigured, team awards shall be returned and redistributed.

### **CONSENT AND RELEASE CERTIFICATES**

#### **3-10 Completion of Athletic Physical, Consent, Acknowledgement of Risks and Release Form**

- a. Between April 1 and student's first practice in preparation for interschool athletic participation:
  - (1.) the student shall have a physical examination by, or shall provide certification from, a physician holding an unlimited license to practice medicine who shall clear the student for athletic participation using the current IHSAA Pre-Participation Evaluation form;
  - (2.) the parent/s or guardian/s shall give written consent for such participation, shall acknowledge the risks of athletic participation and shall release and hold harmless the IHSAA and all member schools from liability, unless the student is emancipated and then the emancipated student shall consent, acknowledge, and release and hold harmless, using the current IHSAA Consent, Acknowledgement and Release form;
  - (3.) the student shall acknowledge the risks of athletic participation and shall release and hold harmless the IHSAA and all member schools from liability, using the current IHSAA Consent, Acknowledgement and Release form;
  - (4.) the parent/s or guardian/s shall consent, unless the student is emancipated, and then the emancipated student shall consent, to the disclosure by the school, to the IHSAA, of all requested detailed financial (athletic or otherwise), scholastic and attendance records of the school, including records which may concern or be related to the student unless the student is emancipated in which event the student shall give such consent; and
  - (5.) the parent/s, guardian/s and student shall consent to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of courts in Marion County, Indiana for all claims and disputes between and among the IHSAA and the parent/s, guardian/s, and/or student, including but not limited to, any claims or disputes involving membership, eligibility, or rule violation using the current IHSAA Consent, Acknowledgement and Release form.
- b. The fully completed IHSAA Pre-Participation Evaluation and the Consent, Acknowledgement and Release/Hold Harmless Certificate shall be on file in the office of the principal or his/her designee prior to the student's first practice. Such certificate may suffice for the entire school year. Unless the fully completed IHSAA Pre-Participation Evaluation and the

## ***Rule 3 - Administrative Responsibility***

Consent, Acknowledgement and Release is on file in the office of the principal or his/her designee the student shall be ineligible to participate in a practice session or any interschool contests. This rule cannot be waived.

### **3-11 Physician Statement Authorizing Participation Following Absence**

Students properly certified to participate in interschool athletic activities, who are absent from school for five consecutive days due to illness or injury or who are physically unable to practice for five consecutive days due to illness or injury, must present to their principal a statement from a physician holding an unlimited license to practice medicine that they are again physically fit to participate in interschool athletics. (See Rule 9-14 for practice requirements.)

### **Q & A**

#### **Administrative Responsibility -- Generally**

Q. 3-1 Who is the responsible party in IHSAA athletics?

A. It is presumed that the principal of a member school secured the consent of the administrative head of the school system to take out voluntary membership in the IHSAA and that the principal is the administrative head, not only in name but in fact, of the interschool athletic activities of the school and of the students in the school. (Rule 3-1)

Wherever it is determined that the school principal is not the administrative head in name and in fact of the interschool athletic activities and of the students in the member school, the member school will have broken its agreement with the IHSAA and may be removed from membership in the IHSAA. The burden of proof shall rest in all cases with the school officials concerned (Rule 3-1, 17-7.1).

Q. 3-2 Is there a responsibility for member schools to self-report rule violations?

A. Yes. It is the responsibility of each member school to control its athletic program in full and complete compliance with the rules and rulings of the IHSAA, which embraces the IHSAA By-Laws, the IHSAA General Eligibility Rules, the IHSAA Sports Rules, the IHSAA Junior Member Rules, as well as all IHSAA Policies, regulation and rulings (Rules 3-1, 3-6, 3-8, 3-9) This responsibility includes the obligation of a member school to report to the IHSAA the occurrence of any act or event which has resulted, or which may result, in a violation of an IHSAA rule or ruling by a member school, a member school's faculty member, including the coaching staff, a member school's student or a member school's fan and supporter. For example, if a member school is made aware that one of its student may have violated the Participation Rule, Rule 15, it is the responsibility of the member school to report such potential violation to the IHSAA, so that the IHSAA can investigate and determine whether a rule violation has occurred, and can issue the appropriate penalties under the IHSAA rules.

#### **Suspension of Membership**

Q. 3-3 What types of violations could cause a member school to be suspended?

A. The penalties for any violation of the Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws, the General Eligibility Rules and any established policy of the IHSAA are described in Rule 17-7. However, any of, but not limited to, the following reasons could cause a member school to be suspended from membership:

- (a) violations of the Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws, the General Eligibility Rules and any established policy of the IHSAA (Rule 17-7.1);
- (b) failure of the principal to assume direct responsibility for the school's interschool athletic program (Rules 3-1, 17-7.1);
- (c) refusal to abide by the decisions of the Commissioner or Committee (Rule 17-7.1);
- (d) violation of the Undue Influence Rule (Rules 17-7.1, 20);
- (e) violation of contracts with another member school. (Rules 11, 17-7.1);
- (f) violation of a game official's contracts (Rules 3-1, 17-7.1);

## ***Rule 3 - Administrative Responsibility***

- (g) knowingly using an ineligible player (Rules 3-8, 17-7.1);
- (h) failure to provide adequate security and/or police protection (Rules 3-1. 3-6, 17-7.1);
- (i) removing an individual or team from a contest because of dissatisfaction with the officiating, etc. (Rules 9-16, 17-7.1);
- (j) failure to control the spectators and players' bench (Rules 3-1. 3-6, 17-7.1);
- (k) failure to adequately protect officials and visiting team (Rules 3-1. 3-6, 17-7.1);
- (l) violation of practice and contest season (Rules 17-7.1, 50, 101);
- (m) mutual agreements to violate the rules of the IHSAA (Rules 9-2, 17-7.1).

### **Requirements of the Consent and Release Certification**

- Q. 3-4 Is a Consent and Release Certificate required of students each school year prior to their first practice?
  - A. Yes, this one certificate will satisfy the requirement of the rule for participation in interschool athletics. (3-10, 3-11) (See Rule 9-14 for practice requirements)
- Q. 3-5 If a student athlete lives in a one parent household, must he/she obtain the signatures of both parents on the IHSAA Consent and Release Certificate?
  - A. The IHSAA Consent and Release Certificate must contain the signature of the custodial parent. (Rule 3-10)

### **Ineligibility follows the Student**

- Q. 3-6 Does disciplinary ineligibility in one school carry over to the second school when a student transfers?
  - A. Yes. a student must be eligible in all respects at the school from which the student transferred. And this means that an ineligibility ruling under the rules of a prior school shall carry over to the new school even though the student would be eligible under the rules at the new school. (Rule 3-8)

### **School Representative at a Contest**

- Q. 3-7 Must the member school principal be personally present at all interschool athletic contests?
  - A. No. The member school principal is responsible to insure proper representation by officially designating personnel. "Proper representation" requires the presence of a faculty member or other certified or non-certified person who meets the coach qualification requirements. While a coach is a proper representative, if a coach who is the only school representative present, is ejected from a contest, the school may not continue to participate and the contest should be terminated and forfeited to the opponent. (Rules 3-2, 3-3, 3-4)
- Q. 3-8 What is the status in regard to an individual entry being supervised in an IHSAA tournament series?
  - A. The supervision requirement is the same for individual entrants as for team entrants. (Rule 3-4)

### **Certification of Eligibility**

- Q. 3-9 Who is responsible to certify the eligibility of a student athlete?
  - A. Principals must be prepared to certify the eligibility of an athlete at any time. They must maintain sufficient records to verify each athlete's compliance with all eligibility rules. Upon the request of a fellow member school principal, or upon request from the IHSAA, principals shall provide written certification of a student's eligibility. (Rule 3-8)
- Q. 3-10 When the eligibility of a student is in question, what procedure should be followed?
  - A. The student should not be permitted to participate until the principal has made a determination of eligibility in conjunction with the IHSAA, if appropriate. (Rule 3-8)

### **Crowd Control**

- Q. 3-11 Is the home/host school exclusively responsible for crowd control?
  - A. No. while the home/host school must assume a primary responsibility for the management of the contest, including providing for crowd control, this is a mutual

## *Rule 4 - Age*

responsibility. The visiting school must also take such measures as are necessary to insure proper behavior on the part of its own students and fans. (Rule 3-6)

- Q.3-12 May a member school impose rules that are more strict than those rules and regulations included in the IHSAA By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation?
- A. Yes, a school may narrow the scope of the activities of the students, provided the school rules do not violate or conflict with the IHSAA rules. (Rule 3-5).

### **RULE 4 – AGE**

#### **4-1 Maximum Age of Student Athletes**

A student who is or shall be twenty (20) years of age prior to or on the scheduled date of the IHSAA state finals in a sport shall be ineligible for interschool athletic competition in that sport; a student who is nineteen (19) years of age on the scheduled date of the IHSAA state finals in a sport shall be eligible as to age for interschool athletic competition in that sport.

#### **Q & A**

##### **Age Rule - Generally**

- Q. 4-1 Is a student eligible if the student turns twenty (20) years of age on the second day of a two-day state finals tournament or on the day of a state finals held over 2 weekends, i.e., wrestling?
- A. No, if a student turns 20 years of age on any scheduled date of a state finals the student is ineligible to participate during that sport's contest season and tournament series. A student is considered to have turned twenty (20) years of age at 12:01 a.m. on the student's birth date. (Rule 4-1)
- Q. 4-2 What is considered the "state finals in a sport" and when does it occur for purposes of the Age Rule?
- A. The "state finals in a sport" means the final championship event in each sport and includes all contests and all sessions which comprise the championship event (e.g. in tennis, the state finals championship event includes the contests at each satellite location. (Rule 4-1)
- Q. 4-3 When does the "state finals in a sport" occur for purposes of the Age Rule?
- A. For purposes of the Age Rule, the "state finals in a sport" occurs on the date the finals are scheduled to play, regardless of the date the contests are actually played. (Rule 4-1)
- Q. 4-4 Is a student who turns twenty (20) years of age on a day of the basketball state finals also ineligible in swimming where the state finals occur several weeks before?
- A. No, the age rule is sports specific, and a student may be too old to participate in one sport during a season and yet eligible in another sport that same season. (Rule 4-1)
- Q. 4-5 Is a football player on a Class 1A team, who turns twenty (20) years of age on the day after the 1A championship game is scheduled, but on the day the 5A championship game is scheduled, eligible?
- A. Yes, under the age rule, in sports which are divided into classes, the date which controls is the date the final championship event is scheduled in the student's class. (Rule 4-1)

##### **Proof of Age**

- Q. 4-6 What is considered evidence of age?
- A. If there is doubt as to a student's age, one or more, of the following documents, duly authenticated and in the order named, will be considered evidence of age:
- (a) birth certificate, properly recorded at or near time of birth;
  - (b) baptismal certificate;
  - (c) documentary evidence such as family record of birth in Bible, certificate of arrival in the United States, a passport or a life insurance policy of at least a few years standing;
  - (d) grade and high school records;

## ***Rule 4 - Age***

- (e) written and signed statements by superintendent of schools, public health physician, attending physician, parent or guardian;
- (f) other credible evidence.

### **Procedure to Follow in Determining Age**

- Q. 4-7 If doubt exists regarding the age of a student, may a student be permitted to participate in contests pending removal of doubt?
- A. No, the student is ineligible until documentation proving the student's age is provided. (Rule 3-8)
- Q. 4-8 What should be done in cases of doubt as to age?
- A. When there is doubt as to the age of a student, a determination of age should initially be made by the member school principal after a complete investigation. If there is still doubt, the member school's principal shall submit all evidence to the Commissioner for a determination. Until a determination is made regarding the qualification of a student under the Age Rule, the student may practice with a team but may not participate in interschool athletics as a member of the school's team. (Rules 3-8, 17-2.5)
- Q. 4-9 If, after all available data regarding the age of a student is submitted, and the date of birth of a student cannot be determined, what step should a school take?
- A. The Commissioner will establish a date for athletic eligibility purposes on the data submitted. This date shall control unless new credible evidence can be located and submitted to the IHSAA for a determination. (Rule 17-5)

## **RULE 5 – AMATEURISM**

### **5-1 Amateurism – Sport-Specific**

To be eligible to participate as a representative of a member school in a sport recognized by the Association, a student must be an amateur in that sport.

### **5-2 Definition of Amateurism**

An amateur is one who engages in athletic competition solely for the physical, mental, social and pleasure benefits derived from the activity. To be an amateur in a sport, a student cannot have:

- a. Accepted remuneration, or a benefit other than of a symbolic nature, directly or indirectly, for athletic participation in that sport.
- b. Capitalized on athletic fame by receiving money or gifts of a monetary nature.
- c. Signed a professional contract, directly or indirectly, in that sport.
- d. Participated in athletic activities, tryouts, auditions, practices and games held or sponsored by professional athletic organizations, clubs, or their representatives during the contest season.
- e. Failed to return player equipment or uniforms issued by a school or non-school team when the season for that sport concluded, or when the student's continued participation on such team concluded.

### **5-3 Benefits Which Do Not Violate Amateurism**

A student does not lose amateur status by any of the following:

- a. Accepting an award approved by the Association, or which meets the criteria for the award, as described in Rule 6.
- b. Giving or receiving paid instructions, provided the fees paid are for the instruction and are commensurate with the services provided.
- c. Accepting reasonable meals, lodging and transportation. NOTE: See Rule 6-4 regarding college trips.
- d. Receiving a scholarship award to attend an institution of higher education after high school.

### **5-4 Student Violation of Amateurism; Reinstatement**

A student who has violated the amateur rule in a sport is ineligible in that sport, beginning the date the student violates the rule.

## *Rule 5 - Amateuism*

- a. A student may apply in writing to the Commissioner, or designee, for reinstatement, may have his or her amateur status reinstated and be declared eligible under the amateur rule, provided
  - (1.) the student remained enrolled in school since the rule violation,
  - (2.) the student has returned or reimbursed the remuneration or benefit,
  - (3.) the student has not since violated the amateur rule,
  - (4.) a period of 365 days, or such other period as is deemed appropriate, has passed since the date the student violated the rule, and
  - (5.) the student's principal can certify to the accuracy of the foregoing criteria.
- b. In considering reinstatement, the Commissioner, or designee, may consider whether the violation was intentional or not, whether the student knowingly participated in the rule violation, the size and character of the remuneration or benefit, and any other factor materially bearing upon the rule violation.

### **5-5 Assumed Name Prohibition**

A student may not play under an assumed name.

### **5-6 Member School Violation of Amateuism**

A member school violates the amateur rule if the party giving, or involved with giving, the remuneration or benefit is, directly or indirectly, a member of the school's student body, a member of the school's staff or a booster or fan of the school's athletic program and/or other extracurricular activities. A violation of the amateur rule by a member school will result in the penalties described in Rule 17-7.1.

### **Q & A**

#### **Amateuism - Generally**

- Q. 5-1 How does a student athlete violate the amateuism rule?
- A. An all inclusive answer for all time and under all conditions cannot be given, but the use of any of the following inducements may come under the rule: Athletes accepting remuneration, directly or indirectly, for athletic participation or playing under assumed names. Reasonable meals, lodging and transportation may be accepted, if accepted in service and not in any other way. (Rules 5-2, 5-5) See Rule 6-7 regarding college trips.
- Q. 5-2 A local bank wants to name a player of the week in basketball – 1 for girls and 1 for boys. Is this permissible?
- A. Yes, so long as the student does not accept merchandise, meals, cash, etc., for such recognition. (Rule 5-3)
- Q. 5-3 A junior basketball player wins a non-school free-throw shooting contest. The first place prize is a trip to Disney World. May the player accept the trip?
- A. No. The student may not accept prizes or remuneration for participation in the student's sport. (Rules 5-2, 6-1)
- Q. 5-4 May a tennis player with remaining IHSAA eligibility receive and accept a tennis racket through a sporting goods dealer "free list" or "loan list"?
- A. No, a tennis player who receives merchandise of any kind (or cash) in recognition of athletic achievement becomes ineligible in tennis. (Rule 5-2)

#### **Definition of Amateuism**

- Q. 5-5 Is the definition of amateuism by other organizations accepted by the IHSAA?
- A. No, amateuism is defined by the IHSAA for IHSAA purposes. There is no definition of amateuism acceptable to all organizations, and the IHSAA does not recognize the definition of amateuism by other organizations. (Rule 5-1)

#### **Students Sharing in Gate Receipts**

- Q. 5-6 Are member school students permitted to participate and split the gate receipts among the players including the high school students?
- A. No, this would be considered a violation of amateuism. (Rule 5-2)

#### **Students Working**

- Q. 5-7 Do students who receive money for services such as a lifeguard, caddie, camp or clinic counselor, tennis or swimming instructor, summer recreation supervisor or

## ***Rule 5 - Amateurism***

official, jeopardize their eligibility in high school?

- A. No, provided they merely receive reasonable and legitimate wages for services actually rendered. (Rule 5-3)

### **Student Expense Reimbursement**

Q. 5-8 Does acceptance of reimbursement of expenses for non-school competition constitute an amateur rule violation?

- A. No, provided reimbursement can be documented not to exceed actual out-of-pocket expenses. (Rule 5-3)

Q. 5-9 What is acceptable documentation of expenses?

- A. Itemized bills, properly received by persons alleged to have received the payments

Q.5-10 Can a student who plans to attend a showcase be sponsored by a third party, the student's father's company, which would pay for all the cost and fees of the showcase?

- A. A third party may 'sponsor' a student's participation in a non-school event, such as a camp & clinic, non-school team competition and showcases, by paying the student's reasonable meals, lodging, and transportation. However, a third party cannot pay the "fee" for participation and, of course, cannot pay anything to or on behalf of a student for the student's athletic participation. There is one exception under rule 15, the Participation Rule, where a fee for a camp or clinic can be waived or paid by a third party for an "underprivileged student" (one who is eligible for free or reduced lunch).

### **College Letter of Intent**

Q. 5-11 Do students violate their amateur status when they sign a college enrollment "Letter of Intent"?

- A. No, however acceptance of other material things might violate their amateur status. (Rule 5-2)

### **Amateurism Unique to Sport**

Q. 5-12 Does a violation of amateurism in one IHSAA recognized sport affect eligibility in all recognized sports?

- A. No, only the sport in which the violation occurs is affected. (Rules 5-2, 5-4)

### **Student Pictures, Advertising**

Q. 5-13 Do students violate their amateur standing when individual pictures or team pictures appear in an advertisement of a particular business, commercial product or service?

- A. No, providing there is no indication the student/s, collectively or individually, receive any remuneration from the advertiser or endorse the product or service. (Rule 5-2)

### **Student Recognition**

Q. 5-14 May a restaurant owner, in a community, select a player of the week and give that student-athlete a free hamburger?

- A. IHSAA rules would not prohibit a restaurant owner, newspaper, etc., from selecting a "player of the week." However, a student-athlete who is selected may not receive cash, food, gift certificates, merchandise, etc., as a result of this recognition. (Rules 5-2, 6-5)

### **Non-IHSAA Recognized Sports**

Q. 5-15 Would a student athlete jeopardize his/her eligibility for high school athletics by participating in a rodeo or motorcycle race and accepting a cash prize?

- A. No, neither a rodeo nor a motorcycle race is an IHSAA recognized and regulated sport. (Rules 1-2, 5-2)

### **Status of "-Thons"**

Q. 5-16 May student-athletes participate in a "jog-a-thon," "swim-a-thon" or other fundraising activities and earn money for their sport?

- A. Yes, however, monies raised for such event/s must be allocated to the sponsoring organization. (Rule 6-3)

# *Rule 6 - Awards, Prizes, Gifts*

## **Student as a Model**

- Q. 5-17 May the member school Booster Club sell calendars with a photo of the high school basketball team displayed on the cover of the calendar?
- A. Yes, as long as the student is not compensated for the photo, for modeling, etc. (Rule 6-3)

## **RULE 6 – AWARDS, PRIZES, GIFTS**

### **6-1 Acceptable Sports Awards – Generally**

It is a violation of the awards rule for a student, directly or indirectly to accept merchandise, or to accept the use of merchandise, or to purchase merchandise for an amount which is not commensurate with the value of the merchandise, as an award for participation in a sport recognized by the Association. It is also a violation of the award rule for the member school to give an award which fails to comply with the spirit of the award rule. The giving and receiving of awards shall be kept within reasonable bounds, shall have symbolic value only and shall only be accepted with the consent and under the supervision of the member school principal.

Note: The word “symbolic” shall be understood to refer to a symbol, an emblem or a token. A diamond ring, an automobile or a similar award does not fall under the term “symbolic” even if the award is duly inscribed. An inscription cannot validate such awards.

### **6-2 Acceptable School Sports Awards**

A member school may give, and a student may accept, annually, in each sport recognized by the Association, the following:

- a. One sweater, jersey, jacket, blanket or similar article in recognition of a student’s participation in each sport.
- b. A trophy or similar article of symbolic value in addition to the one award permitted above, provided the cost of the award shall not exceed the cost of the one award permitted under Item a.

### **6-3 Acceptable Non-School Sports Awards**

A student may accept the following, relative to sports recognized by the Association, provided they are made within the bounds of Rule 6-2:

- a. An award from an athletic conference which is given to the winning or successful schools and winning or successful participants.
- b. An award from an athletic conference which is given to a winning or successful participant.
- c. An award from a local organization, such as a service club, patriotic organization, civic group, and dad’s or mother’s club, provided the award is approved by the member school’s principal.
- d. A symbolic tribute to a member school’s athletes, the naming of a player of the game or week, or similar honor, from a commercial business, provided the student does not accept merchandise, meals, cash, etc. for such honor

### **6-4 Acceptable College Awards**

Students, with respect to participation in a sport recognized by the Association, may not accept, directly or indirectly, awards, medals, recognitions, gifts or honors from colleges, universities or higher institutions of learning, or their alumni. A student, however, may accept transportation and expenses paid by colleges and universities for recruiting purposes during the senior year, if conducted within the limitations of college athletic codes and if approved by the member school’s principal. Likewise a student may accept a scholarship award to attend an institution of higher education after graduation.

### **6-5 Tournament Series Awards**

All awards for teams and students participating in Association tournament series’ shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

- a. These official awards shall be the only awards presented at the tournament site.
- b. No member school shall accept a state finals championship or runner-up award in an IHSAA recognized sport unless the award is approved by the IHSAA and the member school principal.

## ***Rule 6 - Awards, Prizes, Gifts***

- c. Additional state championship or runner-up medals, as needed, may be ordered by the principal through the Commissioner.
- d. A member school may purchase, at its own expense, the official IHSAA state finals championship or runner-up ring. NOTE: The application for approval to order must be submitted by the principal, to the Commissioner on the application form provided by the IHSAA. A school check to cover the expense of the ring must accompany the order.
- e. Only the official IHSAA state final championship or runner-up ring may include the IHSAA trademark, the designation "IHSAA", or the name "Indiana High School Athletic Association".

### **6-6 Penalties for Violation of Awards Rule**

A violation of the awards rule by a student or member school will result in the penalties described in Rule 17-7.1.

### **Q & A**

#### **Awards, Prizes and Gifts - Generally**

Q. 6-1 What gifts, awards and prizes may athletes receive?

A. The IHSAA requires that the giving of awards, prizes, medals, etc., be kept on a reasonable basis at all times, and that such have symbolic value only and be given with the consent of the school principal. (Rule 6-1)

Q. 6-2 Does a student violate the student's amateur status by participating in an athletic events in an IHSAA recognized sport, where awards of merchandise, cash, bonds, etc. are offered to the student but not accepted?

A. No, it is not the availability of a prize but the acceptance of the prize which violates the Award Rule. (Rule 6-1)

Q. 6-3 May a basketball player who is selected as a member of an all-tournament team, be presented a plaque?

A. Yes, however, if the plaque is presented by a non-school organization, it must be approved by the student-athlete/s high school principal. (Rule 6-5)

Q. 6-4 A student-athlete participates in a cross country race sponsored by 1) a member school for school teams; 2) a local bank for any interested individual; 3) a running club for club members and unattached individuals. In all three cases, all of the participants receive a T-shirt. Is this legal?

A. Yes, a student-athlete may receive a T-shirt for participation but not as a reward for athletic performance. (Rule 6-3)

Q. 6-5 Two girls from the same school participate in a non-school golf tournament in the summer. One girl places first and receives a trophy. The other girl does not place in the competition, but does receive a golf bag and head covers for making a hole-in-one. Is this legal?

A. The first girl may accept her first place trophy. The second girl may not accept the golf bag and head covers since these items are considered athletic merchandise. (Rule 6-1)

#### **Prizes Won in Drawing or Raffles**

Q. 6-6 May a high school athlete accept a cash or merchandise prize won through a drawing or raffle at a high school athletic contest?

A. Yes, a student may win and accept prizes which are not awarded to the student for or because of the student's participation in an IHSAA recognized sport. (Rule 6-1)

#### **School Awards, Prizes and Gifts**

Q. 6-7 Is a member school permitted to give sweaters to athletes?

A. Yes, the IHSAA recommends that the giving of prizes, gifts, sweaters, etc., be kept within reasonable bounds at all times and that such have symbolic value only. (Rules 6-1, 6-2, 6-3)

Q. 6-8 May students be awarded a second sweater in the same sport if they transfer to another high school?

A. Yes, if they qualify in the new high school. (Rule 6-2)

Q. 6-9 May schools give awards to students for scholarship, sportsmanship and conduct?

## *Rule 7 - Coaches*

- A. Yes, such may be given if sanctioned and administered by the school principal. (Rule 6-1)

### **Awards, Prizes and Gifts from Outside Organizations**

Q. 6-10 What are the regulations regarding prizes and awards made to member school students by organizations outside the school?

- A. Outside organizations may make awards under the following rules:
- (a) Donors should be checked carefully regarding attitudes, purposes and types of business.
  - (b) Recipients should be selected by committees on which the principal and school authorities have control.
  - (c) All prizes and awards should be limited in number and confined to those reasonable in price and having symbolic value only. Cash or merchandise prizes or awards are not permitted.
  - (d) Purposes should be critically studied so that commercial interests, proselytizing interests and interests foreign to good school procedure may be eliminated.
  - (e) Principals shall be expected to know and execute the rules, regulations and policies to the best of their ability according to their wording and spirit, since the giving and receiving of awards shall be done by and with the consent and under the supervision of the principal in each member school.
  - (f) No awards should be made by a "secret committee" of any outside organization, without the knowledge and consent of the high school principal as to the recipient. (Rule 6-5)

Q. 6-11 May a student receive a scholarship from a non-educational organization and still be eligible in the sport for which the scholarship was awarded?

- A. Yes, as long as the scholarship is not paid until after the student's athletic eligibility has expired.

Q. 6-12 Is a student who receives a scholarship or award for lacrosse still athletically eligible?

- A. Yes, the Award Rule is sports specific, and as long as the scholarship is paid for a non-recognized sport, such as lacrosse, there is not a violation of the Rule. (Rule 6-1)

### **College and University Scholarships**

Q. 6-13 May a student receive a University or College athletic scholarship and still be eligible in the sport for which the scholarship was awarded?

- A. Yes, as long as the scholarship is paid directly to the student's University or College, or in cases where a scholarship is paid directly to the student, as long as the scholarship is not paid until after the student's athletic eligibility has expired. (Rule 6-4)

## **RULE 7 – COACHES**

### **7-1 Coaches Should be Certified Teachers**

Coaches should, whenever possible, be regularly certified to teach in schools of Indiana and:

#### **7-1.1 Coaches' Remuneration**

All remuneration for high school coaching must be approved by the Board of Education of the member school employing the coach.

#### **7-1.2 Limitation on Outside Remuneration for Coaches**

No member school shall be permitted to employ an athletic director/s or coach who receives extra pay, salary, gifts or trips for coaching from any source other than through the school corporation.

#### **7-1.3 Full-Time Employment of Coaches**

Be full-time employed teachers or supervisors in the member school or in the parent school corporation attendance area.

NOTE 1: The expression "Paid Coach" refers to any person who receives, directly or indi-

## **Rule 7 - Coaches**

rectly, remuneration of any kind - money, travel expenses, gifts, etc., from outside sources - in return for services rendered in instructing or coaching any high school athletic team.  
NOTE 2: When a school corporation is a part of a cooperative program with other school corporations, a full-time teacher employed by the cooperative may coach in the school corporation where assigned to teach.

NOTE 3: Where there is a coach of a mixed (boys and girls) team or a male coach of a girls team or a female coach of a boys team, there should also be an adult advisor from the opposite sex. It is strongly recommended that such advisor be employed by the school system. Responsibilities must include being present at practices, contests, meetings, and accompanying team to all events which involve travel or overnight trips.

### **7-1.4 Non-Teaching Coaches; Approval Required for Basketball and Football**

Schools must maintain an accurate record of all non-teaching coaches. Approval from the IHSAA is not needed except in the case of basketball or football head coaches who do not hold a valid Indiana teaching license.

- a. In compelling, emergency cases, the Commissioner may approve a request from a school for a waiver for a basketball head coach or a football head coach for a period not to exceed one year.
- b. The Commissioner may approve a request by a school for a five (5) year extension of the waiver for a basketball head coach or a football head coach, provided the Commissioner has been provided proof that the coach, during the original waiver period, has successfully completed two (2) IHSAA approved coaching courses.
- c. The Commissioner may approve requests for additional five (5) year extensions of a waiver for a basketball head coach or a football head coach, provided the Commissioner has been provided proof that the coach, during the prior waiver period, has successfully completed *two additional* IHSAA approved education courses.

(Head girls basketball coaches who were hired prior to July 1, 2000 shall not be affected by this rule.)

### **7-1.5 Continuing Education for Non-Teaching Coaches**

Any non-teaching coach, who does not hold a valid teaching license, employed by a school shall complete a certified coaches education course prior to being employed for a second year. (Note: This rule does not apply to coaches hired by that school prior to the 1999-2000 school year.)

- a. The coaches education requirement includes the successful completion of one of the following options: (i) the Indiana LANSE course, (ii) the NFHS Coaching Education course, or (iii) the required college credit hours to gain a coaching endorsement at one of the member colleges of the Indiana Consortium for Coaching and Sports Management Education.
- b. Member schools shall maintain a record of coaching education for all non-teaching coaches. This record shall be furnished to the Association on request by the Commissioner or his designee.

### **7-2 Coaches' Required Attendance at Rules Interpretation Meetings**

For each sport in which the Association conducts a rules interpretation meeting, the head coach for each gender shall be required to attend either in person or via an on-line meeting.

### **7-3 Coach May Not Coach at Two Different Schools**

A coach (paid or volunteer) may not coach two teams at different schools in the same sport during the same sport season.

### **7-4 Continuing Education for Athletic Director**

Every athletic director, or activities director with oversight for athletics, must successfully complete an organization and administration class prior to being employed for a second year.

Note: This rule does not apply to those individuals hired prior to the 2008-09 school year.

- a. The organization and administration component requires the successful completion of:
  - (1.) IIAAA New Athletic Administrators' class offered each July and
  - (2.) LTC 502 offered by NIAAA at state and national conferences.
- b. Member schools shall maintain a record of training completed by athletic administrators. This record shall be furnished to the Association on request of the Commissioner or his

## *Rule 7 - Coaches*

designee. Failure to complete the required education within the appropriate time frame shall result in a fifty dollar (\$50.00) fine for the first year and a hundred dollar (\$100.00) fine for each additional year of non-compliance.

### **Q & A**

#### **Coaches - Generally**

- Q. 7-1 What is the definition of a member school coach?
- A. A member school coach is an individual who coaches students in grades 9-12 in any IHSAA recognized sport, and includes non-teaching coaches and volunteer coaches. (Rule 7-1)
- Q. 7-2 Who may coach a member school team?
- A. A qualified teacher in the school system, or cooperative, who is regularly licensed, regularly employed and regularly paid as such by the school board out of school funds, non-teaching coaches and head basketball and football coaches approved by the IHSAA may coach a member schools team in an IHSAA recognized sport. (Rule 7-1.3)
- Q. 7-3 May a university student teacher assist in coaching while assigned to a member school?
- A. Yes, a university student teacher may assist in coaching at a member school. (Rule 7-1.3)
- Q. 7-4 May volunteer non-teaching coaches be used?
- A. Yes, volunteer non-teaching coaches may coach at a member school if approved by the Principal.
- Q. 7-5 May a member school employ a non-teaching coach for the head football or basketball head coaching position?
- A. Yes, if the head football or basketball coach holds a valid Indiana teaching license. (Rule 7-1.4)
- Q. 7-6 May an individual, who is a full-time teacher, serve as a non-teaching coach in boys and girls cross country at a neighboring member school?
- A. Yes, the IHSAA rules do not restrict where a non-teaching coach is employed.
- Q. 7-7 An individual who has been coaching girls' basketball in a member school has the coaching contract terminated for the following year and is so informed in writing by the school officials. May this individual now coach a non-school team where three of the coach's former players are members of the non-school team?
- A. Yes, because this individual is no longer a member school coach. However, if the termination of coaching services is not confirmed officially in writing and is merely verbal or an action that is anticipated, the individual is still considered to be a member school coach and may not coach such a team. (Rule 15-2.2b)

#### **Coaching Remuneration**

- Q. 7-8 May non-school funds be paid to coaches for coaching high school teams?
- A. No, only school funds of said school may be used. (Rules 7-1.1, 7-1.2)
- Q. 7-9 May team members present a gift to their coach?
- A. Yes, so long as it is of symbolic value only. (Rule 7-1.1)

#### **Rules Interpretation Meetings**

- Q. 7-10 Must a head coach successfully complete the Rules Interpretation meeting in a sport?
- A. Yes.
- Q. 7-11 What is the penalty if a head coach or a representative of the coaching staff does not attend a mandatory rules interpretation meeting in a sport?
- A. The member school will be assessed a \$50 penalty for each rules interpretation meeting in which a representative is not in attendance. (Rule 7.2)
- Q. 7-12 If both boys' and girls' teams play a sport under the same playing rules, i.e., basketball, may a school send only one coach to the mandated rules meeting to represent both programs or must it send both a coach of the boys team and a coach of the girls team?

## ***Rule 7 - Coaches***

- A. No, the rule requires that the rules interpretation meeting must be attended by the head boy's coach and the head girl's coach. If the same individual is the head boy's golf coach and the head girl's golf coach, the individual need only attend the fall rules interpretation meeting. (Rule 7-2)

### **RULE 8 – CONDUCT, CHARACTER, DISCIPLINE**

#### **8-1 Student Conduct**

Contestants' conduct, in and out of school, shall be such as (1) not to reflect discredit upon their school or the Association, or (2) not to create a disruptive influence on the discipline, good order, moral or educational environment in the school.

NOTE: It is recognized that principals, by the administrative authority vested in them by their school corporation, may exclude such contestants from representing their school.

#### **8-2 Coaches Conduct**

The member school principal is responsible for initiating appropriate disciplinary measures against coaches for improper and unethical practices. A report of such must be forwarded to the Executive Committee through the Commissioner.

#### **8-3 Contest Ejection**

Any contestant or coach ejected from a contest for an unsportsmanlike act shall be suspended from the next interschool contest at that level of competition and all other interschool contests at any level in the interim, in addition to any other penalties assessed.

### **Q & A**

#### **Conduct - Generally**

- Q. 8-1 May a member school file a protest regarding the ejection of a player for unsportsmanlike conduct?
- A. No, neither a judgment call nor misapplication of a game rule by an official may be protested or appealed. (Rules 9-5, 16-2)
- Q. 8-2 A coach was very disturbed with the officiating of a contest and refused to continue play. Is this a violation of an IHSAA rule?
- A. Yes, this is a serious violation. The violation must be immediately reported to the Commissioner by the member school principal. (Rule 9-16)
- Q. 8-3 What action should the principal take when an unsportsmanlike act occurs involving a player who is ejected from a contest?
- A. The principal shall immediately file an Unsportsmanlike Conduct Report with the IHSAA and shall not permit the player to participate in the next interschool contest at that level of competition and all other interschool contests at any level in the interim, in addition to any other penalties assessed. Players may attend the next game, although they must be dressed in street clothes (Rule 8-3)
- Q. 8-4 What action should the member school principal take when an unsportsmanlike act occurs involving a coach who is ejected from a contest?
- A. The principal shall immediately file the Unsportsmanlike Conduct Report with the IHSAA and shall prohibit the coach from attending the next interschool contest at that level of competition in that sport and all other interschool contests at any level in that sport in the interim, in addition to any other penalties assessed. (Rule 8-3)
- Q. 8-5 If a student in one sport is ejected from a contest for an unsportsmanlike act, is the student suspended from the next interschool contest(s) in just that sport or is the student also suspended from the next interschool contest(s) in other sports in which the student may be participating?
- A. If a student in one sport is ejected from a contest for an unsportsmanlike act, the student would be suspended from the next interschool contest(s) in just that sport. So, for example, if a student, who plays soccer and kicks for the football team, is ejected for an unsportsmanlike act in soccer, the student would be suspended from the next contest(s) in soccer but would not be suspended from any football games. (Rule 8-3)

# *Rule 9 - Contests*

## **RULE 9 – CONTESTS**

These GENERAL RULES apply to all interschool contests.

### **9-1 Contests Must be Sanctioned by Principal**

No games, meets, or tournaments, shall be played by a member school without the sanction of the principal.

### **9-2 Contests Subject to IHSAA Rules and Policies**

Interscholar athletic contests shall be subject to the rules of the Association.

### **9-3 Contests to be Under Supervision of Participating Schools' Principals**

All athletic games, meets, tournaments, and interschool athletic contests participated in by the member schools belonging to the IHSAA must be held under the direct supervision, management and auspices of the schools concerned or under the direct supervision, management and auspices of the IHSAA.

NOTE: It is strongly recommended that a licensed physician be present or on call during all contests.

### **9-4 All Organized Athletic Contests are Considered a "Contest"**

Participation of students in an organized athletic contest during the contest season with or against players not attending their school constitutes a game. An unauthorized organized scrimmage or practice during the contest season by student athletes with or against teams or players not belonging to their school is considered a game. It is not considered a game when players are from a junior high school and its parent school.

### **9-5 Contest Official's Decisions are Final**

In all contests the decisions of the officials shall be considered final and binding.

### **9-6 Member Schools Limited to One Tournament Series Team; Students May Only Represent Their Own School**

Member schools may maintain any number of teams in the same sport, but only one team may represent a school in an IHSAA tournament series. Students may represent:

- a. only the school in which they are presently enrolled;
- b. only one school in any sport during a tournament series; and
- c. only one team in an IHSAA tournament series.

### **9-7 Unsanctioned School Athletic Activities Shall Not Be Combined with IHSAA Sanctioned Contests**

High school intra-squad scrimmages and athletic contests shall not be conducted as preliminaries, curtain raisers or double headers to non-school sponsored athletic team sport events.

### **9-8 All-Boys Teams May Not Compete Against All-Girl Teams**

All-boys teams and all-girls teams shall not participate against each other in an interschool athletic contest.

### **9-9 Boys May Not Participate on Girls Teams**

The application and operation of this section during the period 1973-76 has created many problems and results which conflict with the purposes and objectives of IHSAA by:

- a. creating unfair competition through an overbalance of strength and ability of male contestants on teams designed for girls;
- b. creating unwholesome attitudes and feelings among students, coaches, administrators, parents, fans and news media;
- c. creating unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of numerous persons and groups, problems with crowd control, and
- d. placing school administrators in an untenable position while striving to administer wholesome interschool athletic contests.

In view thereof, and in view of the fact that overall athletic opportunities for boys have not been and are not now limited in Indiana secondary schools, boys shall not be eligible for participation as individuals or on a team in interschool athletic season or tournament contests designed for girls.

### **9-10 Girls Participation on Boys Teams**

Girls may only participate in the girls sports programs offered by their schools and boys

## Rule 9 - Contests

may only participate in the boys sports programs offered by their school, however:

a. During the regular season:

- (1.) if a school has a boys program in baseball, basketball, football, soccer or wrestling but not a comparable girls program in that sport (for the purposes of this rule, baseball and softball are not comparable sports), a girl may participate in the boys program in that sport, provided she follows the boys contest season rules, but
- (2.) in cross country, golf, swimming and diving, tennis, and track and field, a girl may not attempt to qualify for or participate in the boys program in that sport; and

b. During the tournament series:

- (1.) if a school has a program in baseball, football or wrestling, a girl may attempt to qualify for and participate in her school's program in that sport during the tournament series,
- (2.) if a school has a boys program in basketball or soccer, but not a girls program in that sport, a girl may attempt to qualify for and participate in the boys program in that sport during the tournament series,
- (3.) if a school has a boys program in baseball, but not a softball program, a girl may attempt to qualify for and participate in a school's baseball program during the tournament series, but
- (4.) in cross country, golf, swimming and diving, tennis, and track and field, a girl may only attempt to qualify for and participate in the girls program in that sport during the tournament series.

### 9-11 Simultaneous Boys and Girls Contests

Boys contests and girls contests may take place simultaneously or during the same session. With prior mutual consent, team and individual scores may be combined.

### 9-12 Oxygen Use in Contests Restricted

No oxygen shall be administered to athletes in any contest by mechanical medicinal means except in genuine cardio-pulmonary emergencies by personnel qualified to administer such.

### 9-13 No Sunday Athletic Participation

There shall be no interschool athletic contests, school practices or school sponsored clinics held on Sunday. Calling one or more team members together on Sunday for studying scouting reports, viewing films of games, any kind of participation, etc. will be considered a violation of this rule.

### 9-14 Practice Attendance Required to Participate in a Contest

A student-athlete shall attend and actively participate in regularly scheduled practice sessions to be eligible for interschool athletic competition. If, as a result of a school strike, student suspension, athletic suspension, health limitation or other similar reasons, a student shall fail to attend and actively participate in regularly scheduled practice sessions, such student shall be required to complete the following prior to participation:

- a. attendance and active participation in preseason practices, if applicable;
- b. attendance and active participation in four school-supervised practice sessions of normal length, which shall occur on four separate days prior to the day of the contest, if the student fails to attend and actively participate in more than four but less than 11 consecutive days of regularly scheduled practice;
- c. attendance and active participation in six school supervised practice sessions of normal length, which shall occur on six separate days prior to the day of the contest, if the student fails to attend and actively participate in more than 10 consecutive days of regularly scheduled practice.

INTERPRETATION:

Days Missed	No. of Practices Required
5 to 10	4
More than 10 consecutive	6

## *Rule 9 - Contests*

### **9-15 Limitation on Competing Against Non-IHSAA Member School**

No games in Association recognized sports shall be played with high schools of this state or any other state that have been suspended from membership in the state association or suspended from participation in that sport. This rule does not prevent a member of the Association from playing high schools outside of the state, nor from playing non-high school teams and non-member high school teams within the state, provided the following is understood:

- a. their liability insurance may not cover such contests;
- b. the IHSAA cannot and will not sanction such games, nor will they be responsible for crowd control or any damages, liabilities or injuries growing out of or in any way connected with such events;
- c. that any such games shall be included in the maximum number of contests limitation permitted by the IHSAA;
- d. points scored, etc. shall not be kept as part of the official records of the IHSAA; and
- e. there shall be no forfeiture fee if all contracts become null and void.

### **9-16 Withdrawal from Contests Prohibited**

Withdrawal of a school athletic team from an athletic contest other than in emergency situations which are beyond the control of school personnel and unless by mutual consent of both schools may jeopardize the standing of the school in the Association.

#### **9-16.1 Withdrawal from Contests Because of Officials' Conduct Prohibited**

Removal of a school athletic team from an athletic contest due to dissatisfaction with the game officials will jeopardize the standing of the school in the Association.

### **9-17 Teams May Not Include Students Below Ninth Grade**

Member schools may not use students below the ninth grade on their athletic teams in inter-school contests.

### **9-18 Use of Audio-Visual Equipment in Contests in Contests Prohibited**

The use of audio-visual equipment for coaching purposes during athletic contests in any sports which are under jurisdiction of the Association shall be limited or prohibited.

#### **9-18.1 Use of Certain Communications in Non-Football Contests Prohibited**

All mechanical means of communication such as walkie-talkies, telephones, etc., between the coach and any other individual stationed at a strategic point in the facility where the contest is held is hereby prohibited in all sports, except football. (See 9-18.2 for football.)

#### **9-18.2 Use of Certain Communications in Football Contests Limited**

All mechanical means of communication such as walkie-talkies, telephones, etc., between the coach and any other individual stationed at any position other than in or behind the natural coaching position, between the 30 yard lines, is hereby prohibited in all football games.

#### **9-18.3 Use of Film, a Telecast or a Video Tape Prohibited**

Filming, telecasting or video taping for scouting purposes of any season contest by any party other than the two participating schools shall be prohibited.

#### **9-18.4 Use of Visual-Aid Equipment at Contests Prohibited**

Mechanical visual aid equipment, including television and video, may not be used by team members or coaches for coaching purposes during any contest or tournament.

## **Q & A**

### **Contests - Generally**

Q. 9-1 Does the IHSAA have a rule prohibiting the scheduling of practices and interschool games on holidays?

A. No, member school policies dictate scheduling procedures.

### **Senior Students on Sub-Varsity Teams**

Q. 9-2 Is there an IHSAA rule prohibiting a senior from being on a junior varsity team?

A. No, the selection of a student for a team is a matter for each school to decide.

### **Participation Against Teams of Non-Members**

Q. 9-3 May an IHSAA member school participate against a non-member school whose team contains students below grade 9?

A. Yes, so long as the non-member school is not eligible for IHSAA membership or has been expelled or suspended from membership in the IHSAA. (Rule 9-15) And

## ***Rule 9 - Contests***

- if the school is from out of state, the school must be a member in good standing in its state high school athletic associations and the round-trip mileage shall not exceed 600 miles from the Indiana state line. (Rules 9-15, 10-1, 10-1.1)
- Q. 9-4 May a member school schedule and play single games in IHSAA recognized sports with teams and schools in Indiana not members of the IHSAA?
- A. Yes, so long as the non-member school is not eligible for IHSAA membership or has been expelled or suspended from membership in the IHSAA (Rules 9-15(a), 19-15(b), 19-15(c), 19-15(d), 19-15(e))
- Q. 9-5 May a member school of the IHSAA schedule and play single games with high schools of other states?
- A. Yes, provided the high schools of these other states, if eligible for membership, are members in good standing in their state high school athletic associations. Round-trip mileage shall not exceed 600 miles from the Indiana state line. (Rules 9-15, 10-1, 10-1.1)

### **Mixed Gender Participation and Teams**

- Q. 9-6 May member schools use mixed (boys and girls) teams in an IHSAA-sponsored tournament when separate tournaments are offered for boys and girls in those sports?
- A. In individual sports, a girl may not play on a boy's team. In team sports a girl may not play on a boys' team, unless there is no girls' team in that team sport at that school. (Rule 9-10)
- Q. 9-7 When a girl participates on a boys' team, may she also participate in the boys' team tournament during the same school year?
- A. If a girl participates with the boys in a team sport, the girl may participate in the boys' team tournament only when there is no school-sponsored program for girls in that sport in which she can participate (i.e. football.). (Rule 9-10)
- Q. 9-8 A member school sponsors both a boys' and girls' golf team. The girls play during the fall season and the boys during the spring season. Is it permissible for a girl to try out for the boys' team rather than play on the girls' team?
- A. No, whenever a school offers both a boys' and girls' interschool program in a sport, girls are required to participate only on the team designed for girls. (Rule 9-10)
- Q. 9-9 A school has a girls' soccer team but cannot find competition against other girls' soccer teams within a reasonable travel distance. May the girls' soccer team play contests against boys' soccer teams from other schools?
- A. No, girls' teams and boys' teams may not compete against each other. (Rule 9-8)
- Q. 9-10 May a boy play on a team designed for girls?
- A. No, a boy shall not be eligible for participation as an individual or team member in any inter-school contest or tournament designed for girls. (Rule 9-9)

### **Sunday Participation**

- Q. 9-11 May schools hold or sanction Sunday practices or interschool contests?
- A. No, neither member school nor their students may participate in contests, practices or clinics on Sunday. (Rule 9-13)
- Q. 9-12 May a member of a high school coaching staff in a sport give lessons on Sunday, during the authorized practice or contest season, to a student who is on a team in that sport?
- A. No, a member of a high school coaching staff may not give lessons to any member of the team on Sunday. (Rule 9-13) For example, a tennis coach on the high school coaching staff, who also provides individual or group tennis lessons at the local tennis facility, may not give lessons on Sunday to any member of the tennis team during the authorized practice or contest season.
- Q. 9-13 May a member of a high school coaching staff have any contact with a team member on Sunday, during the authorized practice or contest season?
- A. Yes, students and coaches may have contact on Sunday, provided the contact is in no way related to coaching activities or related to athletic participation.

## *Rule 9 - Contests*

- Q 9-14 May a member of a high school team in an individual sport, during the authorized practice or contest season, participate in a school practice on Sunday?
- A. No, it is a violation of the Sunday rule for a student athlete to participate in a school practice on Sunday. A practice attended by a member of the coaching staff or called by anyone connected with the coaching staff is prohibited. For example, if several swimmers on a school team, who also belonged to a non-school club, decided to swim on Sunday at a club practice to prepare for the upcoming state high school swim meet, their practice would violate the Sunday rule if a member of the high school coaching staff called or even encouraged this practice, or if a member of the coaching staff was present during this practice.

### **Season Contests**

- Q. 9-15 Whose approval is needed to play a contest?
- A. The principal, or his designee, of a school must approve all contests. No contest shall be played by a member school without a signed Contract for Athletic Contests. (Rule 9-1)
- Q. 9-16 Does the IHSAA stipulate any price for tickets other than for IHSAA tournaments?
- A. No, other than a recommendation that reasonable ticket prices be charged.
- Q. 9-17 Does the omission of an admission charge make any difference as to the designation of a contest as a game?
- A. No, games are contests with or without admission charges.
- Q. 9-18 A local service club in a community is interested in sponsoring an invitational basketball tournament involving other member schools. May they sponsor this event?
- A. No, a member school may enlist the help of local service organizations to assist with an event, but all athletic contests and tournaments in which member schools participate must be under the sponsorship and the jurisdiction of the member school. (Rules 9-1, 9-2, 9-3)
- Q. 9-19 May a team play in a contest sponsored by some non-school group?
- A. No, all athletic contests must be held under the direct supervision of a member school or the IHSAA. (9-3, 9-15)

### **Intra-School Practice**

- Q. 9-20 May member school athletic teams such as freshmen or reserve teams practice against athletic teams from their junior high school?
- A. Yes, provided the team is from a feeder school. (Rule 9-4, See Definition of "feeder school")

### **Playing Rules**

- Q. 9-21 May two teams decide to set aside National Federation playing rules during a regular season game?
- A. No, all contests must be conducted under the National Federation rules, or in golf, under the USGA rules, unless the IHSAA has modified the rule, in which event the rule as modified controls. (Rules 1-5, 51-60, 102-111)

### **Scrimmages and Jamborees**

- Q. 9-22 Is a controlled scrimmage considered to be a practice or an interschool contest?
- A. A controlled scrimmage is an approved activity whereby two member schools work out against one another under IHSAA guidelines and under the direct supervision of their respective coaches. In order to be eligible for the scrimmage, a player must have participated in five days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff. A controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or an interschool contest. (See Definitions)
- Q. 9-23 How many separate days of practices must a student have prior to a jamboree?
- A. A student must have had five (5) separate days of practice if the athlete has moved immediately from the prior sport season, and ten (10) separate days of practice in all other circumstances (Rules 50-1, 50-1.1, 101-1, 101-1.1) However, a student completing military basic training may be eligible after (5) five separate days of practice. (Rules 51-1.3 and 101-1.3)

# ***Rule 9 - Contests***

## **Appeal of Contest Decision**

- Q. 9-24 Is there an appeal of an official's decision after a contest?  
A. In all contests, the decisions of the officials shall be final and binding. (Rules 9-5, 16-2)
- Q. 9-25 May a high school team play a scrimmage or contest as a preliminary to a non-school event, i.e., college, professional, etc.?  
A. No. (Rule 9-7)

## **Filming and Use of Films**

- Q. 9-26 May films, pictures or videotapes be used for coaching purposes during a contest?  
A. No, the use of mechanical visual aid equipment may not be used by team members or coaches for coaching purposes during any contest. (Rules 9-18.1, 18.2)
- Q. 9-27 May a person film or videotape, for scouting purposes, athletic teams in a contest in which the person's school is playing?  
A. No, filming or videotaping for scouting purposes of any contest by any party other than the two participating schools is prohibited. (Rules 9-18.3, 18.4)
- Q. 9-28 May a parent film or videotape an athletic contest in which the parent's child is involved?  
A. Yes, filming or photographing by a parent of a contest is permitted, under the IHSAA Photography Policy. It is only when the filming or photography is being done for scouting purposes will there be a violation of the Contest Rule. (Rule 9-18.3)

## **Use of Oxygen**

- Q. 9-29 May oxygen be used by athletes in any contest?  
A. No oxygen shall be administered to athletes in any contest except in genuine emergencies by persons qualified to administer such oxygen. (Rule 9-12)

## **School Strike Situations**

- Q. 9-30 May students from a school on strike practice with a team from a school not on strike?  
A. No, when students practice with or against students from another high school during the contest season, regardless of whether the school is on strike, it is considered a contest. (Rule 9-14)
- Q. 9-31 May a school that is on strike host an interschool athletic contest?  
A. Yes, while the athletic contests must be conducted under the IHSAA rules, the authority to schedule an athletic contest, or an athletic practice, rests with the member school. (Rules 9-1, 9-2)

## **Mixed School Teams**

- Q. 9-32 May two or more member schools combine to form one athletic team?  
A. No, this is not permitted, unless the schools legally consolidate and becomes a single school. (Rule 12-4)

## **Practice**

- Q. 9-33 If a student athlete is injured after five days of pre-season practice, and then misses six consecutive days of practice, how many days of practice must he/she participate in to be eligible to compete in a contest?  
A. A student who is injured and misses 5-10 consecutive days of practice must actively participate in 4 days of practice to be eligible. In this instance, however, the student athlete has not completed the original practice requirement of 10 separate days. Therefore, the student athlete must actively participate in 5 additional days of practice to satisfy the pre-season practice requirement. (Rule 9-14)
- Q. 9-34 May practices in one school be counted in another school where a student changes schools?  
A. Yes, provided definite proof of the practices are on file from the principal of the school in which the practices were held. See also, Rule 19.

# *Rule 10 - Interstate Contests*

## **RULE 10 – INTERSTATE CONTESTS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION**

### **10-1 Out-of-State Contest Limitations**

The address of out-of-state schools participating in a contest against a member school as well as the site of such contests must be within 600 miles round trip travel from the Indiana state line and shall be sponsored or co-sponsored by a member high school.

#### **10-1.1 Contests Not Requiring Sanctioning**

Sanctioning is not required for interstate competition when only two schools are involved and both are members of good standing in their state associations.

#### **10-1.2 Contests Requiring Sanctioning**

Sanctioning is required:

- a. by the IHSAA and the National Federation when
  - (1.) an interstate event is scheduled involving two or more schools which is co-sponsored by or titled in the name of an outside organization;
  - (2.) events involving schools from non-bordering states in which (a) five or more states are involved or (b) eight or more schools are involved;
  - (3.) any event which involves a team from a foreign country.
- b. application forms are available from IHSAA and must be submitted by host school at least ninety (90) calendar days prior to the contest.

#### **10-1.3 National High School Championships**

IHSAA and National Federation do not sanction participation in interstate meets, tournaments or other contests to qualify and/or determine a national high school championship. IHSAA will not sanction any baseball, basketball, soccer, softball or volleyball tournament involving more than sixteen (16) schools.

#### **10-2 Sanctioning of International Contests**

International competition requires sanctioning by IHSAA and National Federation. Application forms are available from IHSAA and must be submitted by host school at least 60 days prior to the contest.

#### **10-3 Student Participation as School Representative in Non-IHSAA Sanctioned State Competitions Prohibited**

Students shall not represent their school as a team member or individual in state tournaments or state meets in IHSAA recognized sport/s which are not under the auspices of IHSAA.

#### **10-4 Mileage Limitation on Team Practices**

Team practices out-of-state shall not exceed 120 miles round trip from the Indiana state line.

### **Q & A**

#### **Team Travel - Generally**

- Q. 10-1 May an IHSAA member school schedule and play single games with high schools of other states?
- A. Yes, provided the high schools of these other states are members in good standing in their state high school athletic associations. Round-trip mileage shall not exceed 600 miles from the Indiana state line of each participating school and the interstate contest. (Rules 10-1, 10-1.1)
- Q. 10-2 May an IHSAA member school play in a basketball, baseball, soccer, softball or volleyball tournament in Kansas?
- A. No, the contest in Kansas is more than 600 miles round trip from the Indiana state line. (Rule 10-1)
- Q. 10-3 How far may an athletic team travel out-of-state to play a contest?
- A. Interstate contests shall not exceed 600 miles round-trip travel from the Indiana state line. (Rule 10-1)
- Q. 10-4 A member school desires to schedule a football game with a school located in a neighboring state. Is it necessary that a sanction from the IHSAA and the National Federation be obtained for this contest?
- A. No, it is not necessary to apply for a sanction to play a single scheduled game with a high school in another state. (Rule 10-10-1.1) However, round-trip travel shall not exceed 600 miles from the Indiana state line. (Rules 10-1, 10-1.1, 10-1.2)

# ***Rule 10 - Interstate Contests***

## **Out-of-State Contest**

- Q. 10-5 May an IHSAA member school play in a basketball, baseball, soccer, softball or volleyball tournament involving 17 or more other schools from states all bordering Indiana?
- A. No, the IHSAA will not sanction any tournament in the sports of basketball, baseball, soccer, softball or volleyball which involve more than 16 schools. (Rule 10-1.3)

## **Out-of-State Practice**

- Q. 10-6 May a football team hold a pre-season practice in an out-of-state facility more than 120 miles round trip from the Indiana state line?
- A. No, all pre-season football practices must be held on the regular practice/playing football facility of the member school (Rules 10-4; 54-5)

## **RULE 11- CONTRACTS**

### **11-1 Use of IHSAA Contest Contract Required**

The IHSAA Contract for Athletic Contests must be used for all interschool athletic contests and must be signed by the principals of the schools involved. See contract form for further stipulation.

### **11-2 Use of IHSAA Contest Officials Contract Required**

Contract For Contest Official forms must be completed and properly signed for specific dates by the principal and official involved. See contract form for further stipulations.

## **Q & A**

### **Contracts - Generally**

- Q. 11-1 Does the suspension or termination of IHSAA membership of either school render game and/or official contracts null and void?
- A. Yes. Under the terms of the standard IHSAA contest agreement and IHSAA official's agreement, the agreement is void upon a member's termination or suspension from IHSAA membership.
- Q. 11-2 May a member school cancel a contract for an official or game without making a settlement?
- A. Yes, but only by mutual consent of the parties to the contract or according to the stipulations of the contract. Otherwise, the canceling party shall make a reasonable adjustment, as required by the Commissioner. (Rule 9-16)
- Q. 11-3 May an official cancel a contract without penalty?
- A. Yes, but only by mutual consent of the parties to the contract or according to the stipulations of the contract. Otherwise, the canceling party shall make a reasonable adjustment, as required by the Commissioner. (Rule 9-16)

## **RULE 12 – ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE**

### **PHILOSOPHY**

The following are the goals of the IHSAA for the Enrollment and Attendance Rule.

- a. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule provides uniform standards for all schools to follow in maintaining a fundamentally fair and equitable framework for athletic competition in an educational setting.
- b. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule supports the educational philosophy that athletics is a privilege which must not be permitted to assume a dominant position in a school's program.
- c. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule keeps the focus of educators and student on the fact that students attend school to receive an education first, and participate in athletics second.
- d. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule promotes and encourages students to progress through high school toward graduation and a diploma.
- e. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule discourages the practice of red-shirting.

## *Rule 12 - Enrollment and Attendance*

- f. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule discourages any and all decisions which subordinate academic decisions to athletic decisions.
- g. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule creates interschool athletic opportunities for younger students.
- h. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule promotes competitive equality among member schools.
- i. The Enrollment and Attendance Rule promotes the health and safety of student athletes.

### **12-1 Required Enrollment During First 15 Days**

In order to be eligible for athletic competition during any semester, a student must have enrolled in some high school and attended full credit classes within the first 15 school days of the semester in which the contest occurs.

### **12-2 Participation Limited to Eight Semesters or Four Consecutive Years**

After enrollment in the 9th grade for 15 or more school days, students shall be eligible for no more than four (4) consecutive years, or the equivalent. (e.g. 12 semesters in a trimester plan, etc.)

### **12-3 Exception for Illness or Injury**

After enrollment in the 9th grade, if a student is injured or contracts an illness which necessitates the student's complete withdrawal from the school or prohibits enrollment in the school for that semester, and the student does not receive any academic credit for that semester, then the semester shall not count as one of the consecutive semesters of enrollment.

- a. The terms illness and injury do not include those which are caused in whole or part by chemical dependency or use, such as the illegal consumption of drugs or alcohol.
- b. If the withdrawal should occur after the student has, during the semester, participated in twenty percent (20%) or more of the interschool contests in a sport, then the semester shall be counted as a semester of enrollment in all sports falling in that semester's sports seasons. This percentage shall be determined by dividing the total number of interschool contests in which the student participated, during the semester by the total number of interschool contests in which the student participated during the semester (participation by student during semester/total number of interschool contests during the semester).
- c. If the student participates in more than one (1) level of play, e.g., varsity, junior-varsity, freshman, then the participation percentage shall be arrived at by dividing the total number of interschool contests in which the student participated during the semester by the total number of interschool contests in which the school participated in the level of play in which the student primarily participated plus the number of interschool contests in which the student participated outside the student's primary participation level (number of contests student participated/ [total number of school contests in primary level of play plus number of student contests outside primary level].)
- d. A student may participate in a sport for a maximum of four (4) full seasons.
- e. All withdrawals must immediately be reported to the Association prior to the withdrawal (except in emergency situations), and supported by written verification from a treating physician, with an unlimited license to practice medicine, and the student's principal or the principal's designee. These verifications must specify the circumstances which warrant the student's withdrawal, and the student's inability to obtain academic credit for the semester.
- f. Any student and parent wishing to be considered under this exception must consent to an independent medical examination of the student, if required, by a physician selected by the Association.

### **12-4 Enrollment in a Magnet School**

A student is eligible to participate in an athletic program involving IHSA recognized sports only at the member school in which the student is enrolled and attends. The foregoing notwithstanding, if a student is enrolled at and attends a magnet school that is a part of the school corporation in which the student legally resides, the student may participate in the athletic program at the public school serving the student's residence provided:

- a. The magnet school does not accept any student who is not a legal resident within the

## ***Rule 12 - Enrollment and Attendance***

- boundaries of the sponsoring school corporation,
- b. The magnet school does not sponsor any athletic program involving an IHSAA recognized sport, whatsoever,
  - c. Prior to participation, the student, through the IHSAA member school, provides proof that the spirit of the eligibility rules will not be compromised and received written approval from the Association, and
  - d. The magnet school student seeking eligibility must adhere to all IHSAA standards for eligibility including, but not limited to, academic standards, behavioral expectations and attendance requirements.

### **Q & A**

#### **Attendance - Generally**

- Q. 12-1 If a student misses school for a few weeks in order to work, is the student eligible during this time and when the student returns?
  - A. Class attendance is an issue for the member school. If a student is enrolled and taking sufficient courses, and meeting the requirements of the Practice Rule, Rule 9-14, the student may be eligible under the IHSAA Rules.
- Q. 12-2 When is a student, who intends to enter high school as a freshman, eligible?
  - A. A student is eligible when the student actually attends practice, provided all other requirements have been met. (Rule 9-14)

#### **School of Attendance**

- Q. 12-3 Because of a lack of qualified coaches, a member school is forced to drop gymnastics from its athletic program. May the gymnastics team members compete in gymnastics for a neighboring member school?
  - A. No, student-athletes must represent the school in which they actually attend. However, student-athletes may practice with another member school's team provided they compete for the school in which they are enrolled. (Rule 15-1.1(d))
- Q. 12-4 May a student who is "home schooled" and being taught by his/her parents be eligible for athletics?
  - A. No, the student must be enrolled in, attending, and passing 70% of the maximum number of courses offered at a member school to be eligible for athletics. (Rules 12-1, 18-1)
- Q. 12-5 A student attends a vocational school outside of his/her home school district, for three hours each day. Where is the student eligible?
  - A. The student may be eligible at the student's home school. (Rule 18-7(b))
- Q. 12-6 Where is a student who attends a special education co-op, outside of his/ her home school district, eligible?
  - A. The student may be eligible at either school but not both. (Rule 18-1.3) The student may select the school and seek athletic eligibility at that school. Once a school is selected, however, any later change of selection or transfer shall be treated as a school transfer under Rule 19.

#### **Eight Semester Eligibility - Generally**

- Q. 12-7 How long may a student be enrolled in a semester then drop out without the semester being counted under the Scholarship or Enrollment-Attendance Rule?
  - A. An incoming freshman may, any time up to the 15<sup>th</sup> school day of enrollment, withdraw from school and not be found to have begun high school. In the case of a student who has already begun high school, every semester counts toward the student's eight consecutive semesters regardless of whether the student enrolls or not. (Rule 12-1)
- Q. 12-8 May a student, who has been in high school four fall semesters and four spring semesters or 12 trimesters, but who has not participated in athletics, participate in athletics?
  - A. No, enrollment as a freshman begins the eight consecutive semesters of athletic opportunity, regardless of the student's participation in athletics. (Rule 12-2)

## *Rule 14 - Officials*

### **Physical Exception to Eight Semester Rule**

- Q. 12-9 A senior participates in a full season of cross country in the fall, then goes out for basketball and is seriously injured after only two games of the basketball season, and because of the injury is required to withdraw from the school and receives no credit for the fall semester. Is the student eligible for cross county or football the next year? For basketball?
- A. The student is not eligible to participate in any fall sport since the student had participated in more than 20% of the authorized contest season in cross country as a senior. The student would, however, be eligible for basketball during the fall semester. (Rule 12-3)
- Q. 12-10 A senior is withdrawn because of serious illness or injury during the fall semester and does not receive any credit for the semester, and then decides that it is better to stay out for an entire year and does so. Will the student be eligible for both the following semesters?
- A. If the student has not violated any other IHSAA rule, including the age rule, and the decision to stay out for an entire year is supported by verification from the treating physician, and school officials believe that the decision is not motivated by athletic reasons, then an additional year of eligibility may be granted in those sport seasons where participation had not exceeded the 20% rule. (Rule 12-3)

### **RULE 13 – GRADUATES**

#### **13-1 Graduates Prohibited from Participation**

A graduate of any high school is ineligible for participation in interschool athletics. This rule shall not apply to the graduates who are participating in the spring sports program. They remain eligible until the end of that sport season.

#### **13-2 Participation by Students Yet to Graduate Permitted**

Students meeting requirements for graduation in less than four years, in high school with a regular four-year course, shall be eligible to participate in school athletics during the fourth year, provided they are enrolled while participating and meet all other eligibility rules of the Association.

### **Q & A**

#### **Graduates - Generally**

- Q. 13-1 Are students who have earned sufficient credits to graduate in less than 8 semesters, eligible thereafter?
- A. Yes, provided they are eligible in all other respects, do not actually graduate, are enrolled in and carry an adequate workload (70% of the available full credit subjects) during the grading period of participation is desired. (Rule 13-2)
- Q. 13-2 When does a graduate lose eligibility?
- A. A graduate loses athletic eligibility under the Graduation Rule on the first day of fall practice, or if the graduation occurs during the school year, a graduate loses eligibility on the first day of the next grading period. (Rule 13-2)

### **RULE 14 – OFFICIALS**

#### **14-1 Use of IHSAA Licensed Officials Required**

Only IHSAA licensed officials shall be used in interschool contests which require officials. The Commissioner shall direct that the contest be forfeited when this rule is violated.

#### **14-2 Licensure of Officials by Commissioner**

Licenses shall be secured by making application to the Commissioner, and approved officials shall be given a license signed by the Commissioner.

#### **14-3 Conduct of Officials**

Officials conduct, at all times, shall be such (1) not to reflect discredit upon other officials or the Association and (2) to promote discipline, good order and a sportsmanlike environment.

# **Rule 14 - Officials**

## **14-4 Licensure of Officials a Privilege; Licensure Subject to Revocation**

Official licensure by the IHSAA is a privilege and not a right. All licensed officials, all applicants for licensure, and all applicants for renewal of licensure agree to abide by the policies, purposes, rules and regulations of the IHSAA. Approval of applications for licensure and application for renewal of license shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner and are considered final, binding and not reviewable. The Commissioner may revoke the license of an official for cause which shall include, but not be limited to, the violation of the policies, purposes, rules and regulations of the IHSAA and any conduct, both on or off the field or court which would have a negative or detrimental effect upon the IHSAA, its members, students or the public.

## **14-5 Annual License Registration**

There shall be an annual registration of Association officials each year. The date of registration and fee shall be determined by the Committee.

## **14-6 Classification of Officials**

Licensed officials in the Association will be classified into three groups: Registered, Certified and Professional.

## **14-7 Officials Required to Display Current Official's Insignia**

All licensed officials shall wear current officials' insignia on the prescribed uniform.

## **14-8 High School Students May Not Be Officials**

High school students are not eligible for licensing as Association officials.

## **14-9 Official's License Annual Renewal**

All licenses shall expire annually on May 31. Licenses may be renewed ONLY April 1 to May 31 without penalty. Principals should use only those officials whose names appear in the current year Officials Directory or who show license issued in the required sport for the current membership year.

## **Q & A**

### **Officials - Generally**

Q. 14-1 Who is a licensed official of the IHSAA?

A. A licensed official is an applicant who has successfully passed a written test and received an official's license from the IHSAA.

Q. 14-2 Must an official renew the official's license each year?

A. Yes, all officials must renew the official's license each year. (Rule 14-8)

Q. 14-3 What is the distinction between a Registered, Certified, and Professional official?

- A. (1.) A Registered official is an official who has (a) been licensed by the IHSAA for less than two years; or (b) for two or more years but did not apply for a certified rating or did not score 90 or above on exam.
- (2.) Certified official status is earned for each sport and requires (a) attendance at an IHSAA sponsored certification clinic; (b) attendance at an IHSAA sponsored rules interpretation meeting in that sport; and (c) a score of 90 or above on written test/s.
- (3.) Professional official status requires and official to be (a) certified; and (b) assigned to work three or more tournaments in that IHSAA sport; and (c) an active, participating member in an IHSAA recognized officials association; and (d) recommended for this classification in that sport by his/her officials association; and (e) meet two of the following guidelines – officer, rules interpreter, clinician, conduct association meetings in that sport, sports chairperson, mentor for younger officials, attendance at meetings in that sport.

The certification process is administered on two year cycles by the IHSAA.

Q. 14-4 Is it necessary for a licensed teacher to be licensed to officiate in an interschool game?

A. Yes, licensure for teaching or any other licensing does not eliminate the need for IHSAA official to be licensed in order to officiate an interschool game. (Rule 14-1)

Q. 14-5 Are officials, who are licensed in other states, eligible to officiate in Indiana?

## *Rule 14 - Officials*

- A. Yes, they may officiate an interscholastic contest provided the official holds an Indiana official's license. (Rule 14-1)

### **Officials' Contracts and Fees**

- Q. 14-6 What procedure should a member school follow when an officials' association or an IHSAA approved officials' assignor is used to assign umpires to a baseball contest or softball contest and no contract has been signed?
- A. All umpires are required to sign a contract prior to the start of the contest. (Rule 11-2)
- Q. 14-7 Does the IHSAA regulate the pay of officials?
- A. The pay for officials in the IHSAA tournament series is established by the Executive Committee. In season contests, the principals and officials are expected to have contracts agreed upon prior to the contest. In accordance with the standard official's contract, the Committee will adjudicate difficulties according to contracts.

### **Contest Officials**

- Q. 14-8 Must member schools use IHSAA contracts when hiring officials?
- A. Yes, member schools must use IHSAA standard contracts when hiring officials. (Rule 11-2)
- Q. 14-9 How many licensed officials are recommended to be contracted for each of the following varsity contests?
- A. The recommended number of officials for varsity contests are:
- |                   |                     |               |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Cross Country – 1 | Basketball – 3      | Baseball – 2  |
| Volleyball – 2    | Swimming – 1        | Wrestling – 1 |
| Soccer – 3        | Gymnastics – 2      | Softball – 2  |
| Football – 5      | Track and Field – 1 |               |

IHSAA licensed officials must be used for all varsity, junior varsity and freshman contests.

- Q. 14-10 May members of high school teams officiate in independent games without jeopardizing their amateur standing?
- A. Yes, while students may not obtain an IHSAA official's license, the IHSAA rules do not prohibit students from officiating independent contest. (Rule 14-8)
- Q. 14-11 When it is recommended that an interschool contest have more than one official (baseball, basketball, football, gymnastics, soccer, softball or volleyball) and an official fails to show up, what procedure should the member schools follow?
- A. The contest may be held so long as there is mutual agreement between schools and the official/s.
- Q. 14-12 When an interschool contest requires only one official (track and field, swimming, cross country, wrestling) and the official fails to show up, what procedure should the member school follow?
- A. The contest shall not be held unless a licensed official can be found. (Rule 14-1)
- Q. 14-13 A necessary game official fails to attend a junior varsity season contest in wrestling. Can a willing and knowledgeable parent or fan step in for a missing official?
- A. Only IHSAA licensed officials shall be used in interscholastic contests which require officials. If a parent or fan is an IHSAA licensed official in wrestling, then the parent or fan can step in and officiate the match, otherwise the match cannot be conducted. (Rule 14-1)
- Q. 14-14 May a high school student officiate in contests between member schools.
- A. No, a high school student is not eligible for licensing as an athletic official. (Rule 14-7)
- Q. 14-15 Are Registered officials eligible to officiate for member schools?
- A. Yes, Registered officials are eligible to officiate the sport or sports in which they are licensed. (Rule 14-5)

## ***Rule 14 - Officials***

- Q. 14-16 Does the Committee have a regulation regarding the playing of a licensed official with or against high school students?
- A. No, while a high school student is not eligible for licensing as an athletic official, the IHSAA do not prohibit a student from playing with or against an official. (Rule 14-8)

### **Challenges To and Criticism of Officials Decisions**

- Q. 14-17 What is the policy of the IHSAA toward the decisions of contest officials?
- A. The decisions of contest officials are considered final and binding. (Rules 9-5,16-2)
- Q. 14-18 Does the IHSAA have a rule that prohibits school personnel from publicly criticizing officials?
- A. Yes, under Rule 8-2, all member school principals are responsible for initiating appropriate disciplinary measures against coaches for improper and unethical practices and to report to the Executive Committee through the Commissioner. Criticism of officials may be highly unethical and member schools should immediately take steps to correct their coaching staff. (Rule 8-2)

## **RULE 15 – PARTICIPATION**

### **Philosophy**

Students should have the opportunity to voluntarily engage in non-school sponsored sports activities provided such activities do not interfere with the student's educational development and the activities do not conflict with the principles of wholesome amateur athletics. The IHSAA wishes to enhance that opportunity while at the same time discouraging the exploitation of student athletes by overzealous individuals and organizations who attempt to impose an obligation on the student, to participate in their programs at any cost. There has been growing evidence of commercialism of high school athletes. In far too many instances non-school sponsored sports events have been the "market place" where the students have been lured to display their "athletic wares." Experience has revealed that such events tend to divide the allegiance of the students, undermine their respect for their high school coaches, and encourages the type of adulation which gives the students an exaggerated notion of the importance of their own athletic prowess rather than reinforcing the idea that athletic ability is an endowed talent which students should use for the pleasure and satisfaction that they may derive from athletic competition. By the promulgation and enforcement of these rules the IHSAA strives to eliminate these abuses.

### **15-1 During Authorized Contest Season (Individual and Team Sports, Camps, Clinics)**

#### **15-1.1 Individual Sports (Cross Country, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, Tennis, Track, Wrestling)**

- a. Participation in organized non-school sports competition during the authorized contest season, including the IHSAA tournament series, in that sport shall cause such students to become ineligible for their school team in that sport for a period not to exceed 365 days as determined by the Commissioner, unless an outstanding student-athlete waiver for said competition is approved by the coach, principal and the IHSAA office and is on file in the principal's office. A maximum of two waivers may be granted during a contest season.
- b. Student-athletes may receive private lessons so long as:
- (1.) they are not mandated, scheduled or paid for by the school;
  - (2.) no school practices or competitions are missed; and
  - (3.) no student from another school is participating in the lesson; and
  - (4.) no member of the school's coaching staff who provides lessons is compensated for the lesson beyond the compensation the coach earns from the school.
- c. An outstanding student-athlete may participate as an individual during the authorized contest season of a sport, without loss of interschool eligibility, provided the following criteria are met:

## *Rule 15 - Participation*

- (1.) a completed waiver application form signed by the parent, coach and principal is forwarded to the Commissioner seven days prior to the event and approved by the Commissioner;
  - (2.) certification by State, National or International non-school organization verifying the student's qualification(s);
  - (3.) arrangements to complete academic lessons, assignments, test(s), etc. is made in advance;
  - (4.) student may not miss an Association sponsored tournament series or school contest for which he/she is eligible. (It is the philosophy of this Association that students owe loyalty to their school and team.)
  - (5.) student and parent agrees to not accept, directly or indirectly, any awards, gifts, trips, merchandise, etc. which would violate IHSAA Rule 5 (Amateurism) or Rule 6 (Awards, Prizes, Gifts).
- d. Participation of students in an organized athletic competition with or against athletes not belonging to their school counts as one of contests for that season for that student. An organized "scrimmage" or practice with or against athletes not belonging to their school counts as one of contests for that season for that student. The following situations are not considered a violation of this rule:
- (1.) When a school does not have a team, individual students may practice with another member school's team under the supervision of the other member school's coach provided a written agreement, signed by both principals, is on file in the IHSAA office. Students may only compete in contests representing the school they are attending;
  - (2.) Student-athletes may practice in the same facility with athletes from other schools so long as they are doing their own workout under the direct supervision and instruction of their own coach; or
  - (3.) A student-athlete may work out on their own in the presence of other athletes so long as the other athletes have not yet reached the ninth grade.
- e. Students who participate in an interschool contest when ineligible other than in scholarship, too many events or similar oversights, become ineligible only in that sport for a time period not to exceed 365 days to be determined by the Commissioner or his designee. When facts are purposely withheld or misrepresented, students become ineligible in all sports for the remainder of their semester and all of their next semester in school unless the school takes appropriate action as determined by the Commissioner.
- f. Students may not participate in try-outs or demonstrations of athletic ability as a prospective college student-athlete.
- g. An ineligible student may practice with the team, but only at home in regular practices. The ineligible student may not appear in an athletic uniform at an interschool contest.

### **15-1.2 Team Sports (Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball and Volleyball)**

- a. Participation in organized non-school sports competition during the authorized contest season, including the IHSAA tournament series, in that sport shall cause such students to become ineligible for their school team in that sport for a period not to exceed 365 days as determined by the Commissioner, unless an outstanding student-athlete waiver for said competition is approved by the coach, principal, and the IHSAA office. A maximum of two waivers may be granted during a contest season.
- b. Student-athletes may receive private lessons so long as:
  - (1.) they are not mandated, scheduled or paid for by the school;
  - (2.) no school practices or competitions are missed; and
  - (3.) no student from another school is participating in the lesson; and
  - (4.) no member of the school's coaching staff who provides lessons is compensated for the lesson beyond the compensation the coach earns from the school.
- c. Participation of students in an organized athletic competition with or against athletes not belonging to their school constitutes a game. An organized "scrimmage" or practice with or against athletes not belonging to their school is considered a game.

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- d. Students who participate in an interschool contest when ineligible other than in scholarship, too many events or similar oversights, become ineligible only in that sport for a time period not to exceed 365 days to be determined by the Commissioner or his designee. When facts are purposely withheld or misrepresented, students become ineligible in all sports for the remainder of the semester and all of their next semester in school unless the school takes appropriate action as determined by the Commissioner.
- e. Coaches of grades 9-12 may not coach organized non-school sports competition during the authorized contest season in that sport in grades 9-12.
- f. Students may not participate in try-outs or demonstrations of athletic ability as a prospective college student-athlete.
- g. Students may not participate in athletic activities, tryouts, auditions, practices and games held or sponsored by non-professional athletic organizations, clubs, or their representatives during the contest season.
- h. An ineligible student may practice with the team, but only at home in regular practices. The ineligible student may not appear in an athletic uniform at an interschool contest.

### **15-1.3 Camps**

- a. Students may not attend. Note: Refer to Rule 15-3.2h for date when participation in summer camps must be terminated.

### **15-1.4 Clinics**

- a. Students may not attend student clinics. Note: Refer to Rule 15-3.2h for date when participation in summer clinics must be terminated.
- b. Students may participate for demonstration purposes in clinics held only within the State of Indiana when their coach is a presenter. Such is considered a practice.
- c. Students may attend all clinics other than student-clinics as observers.

### **15-2 During School Year Out-of-Season**

#### **15-2.1 Individual Sports (Cross Country, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, Tennis, Track, Wrestling)**

- a. Students may participate in non-school contests as individuals or as members of a non-school team in non-school contests provided that participation during school time is approved by the school principal or his/her designee.
- b. Coaches, from a member school coaching staff, may coach students in that sport if NOT under the organization, supervision and operation of the member school.
- c. Member schools may not organize, supervise or operate athletic practices or interschool athletic contests.
- d. Member schools may not provide school-owned uniforms (jerseys, shirts, shorts, pants, singlets, or swimsuits, etc.) worn by the student in non-school contests.

#### **15-2.2 Team Sports (Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball and Volleyball)**

- a. Students may participate in team sport contests as members of a non-school team provided no more than the following number of students, (i) who have participated in a contest the previous season as a member of one of their school teams in that sport or (ii) who are incoming freshman (and seek to participate on a non-school team from Monday of Week 5 until the date of the first authorized practice in that sport), are rostered on the same non-school team, at the same time. Seniors, who have exhausted their eligibility in a particular sport, do not count in the maximum number of students that can participate on a non-school team in that sport.

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

- b. The following standards also must be met:
  - (1.) Participation during school time must be approved by the school principal or his/her designee.
  - (2.) Fees, if charged, must be provided solely by the student, parent or guardian. No school or athletic funds shall be used for such when students of grades 9-12 are involved.

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- (3.) Participation shall be open to all students.
- (4.) Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Student must remain an amateur.
- c. Students may not receive instruction from individuals who are members of their high school coaching staff.
- d. Coaches, from a member school coaching staff, may not instruct students who have participated in a contest as a member of their school's team or any freshman. (Exception: Coaches may instruct their sons or daughters.)
- e. Member schools may not organize, supervise or operate athletic practices.
- f. Member schools may not provide school-owned uniforms (shorts, pants, singlets, or swimsuits, etc.) worn by the student in non-school contests.

### **15-2.3 Camps and Clinics**

Students may attend during non-school time provided the following standards are met.

- a. Attendance is limited to non-school time and after Monday of Week 7 or the first day of school, whichever comes first, unless camp is a verified Olympic development camp.
- b. Fees, if charged, must be provided solely by the student, parent or guardian except for underprivileged students. No school or athletic funds shall be used for such.
- c. No school-owned uniforms (jerseys, shirts, shorts, pants, singlets, or swimsuits, etc.) shall be worn by the student.
- d. No more than three students in basketball and volleyball, five students in baseball and softball, or six students in football and soccer who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of one of their school teams in that sport may participate on the same team or in the same work station or drill at the same time. All work stations or drills must be held independent of each other and may not be integrated to simulate a game.
- e. Member schools may not organize, supervise or operate school-sponsored camps; however, schools may rent or lease their facilities to non-school sponsors.
- f. Coaches from a member school coaching staff may not instruct students (1) who have participated in a contest as a member of their school's team in that sport or (2) any freshman.
- g. Competition must be limited to intra-camp or intra-clinic practices, contests and instruction.
- h. Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Student must remain an amateur.
- i. Length of attendance is unlimited.
- j. Seniors or graduates who plan to attend should check with appropriate college rules and regulations regarding recruiting before participating.
- k. Coaches may use students, school owned equipment in schools, camps and/or coaches clinics held in the State of Indiana or in adjacent state, when the coach is presenter. A record of students used as demonstrators must be kept by the school. Coaches may not use a student for demonstration purposes in more than three (3) such clinics per sport between July 1 and June 30 each year. No more than one (1) such clinic may be in an adjacent state.

### **15-2.4 Conditioning Program**

Program designed for and limited to activities which promote physical fitness and exclude game drills. Examples of permissible activities are weight lifting, running and aerobic exercising. Specific equipment related to a particular sport, i.e. balls, goals, nets etc. shall not be used.

- a. Students may participate in a conditioning program at the member school.
- b. Member schools may operate a conditioning program.
- c. Member school coaches may supervise the program provided:
  - (1.) the program is open to all students of that member school;
  - (2.) attendance and participation are voluntary and not required by the member school coaches for membership on a team;

## ***Rule 15 - Participation***

- (3.) specific equipment related to a particular sport, i.e. balls, goals, nets, etc. shall not be used.

### **15-2.5 Open Facility Program**

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

- a. Open facility sessions for a particular sport may be conducted three times per week. However, they may be held more frequently within a month of the date of the official first practice in that sport.
- b. Member school coaches may supervise the program, communicate with students and offer correction provided that:
  - (1.) they do not organize teams or assign individuals to teams;
  - (2.) the program is open to all students of the member school;
  - (3.) attendance and participation is voluntary and not required by the member school coach for membership on a team.
  - (4.) the coaching staff may offer instruction and work directly with a maximum of two athletes at a time.

### **15-3 During Summer**

Participation in all summer activities shall be voluntary.

#### **15-3.1 During Summer**

Whether summer athletic activities are sponsored by a member school or a non-school organization, students may participate so long as:

- a. Participation is voluntary;
- b. Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Students must remain an amateur.
- c. For football there shall be no full contact and protective equipment is limited to helmet, shoes, shoulder pads and mouthpieces.

#### **15-3.2 Camps and Clinics**

Students may participate in non-school sponsored camps provided the following standards are met.

- a. Attendance is limited to non-school time.
- b. Fees, if charged, must be provided solely by the student, parent or guardian except for underprivileged students. No school or athletic funds shall be used for such.
- c. No school-owned uniforms (jerseys, shirts, shorts, pants, singlets, or swim suits, etc.) shall be worn by the student.
- d. Merchandise and awards, other than those of symbolic value, may NOT be accepted for athletic proficiency. Student must remain an amateur.
- e. Length of attendance is unlimited.
- f. For football camps there shall be no full contact and protective equipment is limited to helmet, shoes, shoulder pads and mouthpieces.
- g. Seniors or graduates who plan to attend should check with appropriate college rules and regulations regarding recruiting before participating.
- h. For all school sponsored camps and clinics and non-school sponsored camps and clinics for fall sports, attendance must be terminated prior to Monday, Week 4. For non-school sponsored camps and clinics in other sports, attendance must be terminated prior to Monday, Week 5. (See IHSAA calendar for week numbers.)

#### **15-3.3 Open Facility Program**

Member schools may operate open facility programs, in which the gymnasium, playing field or other school facilities are open to all students for participation on a voluntary basis, but only for a student who (i) attends the school, (ii) is from a feeder school and intends to attend the school, or (iii) is a transfer student or an incoming 9th grade student from a non-feeder school who intends to attend the school and has confirmed such intention with the school's principal or school administration, or has enrolled or has applied for admission and has paid a deposit.

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Under any circumstance, a student may attend open facilities at no more than one school.

- a. Specific equipment related to a particular sport, i.e. balls, goals, nets, etc., may be used.
- b. Member school coaches may supervise the program, communicate with students and offer correction provided that:
  - (1.) the program is open to all students of that member school;
  - (2.) attendance and participation is voluntary and not required by the member school coaches for membership on a team;
- c. operation of open facility programs must be terminated prior to Monday of Week 4 for all sports.
- d. Open facility programs may resume on the first day of school. (See IHSAA calendar for week numbers) (A conditioning program may be extended through Saturday of Week 4)

### **15-3.4 Moratorium**

Each member school shall observe a moratorium week starting on Monday of the week which includes July 4<sup>th</sup>, either IHSAA calendar Week 52 or Week 1. During this seven day period, there shall be no contact between athletes and coaches, and no athletic activities, including conditioning, conducted.

### **15-3.5 Penalties**

(See Rule 17-7.1.)

### **Q & A**

#### **Participation - Generally**

Q. 15-1 What is considered participation in a sport for a contest season?

A. Playing in a part of one game or contest in a sport constitutes participation in that sport for that contest season.

Q. 15-2 If a student tries out for a non-school baseball league, would that be a violation of IHSAA rules?

A. Yes, this would be a violation of Rule 15-1.2 in baseball, if it occurred during the IHSAA authorized contest season for baseball. However, trying out for a baseball league would not affect the student's eligibility in other sports. (Rule 15-1.2)

Q. 15-3 Does a student become ineligible in all sports if the student plays on a team other than the student's school team in one sport?

A. No, a student may become ineligible only in the sport in which the student participates as a member of a team other than their school team, unless the student would violate another rule of the IHSAA. (Rule 15-1.2)

Q. 15-4 If a student participates in a league or tournament of a sport not recognized by IHSAA, does the student become ineligible in other sports?

A. No. The rules of the IHSAA are generally sports specific, and participation in a sport not recognized by the IHSAA does not impact a student's eligibility to participate in a sport recognized by the IHSAA.

Q. 15-5 Can a student play on two interschool teams at the same time?

A. Yes. The IHSAA rules do not prohibit multi-sports participation by student athletes.

Q. 15-6 Can a student who is ineligible for the varsity team play on teams of lower ranking?

A. Generally, no, since ineligibility for one sport team generally means the same for all sport teams. (Rule 15-1) However, a student who has been given limited eligibility under Rule 19-6.2 to participate in athletics is eligible for sub-varsity participation only and cannot play on the varsity until the period of limited eligibility expires.

#### **School Contests**

Q. 15-7 May member schools play against college, YMCA and independent teams in IHSAA recognized sports?

A. Yes, in single games, but not in tourneys, meets and leagues. In single games, the member schools must obey all of the rules of the Association. (Rule 9-15)

#### **Practice - Generally**

Q. 15-8 May an ineligible student practice with the regular team?

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- A. Yes, if the student has remaining eligibility in that sport. An ineligible student may practice only at home in regular practice and shall not appear in an athletic uniform at contests. (Rule 15-1.1(g))

### **Practice With and at Non-Home School Facilities**

- Q. 15-9 May a student practice swimming at a neighboring member school when the student's home school does not offer swimming as part of their athletic program?
- A. Yes, a student may practice at another school, provided there is a contractual arrangement between the two schools. However, students may only compete as representatives of the school they are attending. (Rule 15-1.1(d)(1))

### **Practice and Competition with Alumni**

- Q. 15-10 Can high school graduates practice or participate with or against the high school team or a member of that team?
- A. No, high school graduates cannot practice or participate with or against a team or a member of a high school team during the contest season. This does not prohibit the member school administrators, should they desire, from permitting post-high school graduates to use their facilities for conditioning purposes, but not for the purpose of practicing and/or participating with or against a member school team or team members.
- Q. 15-11 May a student, who dropped out of school and obtained a G.E.D. (Graduate Equivalency Diploma), return to school and participate in athletics so long as the student meets all other eligibility requirements?
- A. No, a G.E.D. is a graduation diploma. This student would be considered a graduate. (Rule 13-1)
- Q. 15-12 Is a game between the alumni and the high school students considered an intramural game or an interschool game?
- A. A game between an alumnus and a high school student is considered an interschool game and must be count as a regular game.

### **Scrimmages**

- Q. 15-13 When may a controlled scrimmage be held?
- A. A team may conduct a scrimmage after five (5) days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff, and:
- in baseball, no later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest, (Rule 51-8)
  - in basketball, no later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest, (Rules 52-10, 102-10)
  - in football, on either Friday or Saturday of Week 6 (Rule 54-6),
  - in soccer, on Saturday of Week 6 (Rules 56-4, 106-4)
  - in tennis, no later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest (Rules 58-4, 109-4),
  - in softball, no later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest, (Rule 107-6), and
  - in volleyball, no later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest, (Rule 111-5)

### **Intramural Sports**

- Q.15-14 What constitutes an "intramural" contest?
- A. An intramural contest occurs when all participants on both teams are members of one school, e.g. faculty, students, class tourney.
- Q. 15-15 When may students participate in intramural sports?
- A. During the school year, a member of a school team in a sport may not participate in intramurals in that sport during that sport's authorized practice-contest season, Rules 50-60 (Boys) and Rules 101-111 (Girls), but may participate in intramurals in that sport when it is not that sport's authorized practice-contest season. All other students may participate in intramural sports at any time.
- Q. 15-16 During the school year out of season, is a game between the faculty members and the member school students of the same school considered an intramural game or interschool game?

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- A. An intramural game.
- Q. 15-17 Can the entire basketball team enter as an intramural team during the school year out of season?
- A. No, an entire basketball team may not enter as an intramural team. (Rule 15-2.2(a))
- Q. 15-18 Are the same standards of eligibility required for intramural games as for interschool games?
- A. No, the IHSAA has no eligibility requirements for intramurals.

### **Out-of-Season Player Limitation**

- Q. 15-19 Are 12th graders, who have completed their eligibility in a team sport, counted as part of the player limitation?
- A. No. Since the school season is completed, they are considered as having no remaining eligibility in that sport.
- Q. 15-20 May a non-school coach work with a softball team comprised totally of freshmen from the same high school during a fall softball league?
- A. No, freshmen are considered as being a part of the athletic program. Therefore, the numbers limitation of no more than five players from the same school must apply. (Rule 15-2.2(a))
- Q. 15-21 May a member school basketball coach work with a team made up of freshmen from his/her high school and participate in a fall league?
- A. No, freshmen are considered as being a part of the athletic program. Member school coaches may not instruct students who have previously been a member of their team, or potential freshmen team members. (Rule 15-2.2(c))
- Q. 15-22 Do foreign exchange students count as one of the permitted number in team sports during school year out-of-season and summer in non-school participation?
- A. Yes, if a foreign exchange student has remaining eligibility the student counts as one of the permitted number in team sports during school year out-of-season and summer in non-school participation.
- Q. 15-23 May a roster of student-athletes participating on a non-member school team during the school year out-of-season, change from one game to another in league play?
- A. No, a roster must remain consistent throughout league play, with the allowable number of student-athletes who have participated as a member of their school's team in the past 365 days. (Rule 15-2.2)

### **Coaching - Generally**

- Q. 15-24 Is a coach of a 9<sup>th</sup> grade team considered a member of their school's coaching staff?
- A. Yes, coaches of grades 9-12 in all sports including non-teaching and volunteer are considered a part of the member school coaching staff (See Definitions — Member School Coaching Staff).

### **Out-of-Season Coaching and Contact**

- Q. 15-25 May a team or individual sport coach provide transportation for the coach's athletes to or from a non-school league program held during the school year out-of-season?
- A. No, neither a school nor a coach may provide transportation for athletes for a non-school league program held during the school year out-of-season.
- Q. 15-26 May a team or individual sport coach transport the coach's athletes to or from a camp/clinic held during the school year out-of-season?
- A. Yes, provided the coach is a presenter or a member of the camp/clinic staff.
- Q. 15-27 Is it permissible for a coach to work one-on-one with or to provide opportunities for individuals or small groups of players to practice during the school year out-of-season in team sports?
- A. No, a coach of a team sport may not organize or otherwise be involved in any activity which resembles a practice involving a member of the coach's school team, except in open facility. (Rule 15-2.6)
- Q. 15-28 May a member school coach participate on a non-school team that is competing against students from the coach's school?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. 15-29 May a member school coach participate on a non-school team with a student athlete from that same member school?
- A. A member school coach may not participate on a non-school team with a student athlete from that same member school during the school year.

### **Private Instruction**

- Q. 15-30 May an individual sport or team sport athlete receive private individual (1-on-1) instruction in the skills of a sport from persons NOT affiliated with the school during school year out-of-season or summer?
- A. Yes.
- Q. 15-31 May an athlete in a team sport receive a paid private lesson from his/her coach during the school year out of season?
- A. No, such instruction would be considered instruction out of season by a member of his/her school coaching staff. (Rule 15-2.2(b))
- Q. 15-32 May an athlete in an individual sport receive a paid private lesson from his/her coach during the school year out of season?
- A. Yes. (Rule 15-2.1(b))
- Q. 15-33 May an athlete participate in a team sport group lesson during the school year out-of-season?
- A. Yes, with the following provisions: (1) Team sport athletes may not receive instruction from any member of their school's coaching staff during the school year out-of-season; (2) No more than the following number of students who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of one of their school's teams in that sport are participating in the group lesson: Basketball and Volleyball — 3; Football and Soccer — 6; Baseball and Softball — 5.
- Q. 15-34 May student-athletes participate in a non-school private or group lesson with student-athletes from another state during the contest season?
- A. No. Participation by students in a private or group lesson with high school students not belonging to their school must count as a contest for that student-athlete. (Rule 15-1.1(d))
- Q. 15-35 During the school year out of season, does a freshman student who did not participate on the previous season's high school volleyball team, count against the maximum number of students permitted in a volleyball group lesson?
- A. No. The student was not rostered on the previous season's high school volleyball team. Therefore, she does not count against the three athlete limit in a non-school group lesson in volleyball.

### **Open Facilities - Generally**

- Q. 15-36 What is an open facility program?
- A. An open facility program is a program where a member school's gymnasium or field is open to all students who attend the school, who are incoming 9th grade or transfer students who have applied for admission and paid any applicable deposit at the school or who are from a feeder school of the school sponsoring program and have not applied for admission or paid a deposit at another school.
- Q. 15-37 Can a high school have an open facility "off-campus", or at a location which is not owned by or officially controlled by the school?
- A. No, all open facility programs must be conducted on campus or at a site where home contests are regularly held. For example, a school cannot conduct an "open facility" at the local batting cage for its students wishing to work on their baseball skills, but could hold "open facility" at a municipal field if that is where the school regularly holds its home games.
- Q. 15-38 Is a student from one school permitted to participate at an open facility at another school. For example, is it okay for a softball player from one school permitted to go to another school's open facility and practice softball?
- A. No, under IHSAA rules, only students who attend the school who are incoming 9th grade or transfer students who have applied for admission and paid any applicable

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deposit at the school or who are from a feeder school of the school sponsoring program and have not applied for admission or paid a deposit at another school. (Rule 15-2.5, 15-3.3)

- Q. 15-39 May students participate in an open facility program, sponsored by a member school, on Sunday, during the school year?
- A. No, students may not participate in an open facility program, sponsored by a member school, on Sunday, during the school year. (Rule 9-13)

### **Open Facility - Out-of-Season**

- Q. 15-40 Is it permissible for a coach to play with or against the coach's athlete during out-of-season open facility programs?
- A. Yes, a coach may play with or against the coach's athlete during out-of-season open facility programs, but only in an open facility setting. (Rule 15-2.5)
- Q. 15-41 Is it permissible for a coach to work with up to two individuals at a time in an out-of-season session?
- A. Yes, in an open facility setting and provided that the coaching staff, which includes all coaches present, work with no more than two athletes at any one time.
- Q. 15-42 May a coach outline and distribute to players a written recommended individual workout schedule for the athletes to use out-of-season?
- A. Yes, a coach may outline and distribute written recommended individual workout schedule for the athletes to use out-of-season provide the recommendations are to be used on an individual basis.

### **Camps and Clinics**

- Q. 15-43 How much time may coaches have to prepare their players for a clinic in which they are presenting during the school year out-of-season?
- A. The coach may have a total of 1 1/2 hours to prepare their players for the clinic. This may be accomplished in either one or two sessions. (Rule 15-2.3(b))
- Q. 15-44 Are written requests and approvals required for students participating for demonstration purposes in any sport clinics, etc.?
- A. No, a record of students used as demonstrators must be kept by the school. (Rule 15-2.3(b))
- Q. 15-45 What constitutes an underprivileged student with regard to camp and clinic fees?
- A. An underprivileged student is one who participates in a free and reduced lunch program.
- Q. 15-46 In the summer may a member school host a team camp and invite multiple member schools to participate?
- A. No, school sponsored camps are intended for one school only. Team camps for multiple teams must be sponsored by non-school entities.

### **Summer**

- Q. 15-47 When is a student athlete no longer eligible to compete on a non-school team in a sport during the summer?
- A. A student athlete may compete on a non-school team in a sport up until the date of the first IHSAA authorized season contest in that sport. (Rule 15-1)
- Q. 15-48 May students participate in interschool contests after their regular school year has ended?
- A. Due to the great variation in dates when member schools close in the spring, (a) students may represent their schools in contests and tournaments sponsored by the IHSAA; (b) students may participate in scheduled contests where one or all schools are closed; and (c) graduating seniors may participate in contests according to the above conditions, even though they may have received their diplomas.
- Q. 15-49 May a member school organize and supervise a conditioning program?
- A. Yes, however, the program must be designed and limited to activities which promote physical fitness and exclude game drills. Attendance shall be voluntary and not be limited to athletes of one sport. (Rule 15-2.4)

# ***Rule 16 - Protests***

## **RULE 16 – PROTESTS**

### **16-1 Protests During Season Contests**

When an administrative decision is protested, the use of a contestant or the use of an official is protested in a season contest, the contest shall be played as scheduled and a formal protest, with evidence, may then be filed with the Commissioner who will determine the action to be taken.

### **16-2 Contest Official's Decisions are Final**

Contest decisions by game officials are considered final and binding.

### **16-3 Student Ineligibility Because of Administrative Error**

If a student meets all of the standards of the eligibility rules, but is ineligible due to an administrative error, such as the failure to be listed on an entry list, etc., the same procedure as outlined in Rule 3-9 applies. However, if the student's ineligibility is for or during the IHSAA Tournament Series, the member school, may seek a waiver of the disqualification and the penalties to be assessed by affirmatively showing that the ineligibility was in no way the result of the acts or omissions of the student, that the incident was not intentional, that facts were not purposely withheld or withheld until an advantageous time and that the disqualification and penalty will result in an undue hardship, and by proposing an alternative penalty. Any approval or denial of a proposed alternative penalty shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner, and shall be considered as final, binding and not reviewable.

### **16-4 School Protests Involving School Personnel or Contracts**

In cases of disputes involving other school personnel, contracts, etc. the principal must submit all known details in writing to the Commissioner who will determine the action to be taken.

## **Q & A**

### **Protests - Generally**

- Q. 16-1 May a member school file a protest regarding the ejection of a player for unsportsmanlike conduct?
- A. No, neither a judgment call nor misapplication of a game rule by an official may be protested or appealed. (Rules 9-5, 16-2)

## **RULE 17 – INVESTIGATIONS – HEARINGS – DECISIONS – APPEAL – PENALTIES – WAIVERS**

### **17-1 General**

The Association has and will continue to acquaint member schools with its Rules through distribution of By-Laws, posters, leaflets and publications and, in turn, member school administrators shall acquaint staff members, coaches and participants with the Association Rules.

#### **17-1.2 School's Responsibility to Cooperate**

All representatives of member schools shall fully cooperate with the staff, Committee and Directors of the Association to further the objectives of the Association and its investigation and enforcement programs. The Association's investigation and enforcement policies and procedures are an essential part of the athletic program of each member school and require full and complete disclosure of any relevant information requested by the Association during the course of any investigation and/or enforcement proceedings and full and complete compliance with all Association decisions, directives, sanctions and penalties.

### **17-2 School Investigation and Decision**

#### **17-2.1 Investigation**

When it comes to a principal's attention that a Rule may have been violated, the principal shall conduct an investigation to determine if, in fact, a violation has occurred. If time and the circumstance permit, and as part of the investigation, the principal shall notify the party or parties being investigated:

- a. that such investigation is being conducted;
- b. the Rule alleged to have been violated;
- c. that Rule 17 applies;
- d. the date of the suspected violation;
- e. that action could be taken pursuant to 17-7 if a violation is found; and

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f. that such party or parties shall furnish to the principal such information as may be pertinent to the matter.

### **17-2.2 Decision and Notification**

Within a reasonable time after the investigation, the principal shall determine if a violation has occurred and, if so, the action to be taken. The party or parties investigated shall be notified in writing of the principal's decision, the rule upon which the decision is based and the action to be taken.

### **17-2.3 Review by Association**

The principal's notification of the decision shall also inform the party or parties of the right to seek a review by the Association of the principal's decision by notifying the principal, by certified mail, of their request for a review within seven (7) days after the issuance of the principal's decision. If no request for a review is received within seven (7) days after the issuance of the principal's decision, the principal's decision shall be final.

### **17-2.4 Referral to Association for Review**

Upon receipt by the principal of a timely request for review of the decision, the principal shall immediately forward the request to the Association, along with the decision and reasons for such decision.

### **17-2.5 Referral to Association for Investigation**

If, after conducting an investigation, the principal is unable to make a decision or is unable to fashion an appropriate sanction or remedy, the matter may, with the concurrence of the Commissioner or his designee be referred to the Association for further investigation and/or a decision. In such a case, the principal shall notify the party or parties being investigated that the matter is being referred to the Association for further investigation and/or a decision, and that they have the opportunity to present any pertinent information not previously presented to the principal.

## **17.3 Commissioner Investigation and Decision**

### **17-3.1 Investigation and Initial Review**

If it comes to the attention of the Association that a school has failed to enforce a Rule or Association directive, or that a Rule or decision may have been violated, or upon referral of an Athletic Transfer Report for determination, or upon referral of a matter under Rule 17-2.4 or 17-2.5, the Commissioner or his designee shall investigate and/or review the matter and render a decision.

### **17-3.2 Decision and Notification**

The Commissioner or his designee shall have a reasonable time within which to make a decision. Every effort will be made by the Commissioner or his designee to make a decision and notify the principal and the party or parties affected within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the matter; provided, however, if circumstances do not permit the making of a decision within thirty (30) days, the Commissioner or his designee shall have additional time within which to make a decision. The decision on all cases shall be available from the Association. The principal shall be notified of any adverse decision by mail; such adverse decision shall also indicate the rule upon which the decision was based and the action to be taken. The principal in turn shall notify the affected party or parties of the decision, the rule upon which the decision was based and any action that must be taken.

## **17-4 Review of Commissioner's Decision**

### **17-4.1 Right to Review Committee**

Any affected party may appeal a decision of the Commissioner or his designee to the Review Committee for a review and hearing. The Review Committee is the initial review panel of all Association decisions and must consider all Association decisions prior to any review either by the case review panel described at Rule 17-10 or by any other body. If an affected party declines to cooperate by either refusing to provide information, or refusing to meet with the principal or Commissioner or his designee after having been requested to do so, that party shall forfeit all rights to appeal. A request for appeal must be by written request to the Association within seven (7) days of the date of mailing of the decision of the Commissioner or his designee; otherwise, the decision shall be final.

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## **17-4.2 Review Committee and Hearing Officer**

The Review Committee shall be comprised of:

- a. At least three (3) members of the Executive Committee who shall be appointed by the Chairman, or his designee. Membership on a panel of the Review Committee shall be for one or more hearing sessions.
- b. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, or his designee, shall assume the duties of hearing officer of the Review Committee.

## **17-4.3 Time of Hearing**

If an appeal is requested, the Review Committee will hold a hearing on such appeal during the time of the next regular meeting of the Executive Committee; because of scheduling problems and delays, any request for an appeal hearing received within seven (7) days of the next regular meeting of the Executive Committee may, unless good cause is shown, be referred to the following scheduled meeting of the Executive Committee. However, if an appeal is requested in a case where time is a factor, and the shortness of time is through no fault of the affected party, the Review Committee will attempt to hold a hearing on such appeal on an alternative date which would generally be two (2) weeks prior to the next scheduled hearing date. Time is a factor in a case where, following the request for an appeal, the affected party will miss a tournament contest or will miss more than 20% of his/her team's season contests before the next scheduled hearing date.

## **17-4.4 Appeal Statement**

The IHSAA and the affected party shall each present to the Review Committee, through mail (P.O. Box 40650, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240-0650), hand delivery (9150 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, 46260, email (bcoc@ihsaa.org) or fax (317-575-4244), to the IHSAA offices, and to the other parties to the appeal, a written statement which summarizes the party's position. This appeal statement shall have attached (i) all documents relied upon by a party to the appeal, and (ii) a written summary statement, under oath, of the testimony to be given by the witness relied upon by a party to the appeal. The appeal statement shall be received at least two (2) business days prior to the hearing, unless the request for appeal is made within two (2) business days of the appeal hearing, in which event the hearing statement shall accompany the request for appeal.

## **17-4.5 Hearing Procedure of Review Committee**

The following general procedures will be followed at such hearing:

- a. A quorum of the Review committee is four (4) members including the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall not vote on any case unless his/her vote is necessary to break a tie vote.
- b. The hearing officer will prepare an agenda for the hearing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the affected party, the IHSAA and all interested parties to the appeal. The hearing officer shall set the length of the appeal hearing and shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, rule upon offers of proof, receive relevant oral or documentary evidence, regulate the course of the hearing and conduct of the parties and witnesses, and do such other things necessary to effectuate the purposes of the IHSAA.
- c. The principal who conducted the initial investigation and/or made a decision, as well as the Commissioner, or a designee, should attend the hearing. All other parties are entitled to attend the hearing if they desire. Each party may be represented by counsel of their choice and examine and cross-examine witnesses. Counsel for the IHSAA may attend the hearing, assist the hearing officer in the conduct of the hearing, and examine and cross-examine witnesses.
- d. Each party to the appeal shall present, through the appeal statements, the party's case. This initial presentation should be limited to fifteen (15) minutes. This presentation may be supplemented through brief oral testimony, however, the testimony shall be limited to pertinent evidence which is key to the party's position. Lengthy statements and testimony shall not be allowed. Following the parties' presentations, the Review Committee shall ask questions of the parties and the witnesses as needed. Following the questioning

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of the Review Committee, the parties shall have a right of brief cross-examination of all parties and witnesses present; lengthy cross-examination shall not be allowed.

- e. The technical rules of evidence will not be applicable, and therefore, any oral or documentary information may be received, but the Review Committee reserves the right to exclude any information which it determines to be irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious.
- f. The hearing officer shall require that the examination of witnesses be orderly. When examination is disorderly, it may be terminated and the disruptive individuals may be excluded from the hearing.
- g. When more than one party has requested an appeal, and where the facts are substantially the same for all parties, a single hearing may be conducted when deemed advisable by the hearing officer.
- h. The Review Committee is not bound by the decision of the principal or Commissioner, and shall make its decision in the matter based upon the facts and information presented at the hearing. The Review Committee shall base its findings on information presented to it at the hearing which it determines to be reliable, credible and of probative value. The Review Committee's decision may be based upon different facts and/or upon different Rules from those cited by either the principal or the Commissioner. The Review Committee's findings and decision, along with the rule upon which it is based, shall be promptly mailed to the principal and the affected party or parties.
- i. The Review Committee's findings and decision, along with the rule upon which it is based, shall be promptly mailed to the principal(s) involved and the affected party or parties. If a decision concerns the application or interpretation of a rule of the IHSAA to an individual student, then not later than three (3) business days after the decision is made, the IHSAA shall send to the student's parents and the student's school, by registered or certified mail, the decision and a notice about the process for appealing the decision to the Panel described in Rule 17-10.
- j. A record of the proceedings shall be kept and, when so directed by the hearing officer, a transcript thereof prepared. Such a transcript, when signed by the hearing officer and the person who prepared the same as being correct, shall be the best evidence of the proceeding, and prima facie evidence of all facts contained therein, and shall be the official record of the matter. Any party may obtain a copy thereof at such party's expense.

### **17-5 Finality of Decision**

#### **17-5.1 Relief from Decision or Penalty**

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

#### **17-5.2 Application for Relief**

An affected party or the Commissioner or his designee may make application hereunder. An affected party initiating a review hereunder shall be required to first submit a statement of any contentions to the Commissioner or his designee who shall conduct any necessary investigation and make a recommendation to the Committee relative to the request. Thereupon, the Committee shall review the application and decide, by majority vote, whether it shall allow the matter to be reopened and/or grant a hearing.

#### **17-5.3 Hearing and Decision on Application for Relief**

If a hearing is granted, the Committee may change its decision, reduce or eliminate a period of ineligibility or reduce or eliminate a new penalty but may not impose a greater period of eligibility or a new penalty. However, if it is determined by the Committee that a fraud or misrepresentation was committed by a party or witness, the Committee may impose a penalty for the commission of such fraud or misrepresentation.

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## **17-6 Participation by Virtue of Court Action**

If a student is ineligible according to Association Rules but is permitted to participate in interschool competition contrary to Association Rules but in accordance with the terms of a court restraining order or injunction against the student's school and/or the Association and the injunction is subsequently voluntarily vacated, stayed, reversed or it is finally determined by the courts that injunctive relief is not or was not justified, any one or more of the following action(s) against such school in the interest of restitution and fairness to competing schools shall be taken:

- a. require individual or team records and performances achieved during participation by such ineligible student be vacated or stricken;
- b. require team victories be forfeited to opponents;
- c. require team or individual awards earned be returned to the Association; and/or
- d. if the school has received or would receive any funds from an Association tournament series in which the ineligible individual has participated, require the school forfeit its share of net receipts from such competition, and if said receipts have not been distributed, authorize the withholding of such receipts by the Association.

## **17-7 Decision; Action**

### **17-7.1 Penalties**

For violation of a Rule or disregard of a decision or directive made under these Rules, some or all of the following action may be taken.

- a. The student may be declared ineligible to participate in interschool athletics for a period not to exceed 365 days.
- b. A coach may be prohibited from directing an athletic team which participates in interschool athletics.
- c. A member school may be:
  - (1.) prohibited from certain interschool athletic participation; or
  - (2.) warned; or
  - (3.) fined, including the forfeiting of revenues generated from the Association; or
  - (4.) suspended or placed on probation for a period not to exceed 365 days by the Association.
- d. The Association may take any appropriate disciplinary or remedial measures or impose, or direct the imposition of, appropriate sanctions or penalties.

### **17-7.2 Effective Date**

Unless otherwise provided, a decision or directive under the Rules, including those made relative to ineligibility, prohibition, suspension, probation or other sanction or measures taken, shall be effective immediately, unless good cause for the suspension of same can be shown to the Commissioner or the Committee.

### **17-7.3 Suspension**

A school may be suspended without previous warning(s) or probation. All game and officials' contracts shall be null and void during the duration of the suspension. Following the termination of suspension, the principals must make a written request for reinstatement.

### **17-7.4 Penalty for Submission of False or Misleading Information**

Any student, school or affected party who submits false information, withholds pertinent information, misrepresents a fact, or is responsible for any similar misconduct during any matter involving an IHSAA application, investigation, decision, hearing or appeal, will be subject to sanctions by the IHSAA, which may include the denial or revocation of eligibility, the denial or revocation of licensure, the denial or suspension from membership or the denial or revocation of any other IHSAA benefit.

## **17-8 Waiver**

### **17-8.1 General Waiver of an IHSAA Rule**

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

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or the Case Review Committee, *that* all of the following conditions are met:

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

### **17-8.2 Application for a General Waiver**

An affected party shall *apply for a general waiver* at the time a matter is referred to the Association under Rule 17-2.4 or Rule 17-2.5 or, if the matter is not so referred, during the investigation, but prior to a decision, under Rule 17-3; for good cause shown or because of circumstances outside the control of the affected party, an affected party may seek a general waiver during the review process under Rule 17-4 for the first time. Under any circumstance, however, the appropriate time for a *general waiver* application is when the *grounds for the waiver* are discovered.

- a. *In bringing a general waiver request, an affected party shall make application in a writing which shall contain all facts pertaining to the case, including sufficient data to make it possible to reach a decision without further investigation. All correspondence and documents pertinent to the case shall be submitted.*
- b. Requests for a *general waiver* should always be made prior to any action or participation by the student, coach, school or affected party under circumstances which would constitute either ineligibility or a Rule or decision violation.

### **17-8.3 Student Eligibility General Waiver**

*A student seeking a student eligibility general waiver must show the existence of a hardship condition. A "hardship condition" means a extremely negative non-athletic condition, peculiar to the student, which is caused by unforeseen, unavoidable and uncorrectable events, which is beyond the election, control or creation of the student, the student's family, the student's supporters, the student's coaches and the student's school, and which causes the student to be ineligible or not fully eligible, or which objectively compels some action which results in the student being ineligible or results in the student not having full eligibility. A student eligibility general waiver is exceptional and extraordinary relief, granted in rare cases; ordinary cases shall not qualify for a student general eligibility waiver.*

- a. Likewise, a *negative* change in the financial condition of the student or a student's family may constitute a *hardship condition*, however, such change must be permanent, substantial and significantly beyond the control of the student or the student's family.
- b. In a transfer case where a student seeks full or limited eligibility, and there is evidence that the transfer or move was motivated, in part, by athletic reasons, albeit not for primarily athletic reasons, the student will *not* qualify for a *general waiver*.

### **17-8.4 Non-Student Eligibility General Waiver**

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

### **17-8.5 Limited Eligibility Waiver**

In addition to the foregoing, in transfer cases under Rule 19-6, the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee shall have the authority to set aside the effect of the transfer rule and grant a student full eligibility following a transfer if (a) the student continues to reside with his/her parent(s) or guardian(s), (b) the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee, that the transfer is in the best interest of the student and there are no athletic related motives surrounding the transfer, and (c) 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. In addition, in those circumstances where the student attended a school, other than the sending and receiving school, at any time during the 365 days prior to the transfer, the principal of the other school(s) the student attended during

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the 365 days prior to the transfer must also affirm in writing that the transfer is in the best interest of the student and there are no athletic related motives surrounding the transfer.

### **17-9 Eight Semester Eligibility Waiver**

The Commissioner, his designee or the Committee may in individual cases, upon written request, declare eligible a student who would otherwise be ineligible under Rule 12 if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. the student has not graduated from high school;
- b. the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee, that he or she has, or had, a disability as defined in the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1401(3);
- c. the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee either: (1) the student had an I.E.P. and was meeting the requirements of the I.E.P., yet is unable to graduate from high school within eight semesters after entering ninth grade, primarily because of the disability; or (2) the student did not have an I.E.P. and is unable to graduate from high school within eight semesters after entering the ninth grade, primarily because of the disability; and
- d. the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee that the student's participation would not constitute an undue risk to the health and safety of other participants or provide the student or the student's team an undue competitive advantage. Without limiting the evidence that may be considered, the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee, may consider the following in determining whether the student's participation would constitute an undue risk to the health and safety of other participants or provide the student or the student's team an undue competitive advantage: (1) whether the student has presented a report from a physician regarding the student's height, weight and whether the student is likely to pose an undue risk to the safety and health of other participants; the student shall submit to an independent medical examination by a physician selected and paid for by the Association at the request of the Commissioner, his designee or the Committee; (2) whether the student has previously participated in the sport for which eligibility is sought, or a similar sport, and if so, how many years and at what level the student has participated and whether the student's skill level is such that the student was ever a member of the starting team or was a recipient of league or other honors as a result of previous participation in the sport; (3) whether the student has competed in a prior state tournament series competition (either in an individual sport or in a team sport), and particularly at the championship level; and (4) whether the sport is a contact or a non-contact sport.

### **17-10 Review by Case Review Panel**

#### **17-10.1 Right to Review of Final Association Decision by Parent of a Student**

- a. The IHSAA shall have a case review panel ("Panel") which shall review the final application or interpretation of any rule of the IHSAA to a student when the student's parent disagrees with a final decision of the IHSAA. The Panel shall be bound by these procedural rules and the substantive rules of the IHSAA when reviewing any final decision of the IHSAA.
- b. A student's parent who disagrees with a decision of the final application or interpretation of any rule of the IHSAA shall have the right to do one of the following: (1) accept the IHSAA's final decision, or (2) refer the case to the Panel not later than thirty days after the date of the IHSAA Review Committee's decision.
- c. The IHSAA will implement the decision of the Panel on each case, subject to any determination made following judicial review under Rule 17-10.5.

#### **17-10.2 Case Review Panel**

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

- a. eight (8) members appointed by the Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction ("Superintendent") with the following qualifications:
  - (1.) four (4) parents of high school students,
  - (2.) two (2) high school principals, and
  - (3.) two (2) high school athletic directors,who shall serve a four (4) year term. Any member who ceases to meet these

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qualifications shall cease to be a member of the Panel, and the Superintendent shall appoint a replacement member to serve out the remainder of the term.

- b. the superintendent, or a designee, who shall be the chairperson of the Panel.

### **17-10.3 Panel Meetings**

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

### **17-10.4 Panel Decision**

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

### **17-10.5 Judicial Review**

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

## **Q & A**

### **Penalties - Generally**

- Q. 17-1 What will the penalty be for the violation of a certain rule?

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- A. Penalties are not assigned in advance, as this democratic organization is built on the idea that the observance of its rules and regulations is more to be desired than the enforcement of them. The IHSAA believes that the essence of proper and willing observance is higher than enforcement and that we should resort to enforcement only when observance fails.

### **Full Eligibility Under the General Hardship Rule**

- Q. 17-2 A student, who transferred schools without a change in residence, has a valid non-athletic reason for transfer. How does the student bring the matter to the attention of the IHSAA and what does the student need to show that the transfer qualifies for full eligibility under the General Waiver Rule, Rule 17-8.1?
- A. A student who believes that the circumstances of the transfer qualifies for full eligibility under the General Waiver Rule should make the first application as part of the student's Transfer Report. The request should be substantiated with documents and statements showing a clear basis for a waiver. A failure to request a waiver on the Transfer Report or a failure to provide evidence of the circumstances which support the claimed waiver with the Transfer Report suggests that the transfer was not the result of the circumstances which support any waiver request. (Rule 19-8)
- Q. 17-3 A student's family claims that it cannot afford to send a student to a private school because of an increase in tuition and costs at the private school, or because the family's financial situation has changed and the family cannot afford the cost of private school. Can the student get full eligibility under the General Waiver Rule?
- A. A private school student may successfully prove a hardship based on a change in financial conditions, however, the student must show that the change was unforeseeable, permanent, substantial, and significantly beyond the control of the student and the student's family. Increases in tuition or additional costs at a private school are considered foreseeable and, therefore, of themselves, do not meet the criteria. To be considered, a change in a family's financial condition must have occurred since the student's enrollment at the private school. In addition, a student must show that he or she attempted to address the change in the family's financial condition with the private school, and must demonstrate that the aid or assistance from the private school was insufficient to address the change. In any case, the student and the student's family must clearly show that the cost of the private school is no longer affordable. (Rule 17-8.4c)
- Q. 17-4 A student is enrolled in a school outside the student's public school attendance area. It is becoming more and more difficult to travel this distance. If the student transfers to the school serving the student's residence, will the student be eligible for varsity competition under the General Waiver Rule?
- A. Generally, no. Most transportation problems, including difficulty because of road construction, changes in carpools, weather-related difficulties, rise in gas prices, etc., are foreseeable and do not meet the basic hardship condition of a student eligibility general waiver request.
- Q. 17-5 A school has discontinued an academic program in which the student participated. If the student transfers to a new school that offers the same program can the student get full eligibility under the General Waiver Rule?
- A. A transfer made as a result of a school discontinuing a particular academic program might qualify for a student eligibility general waiver, however, there must be proof that the student was enrolled in the program at the former school, the program was a significant focus of the student and the student's education program, the program was discontinued at the former school and the student enrolled in the program at the new school. The discontinuance of a single subject, like calculus, will not result in a student eligibility general waiver.
- Q. 17-6 A student changed schools because of a medical condition. Will the student be allowed to compete at his new school at the varsity level?
- A. Transfers based upon medical conditions may qualify for full eligibility under the General Waiver Rule provided a physician substantiates the need for the transfer

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as an integral part of the student's medical therapy of prevention or medical therapy of the aggravation of an existing condition, serious enough to warrant a compelling need to transfer. If it appears that the diagnosis was made for the purpose of establishing athletic eligibility at the new school, the request will likely be denied. Letters and reports from psychologists, nurses, and social workers will be given little consideration for making a student eligibility general waiver based upon medical considerations.

- Q. 17-7 A student enrolls as a freshman at a private school or at a public school outside the student's public school attendance area, has trouble making friends at the new school and also has academic difficulties at the school which it is known as being academically challenging. The student wants to transfer to another school where the student's friends attend or which offers a course of study which is less challenging. Will the student be eligible at the varsity level at the new school?
- A. Such circumstances generally do not satisfy the criteria for a student eligibility general waiver. It is expected that there will be social adjustment problems or scholastic problems when a student chooses to attend a school outside of the neighborhood or a school that has a more rigorous curriculum.
- Q. 17-8 A student wants to attend a different school where the scholastic program is better and where the student will fit in better. Will the student be eligible at the varsity level?
- A. Transfers for these types of reasons generally fail to meet the criteria for a student eligibility general waiver. A decision to change schools because someplace else is "better" is not the result of a circumstance which necessitates a school change, but is more often the consequence of a family's decision about what school they believe to be superior. This is a choice, totally within the control of the student and the student's family. Students and parents are urged to research schools prior to enrollment.
- Q. 17-9 Can a student apply for a student eligibility general waiver following a transfer if she has been subjected to a disciplinary action at the former school?
- A. Transfers as a result of disciplinary action, pending disciplinary action or a code of conduct violation at a former school do not meet the criteria for a student eligibility general waiver.
- Q. 17-10 A student attends a school where the student's family believes there was gang activity and was not a safe. The family wants the student to transfer to another, safer school. Will this transfer result in limited eligibility?
- A. A transfer because of safety concerns may sometimes meet the General Waiver Rule criteria and may permit full eligibility. In cases where the family believes that there is an unsafe school environment, the student must show a problem and that problem makes remaining on that campus a dangerous situation. The preferable proof would include school reports of incidents involving the student, evidence that the student requested the school to provide assistance in dealing with the problem and proof that the problem persisted. Proof of rumors of potentially dangerous conditions will probably not support a student's request for a student eligibility general waiver.

### **Eligibility Under the Transfer Waiver Rule 17-8.5**

- Q. 17-11 A student moves to the home of an uncle, who became the student's guardian, and transfers to a school which serves the uncles residence. The principal of both the former school and the new school signed the verification on the Transfer Report that the transfer was in the best interest of the student and that there were no athletic related motives involved. Will the student get full eligibility?
- A. No, under Rule 17-8.5, the student must meet each condition of the rule, including the requirement that the "student continues to reside with his/her parents/guardians." Since the student did not "continue to reside", the rule does not apply.

# Rule 18 - Scholarship

## RULE 18 – SCHOLARSHIP

### Philosophy

Realizing that the age group served by high school represents an interval in human development that can be turbulent and complex, the IHSAA is concerned with educating the “whole person.” Therefore, the primary focus of any Indiana secondary school should be to provide educational opportunities for its students in accordance with the requirements set forth by the Indiana Department of Education. This academic training should progress toward an adequate education and ultimately in earning a high school diploma. Participation in interschool programs is a privilege for which reasonable standards should be established and enforced for the educational and personal welfare of the students who participate. If students cannot successfully carry and pass a normal minimum load of formal classroom work and simultaneously undertake the extra demands upon time and energy required by interschool participation, they should postpone their commitment to interschool programs and concentrate time and effort on achieving in the classroom. On the basis of these premises, minimum academic achievement requirements have been established by the IHSAA. Hopefully, the minimum academic eligibility standards adopted will:

- a. promote higher educational standards;
- b. upgrade student academic performance;
- c. counter public criticism of schools for low expectations and low student achievement; and
- d. enable schools to use athletic participation as a motivator for better classroom performance and achievement.

### 18-1 Minimum Course Enrollment and Grades for Participation

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

Two semesters of the state required physical education course may be counted as a full credit subject for eligibility purposes. Physical education credit earned by participation on an athletic team, may not count toward academic eligibility. When the block four scheduling program is used, students must be currently enrolled in and passing three courses. Class periods must meet Indiana Department of Education standards for awarding credit and minutes in class.

NOTE: A full credit subject requires a minimum total of 250 minutes of instruction per week for one semester.

Maximum Classes	4	5	6	7	8
Must Pass	3	4	5	5	6

### 18-1.1 Amount of Credit

The amount of credit given for any subject shall be as authorized by the Department of Education.

NOTE: With such approval, Advanced Physical Education may earn a maximum of one credit, per semester.

### 18-1.2 Multi-Credit Subjects

Subjects for which two or more credits per semester are earned toward graduation shall be considered as an equivalent number of required subjects.

### 18-1.3 Vocational and Special Education School Credits

Students attending state approved vocational or special education schools may transfer such grades and credits earned to their home school for the purpose of establishing eligibility.

### 18-1.4 Partial Credit Subjects

A combination of 2, 3, or 4 partial-credit subject grades may be substituted for 1 or 2 full-credit subject deficiencies.

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### **18-1.5 Transfer Students**

Transfer students must meet the requirements of this rule. However, if a transfer student is coming from a school with a different academic schedule that cannot be accommodated in his/her new school, and the transfer student is certified to be academically eligible by the school from which he/she is transferring, said transfer student shall have full academic eligibility in their new school until the transfer student can enroll, complete and receive credit in the maximum number of full credit subjects that a student can take at the new school. However, during this interim period the transfer student must receive passing grades at the new school in at least seventy (70%) of the classes in which the student is enrolled (semester grades take precedence) and meet all other eligibility rules.

### **18-1.6 Semester Ineligibility**

Students who are ineligible scholastically at the end of a grading period or semester, are ineligible for the following grading period.

### **18-2 Certification Dates**

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

### **18-3 Night School**

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

### **18-4 Innovative Course Credits**

Innovative course credits may count toward IHSAA scholastic eligibility requirements provided:

- written request for approval is made to the IHSAA by the student's principal; including a detailed course description, and is approved by the Commissioner;
- courses are approved by the Department of Education;
- the local Board of School Trustees counts such credits toward graduation;
- classes are taken concurrently with current classes, and
- total class time of an innovative course is equivalent to the student's regular course.

### **18-5 Make-up for Scholastic Deficiency**

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

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

### **18-6 Incompletes**

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

### **18-7 Withdrawals**

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

# ***Rule 18 - Scholarship***

## **18-8 Alternative Courses**

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

- a. Colleges: A student may attend an accredited institution for credit that is acceptable both for high school graduation and/or for college credit. The student must be enrolled in credit courses at their home school at least 50% of the normal school day and be enrolled in and passing enough credit courses to meet the minimum academic standards for eligibility. In determining credits, three semester hours or the equivalent shall be counted as equivalent of one high school credit.

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

- b. Unavailable Courses: A student may attend class at another accredited school for credit in course offerings which cannot be obtained at the student's school so long as the student is enrolled in and attending credit courses at their home school during at least 50% of the normal school day, and the total time in the class is equivalent to a regular course at the student's home school.
- c. College During Vacation Periods: During a vacation period, high school students with remaining athletic eligibility may enroll in or attend a program in an accredited institution of higher learning that may give them college credit provided they have prior written approval of their high school principal.
- d. Virtual Courses: A student may earn course credits by attending a non-traditional virtual class provided:
  - (1.) written request for approval is made to the IHSAA, including a detailed description, and is approved by the Commissioner;
  - (2.) the virtual courses are approved by the Department of Education;
  - (3.) the local School Board of Trustees counts the credits earned in a virtual course towards graduation;
  - (4.) classes are taken concurrently with a student's regular classes; and
  - (5.) total class time of a virtual course is equivalent to the student's regular course.

## **18-9 Special Education**

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

## **Q & A**

### **Academic Eligibility - Generally**

Q. 18-1 When is a student academically eligible to participate in interscholastic athletics at a member school under the IHSAA rules?

- A. In general, a student is eligible academically if (i) the student is currently enrolled in at least seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit subjects available, or the equivalent., and (ii) the student received a passing grade in seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects available, or the equivalent, in the previous grading period (Rule 18-1)

Q. 18-2 If a student fails to pass seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent during the last grading period of a semester but earns credits in seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects for the semester, will the student be eligible at the beginning of the first grading period of the next semester?

- A. Yes, the semester grades take precedence over grades received during the final grading period of the semester. (Rule 18-1)

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- Q. 18-3 If a student passes seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent during the last grading period of a semester but failed to earn and be awarded credits in seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects for the semester, will the student be eligible at all for the next grading period?
- A. No, the semester grades take precedence over grades received during the final grading period of the semester. (Rule 18-1)
- Q. 18-4 If a student is academically ineligible at the end of a grading period or semester, is the student academically ineligible for the entire next grading period?
- A. Yes, an academically ineligible student at the end of any grading period is academically ineligible for the entire next grading period. (Rule 18-1.6)
- Q. 18-5 If a student is academically ineligible at the end of a grading period or a semester, when can the player become academically eligible?
- A. If, following a period of academic ineligibility a student successfully meets all academic requirements during a succeeding grading period, the student will be eligible to play on the date the principal certifies grades for the succeeding grading period. Here the student would be eligible on the certification date for the succeeding grading period. (Rule 18-2)
- Q. 18-6 Is a student who had been academically ineligible during a grading period, but who meets the scholarship requirements the next grading period, eligible to play the night of the last day of the next grading period?
- A. It depends on the certification date of the student's school. A student becomes academically ineligible on the certification date and also academically eligible on the certification date. Here, if the certification date is the last date of the grading period, then the student would be academically eligible to play sports that day. If the certification date was the following Tuesday, then the player would be eligible the following Tuesday. (Rule 18-2)
- Q. 18-7 Is a student who was expelled from school for an entire semester, eligible for the following semester?
- A. Yes, provided the student had passed seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent during the last grading period of attendance. Note, the IHSAA has no jurisdiction unless its rules are violated. Expulsion and suspension from school are usually not athletic matters. However, all rules of the IHSAA are binding on a student during a period of expulsion or suspension. For example, see the conduct rule, scholarship rule and enrollment rule. (Rules 8-1, 12-1, 18-1)
- Q. 18-8 Is a student who was expelled from school during the middle of a semester, eligible for the first grading period following the period of expulsion?
- A. No, the student would fail to meet the requirements of passing 70% of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent during the student's last grading period. (Rule 18-1)
- Q. 18-9 Is a student who was passing 70% of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent and then dropped out of school for the remainder of the grading period, and did not receive any grades for the grading period, considered eligible under the Scholarship Rule at the beginning of the following grading period?
- A. No, the student would fail to meet the requirements of passing 70% of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent the student's last grading period of enrollment. If, however, the student had received passing grades in 70% of the maximum number of full credit high school subjects or the equivalent during the grading period when the expulsion occurred, the student would be academically eligible for the next grading period in which the student enrolled. (Rule 18-1)
- Q. 18-10 Is a student who has been out of high school for a semester or more, and who has played on a non-school team during that time, eligible when entering school at the beginning of a semester?

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- A. This is not an academic question since non-attendance at school alone or playing on a non-school team does not impact a student's academic eligibility. Rather, academic eligibility turns upon the student's academic success or lack of success the last grading period of attendance. (Rule 18-1)

### **Make-Up Work and Repeated Courses**

- Q. 18-11 Can a student repeat a course and have the course count toward academic eligibility?
- A. Yes, if approved by the principal and a passing grade is earned and placed on the student's official transcript.
- Q. 18-12 Can school work be made up and counted toward eligibility?
- A. Yes, school work can be made up and submitted to the teacher in order to complete the course requirements, and provided it is acceptable to the teacher, a student can receive a passing grading and credit for the course. (Rules 18-5, 18-6)
- Q. 18-13 If a student fails to pass seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit subjects available, or the equivalent, during the last semester of the school year, may the student's credits achieved in summer school count toward academic eligibility?
- A. Yes, summer school course grades and credits can be combined with the previous spring semester course grades and credits in order to meet the 70% rule for the spring semester. In order for the summer school course grades and credits to be used, all summer school courses must be completed before the first day of school of the next fall semester. A student who needs summer school grades and credits to be academically eligible will remain ineligible until the summer school grades and credits are received by the student's home school and the principal or the principal's designee can confirm that the student is academically eligible for fall sports. (Rules 18-5, 18-6).
- Q. 18-14 Can a student use an on-line or correspondence course to count as a full credit subject for purposes of academic eligibility?
- A. Yes, provided the on-line or correspondence course is taken or attended concurrently with the grading period for which the course is to be counted as a full credit subject, and provided the course complies with the requirements of either the night-school rule (Rule 18-1.7), the innovative-course rule (Rule 18-4), the college-credit rule (Rule 18-8(a)) or the unavailable-course rule (Rule 18-8(b)).
- Q. 18-15 May a student make up an academic deficiency during a grading period by demonstrating proficiency in a course or subject, and obtain credit(s) under Ind. Code 20-36-5-1 or a similar law?
- A. No, academic proficiencies can be made up under Rule 18-5 only through the enrollment in a course of study offered at a night, summer, or correspondence school, by successfully such a course through course work, and by receiving course credit(s). Testing out of a course may not be used to make up for an academic deficiency.

### **Vocational Schools**

- Q. 18-16 A student attends a vocational school outside the student's home school district, for three hours each day. Where is the student eligible?
- A. The student is eligible at the student's home school. (Rule 18-7(b))
- Q. 18-17 A student at a member school attends a college (Ivy Tech) to take vocational courses. Is the student academically eligible?
- A. A student may take vocational courses "off-campus" and still be academically eligible, provided the student obtains prior approval from the home school principal, the courses are not offered at the home school and the student attends the home school at least 50% of the school day. (Rule 1-7 (b)). Alternatively, the student may be academically eligible, even if the courses are available at the home school, provided the student obtains prior approval from the home school principal, the courses provide credit for both high school and college and the student attends the home school at least 50% of the school day. (Rule 1-7(a)).

## *Rule 18 - Scholarship*

### **Transfer Students**

- Q. 18-18 Is a transfer student, who was academically eligible at a prior school, academically eligible at the new school when the student's academic schedule at the previous school (block 4) cannot be accommodated at the new school (traditional six-period day).
- A. The student may have full academic eligibility until the student can enroll, complete and receive credit in the maximum number of full credit subjects that the student can take at the new school. (Rule 18-1.5)
- Q. 18-19 Is a transfer student who was academically ineligible at the transfer student's prior school eligible at the transfer student's new school?
- A. No. Under Rule 3-8, any ineligibility ruling under the rules of a prior school, such as an academic ineligibility ruling, carry over to the new school, even if the transfer student would have been academically eligible under the rules of the new school. An academically ineligible transfer student will remain academically ineligible at the new school until the transfer student meets the academic requirements at the new school, including the IHSAA academic requirement of having received passing grades and earned credit at the end of the transfers student's last grading period at the new school in at least seventy percent (70%) of the maximum number of full credit subjects (or the equivalent) that the transfer student could take at the new school.

### **Home School Students**

- Q. 18-20 May a student, who is "home schooled" and being taught by his/her parents, be eligible for athletics?
- A. No, the student must be enrolled, attending and passing at least 70% of the courses offered by the member high school. (Rules 12-4, 18-1)

### **Students Eligible to Graduates**

- Q. 18-21 Are students who have made sufficient credits to graduate in less than 8 semesters, eligible thereafter?
- A. Yes, provided they do not actually graduate and remain enrolled and carry an adequate workload (70% of the available full credit subjects) during the grading period of participation.. (Rules 13-2, 18-1)
- Q. 18-22 When does the eligibility of a student-athlete end if the student graduates at the end of the first semester or the second trimester?
- A. The student-athlete would become ineligible to participate in athletics on the first day of the next grading period.

### **Entry of Academically Ineligible Students in Tournament**

- Q. 18-23 May a student's name be included on an IHSAA tourney entry list while the student is scholastically ineligible?
- A. Yes, however, the student must be eligible at the time of participation.

### **Summer School**

- Q. 18-24 Does summer school credit in a school other than the home school jeopardize the academic eligibility of a student?
- A. No, if the summer school credit is accepted by the Department of Education and the home school principal recognizes the work of the non-home school for credit, the summer school credit may be used to satisfy the academic requirements of the Scholarship Rule. In fact, the IHSAA recommends summer school classes, which are approved by the home school principal, for students who need credits. (Rule 18-4)
- 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 physical education class be counted as a full credit subject?
- A. Yes, two semesters of the state required physical education course may be counted as a full credit subject for eligibility purposes. (Rule 18-1)

# ***Rule 18 - Scholarship***

## **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. (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.

#### **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

## ***Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer***

- 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 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 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 365 days after enrollment, *unless and until* an IHSAA 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 school to a new school for primarily athletic reasons or as a result of undue influence will be ineligible at the new school for 365 days from the date the student enrolls at the new school. However, if a student transfers and it is not discovered at that time that the transfer was primarily for athletic reasons *or the result of undue influence*, *then* the student *will* be ineligible for 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) *will have full eligibility at the new school*, provided there is a bona fide change of residence, *provided neither the residential change nor the selection of the new residence was the result of primary athletic reasons or the result of undue influence, and provided the transfer is not for primarily athletic reasons or the result of undue influence.*

##### **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 in the

## **Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer**

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

### **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 designee unless this requirement is waived by the Commissioner or his 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.

### **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 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, multiple 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 season of a sport during a school year, or will result in a student participating in more than four seasons of a sport during a student's four years of high school.*
- 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 which is a result of:
  - (1.) the student becoming an orphan;
  - (2.) reasons outside the control of the student and the student's parent(s) and the student's guardians and/or the student's foster parent(s) which are significant, substantial, and/or compelling. A guardian appointed for the purpose of making a student eligible will not be accepted.
- d. The student's former school closed. Note: See Rule 19-6.3b
- e. The student's former school(s) attended during the entire 365 days prior to the enrollment at the new school were not IHSA member school(s) or were not accredited by the state accrediting agency in the state where the school(s) were located.
- f. The student transferred pursuant to a school board mandate for redistricting.
- g. The student enrolled and/or attended, in error, a wrong school and a transfer application is made 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 365 days. This exception does not apply if the school(s) the student attended during the preceding 365 days did not offer sports or the sport in which the student wishes to participate, and such student participated in athletic competition in

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such sport individually or as a member of a club or similar team, during the preceding 365 days.

- k. The student transfers from a non-IHSAA member school returns with a corresponding change of residences by the student to reside with a parent and/or legal guardian with whom the student had previously resided. Note: See Rule 19-6.3b(2)
- 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 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) 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 a member school for less than one year.

### **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.*

### **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 his/her original school pursuant to Rule C-19-2;
- b. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain full eligibility, at any time prior to the fifteenth (15th) school day of the next school year, provided:
  - (1) when the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(a)-(c), (e)-(j), (l)-(m), full eligibility would be available only in the new public school district serving the student's area of residence or at a charter or private school serving the student's area of residence,
  - (2) when the student seeks full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(d), 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 the public or charter high school which serves the student's residence; or
- c. The student may transfer and attempt to obtain limited eligibility in any public school or private school.

### **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 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 school's coaching staff, paid or voluntary, shall serve as the host family;

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- e. The student, in writing, (i) agrees that full eligibility under the foreign exchange exception is for a maximum of one (1) year and is conditioned upon the student's commitment to attend a member school for no more than one (1) school year, and (ii) agrees that any continued attendance at the school beyond the initial year will be treated by the Association as attendance following a transfer without a change of residence by the parent(s)/guardian(s).
- f. The student possesses a current J-1 visa, issued by the U.S. State Department;
- g. 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 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;
  - (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 365 days prior to the transfer, a recommendation

## *Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer*

regarding immediate eligibility shall be provided by the principal of the other school(s) the student attended during the 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. (Rule 19-5.2)
- Q 19-2 Does 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 district or territory where the parent's new residence is located?
  - A. Yes, provided the student transfers to that school prior to the 15th school day of the next school year. If the transfer occurs after the 15th school day of the next school year, the transfer 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 Rule 19-6.1, or under the General Waiver Rule. Note also that the transferring student is fully eligible only at the school which serves the district or territory where the parent's new residence is located, although the student may seek limited eligibility at any school, even one which does not serve the district or territory where the parent's new residence is located. (Rule 19-5.1)
- Q 19-3 If a student transfers from a member school located in one 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)
- Q 19-4 May a transfer student from a school, which was not a member of the IHSAA and which was not accredited by another state's accrediting organization, obtain full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(e), even though the transfer student had only attended the previous school for a semester?
  - A. No, full eligibility under Rule 19-6.1(e) is limited to those situations where the transfer student attended, during the entire 365 days period preceding the transfer, only unaccredited, non-IHSAA member schools.

## ***Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer***

- 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 If, between the first day of practice and the first day of school, a new sophomore student (i) turns in a completed Consent and Release Certificate at a new school and (ii) participates in practice at the new school for 10 school days, and then attends and participates at a second new school, will the student be athletically eligible at the second new school? What if the student practiced for 16 days?
- A. Yes, a student does not lose eligibility at a former school until the student has been enrolled at a school for 15 school days or more. However, since this is still a second new school, the student must seek eligibility at the second new school through submission of an IHSAA Transfer Report. If the student practiced for 16 school days, then the student became a student at the first new school and the student would need to submit a Transfer Report from the first new school to the second new school. However, since the student had not competed as a representative for the first new school, the student may get full eligibility. (Rule 19-6.1(j))

### **Transfer Reports**

- Q. 19-7 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. 19-8 Must a transfer student, who has never attended an American school and has never participated in interscholastic athletics, complete a Transfer Report?
- A. Yes, an athletic transfer form must be completed any time a student transfers to the new school, after the student had initially enrolled in 9th grade, whether the student transfer from an in-state school, out-of-state school, home school, and even if the student had not previously participated in athletics. (Rule 19-3)
- Q. 19-9 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. 19-10 What is the penalty when it is discovered that false information has been submitted on a Transfer Report regarding a student who transfers from one school to another?
- A. The penalty for submitting false information is a loss of athletic eligibility for a period of 365 days following the student's enrollment at any school that is a member of the IHSAA. (Rules 15-1.1(e), 15-1.2(d))

### **Transfers with a Corresponding Change of Residence**

- Q. 19-11 If the parents of a student move into a school district in which there is both a public and a non-public member school, where must the student attend in order to be athletically eligible?
- A. A student may attend either the public or non-public school serving that district. However, once the choice is made and the student attends a school for more than 15 school days, or participates in an interscholastic competition, any subsequent transfer is subject to the provisions of Rule 19. (Rule 19-2)

### **Enrollment Options Following a Transfer**

- Q. 19-12 After moving to a new school district with the student's parents, a student enrolls at a public school which doesn't serve the student's new home or a private school whose territory does not serve the student's home. Will the student be fully eligible?
- A. No. A student transferring with a corresponding change of residence by the parents to a new school district or territory can obtain full eligibility only at a public or private school serving the new residence. Transferring to another public school or an out-of-

## *Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer*

territory private school will result in limited eligibility unless the student can establish grounds for a student eligibility general waiver. (Rule 19-5.1(b))

### **Transfers without a Corresponding Change of Residence**

- Q. 19-13 If a student attends a member school, the school eliminates calculus from its curriculum and the student transfers to a private member school which offers calculus, will the student obtain full eligibility?
- A. Since the transfer was not accompanied by a corresponding change of residence by the parents, the student will have limited eligibility. The addition or deletion of an academic subject in the curriculum of a member school is not a valid basis for full eligibility. (Rule 19-6.2)
- Q. 19-14 Will a private school student, who resides with the student's parents, who transfers to the public school serving the parent's residence be fully eligible following the transfer?
- A. No, the student will likely be granted limited eligibility at the public school for 365 days from the date the student last participated in an interschool contest at the private school, unless the student would qualify for full eligibility under another provision of Rule 19. (Rule 19-6.2)
- Q. 19-15 If a student resides with his/her parents in the public school district 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, is the student eligible?
- A. Under these circumstances, and based upon the fact that the student had not participated in athletics during the preceding 365 days at the student's former school, it is likely that the student would obtain full eligibility. (Rule 19-6.1(j))

### **Moves Between Parental Households**

- Q. 19-16 If a family owns a business that serves several school districts, owns a home in two different districts, the father and the student live in a home in district A and the student attends school in district A, the mother live in the apartment in district B, and because of supervisory considerations, it is decided that the student should live with the mother in 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 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. 19-17 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 IHSA member school serving the father's residence, may the student be eligible at the new school?
- A. Yes, provided this is the first move between parents. (Rule 19-6.1(b))
- Q. 19-18 Does the existence of a broken home, separated parents, or other factors mean that eligibility in terms of residence automatically be granted?
- A. No, each of these circumstances is only a factor which permits the Commissioner or his 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. 19-19 May an emancipated student be eligible if attending school in a district in which his/her parents do not reside?
- A. Yes, provided the emancipated status is verified to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. (Rule 19-6.1(i))

### **Guardians**

- Q. 19-20 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, the grandparents become the legal

## ***Rule 19 - Eligibility and Transfer***

guardians of the student and there is a resulting change in residence and a transfer of school, will the student have full eligible to participate in athletics?

- A. No, a legal guardianship is not recognized for the purpose of making a student fully eligible; and therefore, the student would be entitled to limited eligibility for a 365 day period, unless the student can establish grounds for a student eligibility general waiver as defined in Rule 17-8. (Rules 19-6.2, 17-8)

### **Foreign Exchange Transfers**

Q. 19-21 Is a foreign exchange student, attending an IHSA 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. 19-22 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. 19-23 May a foreign exchange student obtain full eligibility for more than a one year period?

- A. No, foreign exchange students may be granted full eligible for varsity athletics for one 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. 19-24 May practices in one school be counted in another school where a student changes schools?

- A. Yes, a student's practices at a prior school may count toward the minimum practices requirements of Rule 9 provided there is definite proof of the practices on file with the principal of the school at which the practices were held. See also, Rule 9

### **Discipline following a School Transfer**

Q. 19-25 Does disciplinary ineligibility in one school carry over to the second school when a student transfers?

- A. Yes, a student must be eligible in all respects at the school from which the student transferred. And this means that an ineligibility ruling under the rules of a prior school shall carry over to the new school even though the student would be eligible under the rules at the new school. (Rule 3-8)

## **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*.

## *Rule 20 - Undue Influence*

- 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. 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 Financial Aid Programs**

All funds for or adjustments to tuition, room and board must be awarded under an objectively determined, need-based financial aid program. No new or existing student may accept, be offered or be given funds, or have funds paid on behalf of the student, for tuition, room or board, at a member school, and no member school may award funds or make adjustments for tuition, room or board, for a new or existing student, unless such funds or adjustment are awarded under such an objectively determined, need-based financial aid program.

- a. An acceptable financial aid program must utilize a standardized application process which requires an applicant to submit financial data to an independent evaluation organization, which then makes assessments of and recommendations for financial assistance based upon the financial resources of the student and his/her family.
- b. Any award of a scholarship, financial aid, a waiver or an adjustment of tuition, room or board, which varies from the objectively determined recommendations constitutes a form of undue influence and violates this rule. However, a variance from the recommendations may be made, provided the variance is consistently applied on a program wide basis.

### **20-3 Coaches Prohibited From Practices and Contests at Non-Feeder Schools and From Visiting Homes of Non-Feeder School Students**

Coaches from member school programs may only visit the practices and/or contests of their respective feeder school/s.

- a. "Coaches" include contracted and volunteer, high school and middle/junior high, and anyone representing the respective school or athletic program for the purposes of searching out and contacting students and/or parents for the encouragement of enrollment for the purpose of athletic participation at a particular school.
- b. Representatives of a school's athletic program may not visit the homes of non-feeder school students or use other means of communication for the purpose of encouraging enrollment and athletic participation at a particular school.
- c. Coaches of non-school teams may not be used as agents to direct non-feeder school students to another school.

## ***Rule 20 - Undue Influence***

### **20-4 Contact Between Parents of Non-Feeder School Students and Coaches Prohibited**

Parents of a student from a non-feeder school that makes contact with a member school should be referred to the Principal.

- a. Initial meetings shall not be with athletic department personnel.
- b. While families have the right to attend athletic events at a non-feeder school, special invitations, preferential seating or free admission shall not be a part of their attendance.

### **20-5 Attendance at High School Camps and Clinics by Non-Feeder School Student Prohibited**

Following their eighth grade year, students may not attend a high school's athletic camps or clinics unless they are attending a feeder school or have enrolled in the sponsoring school. Athletic brochures, special invitations, camp fliers, etc. shall not be issued to select students from non-feeder schools unless specifically requested by the parent/s.

### **20-6 Participation by Non-Feeder School Student in High School Activities Prohibited**

Prior to enrollment, a student of any age from a non-feeder school may not be made a part of an activity related to athletics including, but not limited to, such gatherings as pep sessions, practices, special trips, conditioning, open facilities, contests, special use of facilities, special visits, free spirit items or clothing.

### **Q & A**

#### **Undue Influence - Generally**

Q. 20-1 Is it the duty of the IHSAA to prove that undue influence has been used?

A. No, member school principals have agreed to conduct athletic activities according to the rules and regulations of the IHSAA, which includes the obligation to conform to the requirements of the Undue Influence Rule, Rule 20. It is the obligation of the member schools to review all enrollments at and transfers to the school in order to certify that the student is eligible under all IHSAA eligibility rules. And where there is a question, it is the duty of the high school principals to fully investigate the matter.

Q. 20-2 Why should a school be penalized because some person outside of school uses undue influence?

A. Usually, but not always, a school is not penalized unless it is involved or uses the student in question in athletics. This is because results of undue influence are the same whether some person in school or some person outside of school uses undue influence, since an athlete that has been retained or secured through the use of undue influence and the school that uses such an athlete on teams in interschool athletic competition profits by the use of undue influence.

Q. 20-3 May a student work during vacation or during out-of-school hours in order to earn their way through high school, without a violation of the undue influence rule?

A. Yes, the undue influence rule applies to the use of funds created by a gift, or by subscription with the intent of offering such funds for free use by student or the student's family to induce a change of schools or residences.

Q. 20-4 May an alumnus provide financial assistance to needy students?

A. No, not directly. Donations may be made to a school and dispersed by the school to students who qualify under an objectively determined need-based financial aid program for tuition, room and/or board, provided student-athletes receive no special consideration.

Q. 20-5 A school has a donor who wants to give funds to underwrite the tuition and fees of a needy student. The school uses an objectively determined need-based financial aid program. May the donor be permitted to meet, interview and endorse the selection of the needy students prior to the allocation of this financial aid?

A. No.

Q. 20-6 After donated funds are objectively allocated by a school under an objectively determined need-based financial aid program, may a donor meet the students who were recipients of a donation?

## *Rule 20 - Undue Influence*

- A. Yes.
- Q. 20-7 May a booster club provide financial assistance to a needy student?
- A. No, not directly. Donations may not be made directly to a student, but must be made to the school for disbursement to students who qualify under an objectively determined need-based financial aid program, for tuition, room and/or board, which does not provide student-athletes with special consideration.
- Q. 20-8 May a school assist the family of a student which is suffering financially?
- A. Yes, the undue influence rule addresses only the payment of funds for, or on behalf of, a student to attend a member school. Any assistance given a student or a student's family for the payment of tuition, room or board must be determined under an approved objectively determined, need-based financial aid program. Any other assistance provided for other purposes and reasons is not prohibited, provided that such assistance is not directly or indirectly to be used to pay tuition, room or board or used to unduly influence a student to attend a school for athletic reasons..
- Q. 20-9 May a single middle school be a feeder of more than one high school?
- A. Yes, if by rule of the school system, students who attend a middle school would automatically matriculate to two different high schools in the school system, then the middle school is a feeder of both high schools.
- Q. 20-10 Does a high school, which is a part of a private school system which does not have a middle school, have a feeder school?
- A. No, a feeder school must be a part of the same school system as the high school it feeds.
- Q. 20-11 May a student who has graduated from the eighth grade attend a camp of a school at which the student has not enrolled?
- A. No, following the eighth grade year, students may not attend a high school's athletic camps or clinics unless they are attending a feeder school or have enrolled in the sponsoring school. (Rule 20-5)



# Rule 50 - Boys Sports Seasons

## Part III: Boys Interschool Sports Rules

### RULE 50 – BOYS SPORTS SEASONS

Sport	AUTHORIZED PRACTICES			AUTHORIZED SEASON CONTESTS		
	First	Last	Min. Req.	First	Last	Max. No. Scheduled
Tennis	M-Wk 5	DTE	*10	M-Wk 7	SDST	22
Cross Country	M-Wk 5	DTE	10	M-Wk 7	SDST	14
Football						
Non-Contact	M-Wk 5					
Contact	W-Wk 5	Wk 16 or DTE	10	F-Wk 7	Wk 15 or SDST	9
Soccer	M-Wk 5	DTE	10	M-Wk 7	SDST	16+No T or 14+1 T
Wrestling	M-Wk 18	DTE	10	M-Wk 20	SDST	18
Swimming	M-Wk 19	DTE	10	M-Wk 21	SDST	18
Basketball	M-Wk 19	DTE	10	M-Wk 21	SDST	20+No T or 18+1 T
Track	M-Wk 33	DTE	10	M-Wk 35	SDST	16
Golf	M-Wk 37	DTE	10	M-Wk 39	SDST	18
Baseball	M-Wk 37	DTE	10	M-Wk 39	SDST	28+No T or 26+1 T

\*The 10-practice rule may be waived by the Commissioner if certain preconditions exist.

KEY: F-Wk 5 – Friday of IHSAA Calendar Week #5

SDST – Starting Date Sectional Tournament

DTE – Date Team Eliminated

#### 50-1

There shall be 10 separate days of organized practice in that sport under the direct supervision of the high school coach staff in that sport by each player preceding the date of participation in interschool contests. Only one practice may be counted for any one day.

##### 50-1.1

Individual student athletes moving directly (within one week) from one sport season to the next sport season may be eligible to participate in a following season contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport.

##### 50-1.2

Individual student athletes who, having completed ten separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in a sport, are permitted to tryout for a second sport during the same sport season may be eligible to participate in an interschool contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in the second sport.

- a. If the original sport was golf, this rule does not apply and the student athlete must complete ten separate days of practice.

# ***Rule 50 - Boys Sports Seasons***

## **50-1.3**

Student athletes, having successfully completed basic training with a branch of the United States military during a sports practice or contest season, may be eligible to participate in a contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff.

## **50-2**

All authorized season contests shall be played prior to the beginning of the IHSAA Tournament Series.

### **50-2.1**

Commissioner may act on request/s for extension of time due to inclement weather, limited facilities, rescheduling of unplayed conference contests, etc.

## **50-3**

The maximum number of contests and tournament limitations listed are exclusive of any IHSAA tournament series.

## **50-4**

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

## **Q & A**

### **Practice**

- Q. 50-1 Must a student who has participated in a fall sport during the season, have ten (10) days of organized practice in a winter sport before becoming eligible to play in a game of the winter sport?
- A. No, only five (5) practice days are required, provided the athlete reports to practice immediately (within one week) at the end of the previous season. (Rule 50-1.1)

### **Tournaments**

- Q. 50-2 When a rule refers to "tournaments" is this also a reference to the IHSAA tournament series??
- A. No, when a "tournament" or a "tourney" is referenced, it refers to a season contest where more than two schools participate. An reference to the IHSAA's season ending tournaments in the 20 recognized sports is to the IHSAA Tournament or IHSAA Tournament Series.
- Q. 50-3 In counting the number of tournaments, does a school include the IHSAA Tournament Series in a sport?
- A. No, the maximum contest rule applies to season contests and tournaments and does not include the IHSAA Tournament Series. (Rules 50-3, 101-3)

### **Controlled Scrimmages and Jamborees**

- Q. 50-4 Is a controlled scrimmage considered to be a practice or an interschool contest?
- A. A controlled scrimmage is an approved activity whereby two member schools work out against one another under IHSAA guidelines and under the direct supervision of their respective coaches. In order to be eligible for the scrimmage, a player must have participated in five days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff. A controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or an interschool contest. (See Definitions)
- Q. 50-5 How many separate days of practices must a student have prior to a jamboree?
- A. A student must have had five (5) separate days of practice if the athlete has moved immediately from the prior sport season, and ten (10) separate days of practice in all other circumstances (Rules 50-1, 50-1.1) However, a student completing military basic training may be eligible after (5) five separate days of practice. (Rules 50-1.3)

# *Rule 51 - Baseball*

## **RULE 51 – BASEBALL**

**Note: See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **51-1**

The National Federation Baseball Rules shall govern except as so modified by the Committee.

### **51-2**

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

### **51-3**

The maximum number of season games for any team or student excluding the IHSAA tournament series shall be:

- a. 28 and no tournament; or
- b. 26 and 1 tournament.
  - (1) If a player or team participates in more than the one (1) tournament permitted during the season, the number of games played in excess shall be included in the 26 games permitted during the season.
  - (2) School-day games shall be limited to 22 school days.
  - (3) If a player participates in a game as a pinch hitter or pinch runner, at the varsity level, it does not count toward the maximum number of game limitations for that player.
  - (4) Players may not change levels of play if games are being played simultaneously. Players may only change levels of play at the completion of both games.

### **51-4**

A pitcher may not pitch in more than ten innings in any three consecutive calendar days. To determine the eligible number of innings for a pitcher on a given day, total the number of innings pitched in during the 2 previous calendar days and subtract from 10. A partial inning pitched must be counted as 1 inning.

### **51-5**

#### **Independent Summer Baseball**

High school students may play on high school or non-school amateur baseball teams during the summer after their team has been eliminated from IHSAA tourney competition without jeopardizing their standing or the standing of their school in the Association provided they do not play under assumed names, provided they do not accept remuneration, directly or indirectly for their playing, and provided their school is not still competing for conference awards.

### **51-6**

Member school students shall not be considered as violating their amateur standing if they participate, on non-school, out-of-season days, in baseball schools, clinics, and try-outs sponsored by professional major and minor league baseball clubs.

NOTE: Any employee or school official of a member school who acts as an agent or encourages any negotiations between a high school student and representatives of Organized Baseball prior to the student's graduation, is violating the Agreement between the National Federation and Organized Baseball. Such action on the part of an employee or school official may cause their school to be suspended from the Association for a period to be determined by the Committee.

Any evidence that a representative of Organized Baseball is attempting to or has signed a student prior to graduation should be reported to the Association at once. This is a violation of the Agreement between the National Federation and Organized Baseball, and the penalty for such action is under the jurisdiction of Organized Baseball.

### **51-7**

High school students playing on their high school baseball team during the summer while their team is still competing for conference awards make themselves ineligible by participating on any other baseball team during that time.

### **51-8**

*A school may schedule one baseball controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. The baseball controlled scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A baseball controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an*

## ***Rule 51 - Baseball***

*interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a baseball controlled scrimmage. A baseball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the baseball controlled scrimmage.*

### **Q & A**

#### **Baseball - Generally**

- Q. 51-1 May a season baseball game be played after the beginning of the sectional and before the team is eliminated?
- A. No, all authorized season contests shall be played prior to the beginning of each respective baseball sectional. The Commissioner may permit rescheduling of unplayed conference contests, etc., after both teams have been eliminated from the tournament series. (Rules 50-2, 50-2.1)

#### **Pitching**

- Q. 51-2 What are the pitching limitations in baseball?
- A. In baseball a pitcher may not pitch more than ten innings in any three consecutive calendar days. To determine the eligible number of innings for a pitcher on a given day total the number of innings pitched during the two previous calendar days and subtract from 10. (Rule 51-4)
- Q. 51-3 What qualifies as an inning pitched?
- A. One pitch during an inning is considered to be one inning pitched. (Rule 51-4)

#### **Maximum Contests**

- Q. 51-4 In how many games may an individual player participate?
- A. The maximum number of season games for any individual excluding the IHSAA tournament series shall be 28 games and no tournament or 26 games and one tournament. (Rule 51-3)

#### **Non-School Participation**

- Q. 51-5 May a student participate in an American Legion team tryout prior to the completion of the high school baseball season?
- A. No, a student may not participate in any try-out, game competition or intersquad scrimmages for the American Legion team until after the high school baseball team has completed its season by playing its last game. (Rule 51-6)
- Q. 51-6 If a student plays on an independent team in softball during the baseball season, is the student ineligible for baseball in high school?
- A. No. Softball is not an IHSAA recognized sport for boys and participation in softball would not violate the Participation Rule, Rule 15.
- Q. 51-7 May baseball players participate in non-school basketball during the IHSAA authorized baseball contest season?
- A. Yes. IHSAA rules do not prohibit athletes who may participate in baseball from playing non-school basketball at the same time.
- Q. 51-8 A high school student played with a semi-pro baseball team during the summer. No members of the team received money for their performances nor did they receive any expense money. They did receive transportation to the games, and meals were provided for them by the manager. Is the student eligible?
- A. Yes, the student is eligible for high school baseball. He may accept reasonable meals and transportation to participate. (Rules 51-4, 5-3)

#### **Radar Guns**

- Q. 51-9 May radar guns be used by member school personnel in baseball for scouting purposes?
- A. No, use of radar guns is prohibited. (Rule 9-18.1)

## **RULE 52 – BASKETBALL**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **52-1**

The National Federation Basketball Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

## ***Rule 52 - Basketball***

### **52-2**

All games other than first-team games shall be played in quarters of six minutes in length. Ninth grade basketball 'B' games may be less than four quarters in length if mutually agreed by the participating schools.

### **52-3**

The maximum number of games for the regular contest season schedule of any boys team in basketball excluding Association Tournaments shall be:

- a. 20 games and no tournament;
- b. 18 games plus one tournament; or
- c. a maximum of three tournaments provided the games played in two of the three tournaments are included in the 18 game limitation.
  - (1) Options for player participation during any one season excluding jamboree shall be a maximum of:
    - (a) 80 quarters and no tournaments; plus 1 additional quarter for every instance where a player participates in five quarters in the same session.
    - (b) 72 quarters plus one tournament; plus 1 additional quarter for every instance where a player participates in five quarters in the same session.\*
  - (2) No player may participate in more than five quarters in one session. When multiple games are played on one admission ticket without clearing the gymnasium i.e. junior-varsity game followed by a varsity game, it is considered one session.
  - (3) If a school schedules a junior varsity game and a varsity game on successive days, a player may participate in a maximum of five quarters in the two games combined as if the games were scheduled in the same session.
- d. No team or player may participate in more than two tournament games in one day.

A record of the quarters played in basketball by individual players shall be kept on file in the principal's office at all times for use in certifying eligibility of players.

\*Players may participate in a maximum of three tourneys (excluding IHSAA tournament series) provided the quarters played in two of the tourneys are included in the 72 quarter limitation.

### **52-4**

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

### **52-5**

*A school may schedule one basketball jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A basketball jamboree may not be held earlier than the day following the 10th day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball jamboree does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball jamboree.*

### **52-6**

No interschool basketball games shall be played by students or schools prior to Monday of IHSAA calendar week 21, and after date team is eliminated from IHSAA tourney competition.

### **52-7**

A prospective student-athlete who engages in a practice, scrimmage, tryout or otherwise demonstrates his athletic ability either on or off the campus for a college during their high school season shall be considered in violation of this rule. (See Rule 15-1.2f)

### **52-8**

Basketball teams and players shall be limited to two (2) week night games per week exclusive of conference and county tournaments. A week night game is defined as a night game when school is scheduled the next day. This rule shall not apply when weather related postponements, etc., require games to be rescheduled.

# ***Rule 52 - Basketball***

## **52-9**

All interschool basketball tourneys, other than the IHSAA tournament series, shall be held prior to sectionals each year.

- a. No interschool basketball tournament which involves more than four schools shall be held without the sanction of the Association except where all the schools are members of the same conference or located in the same county.
- b. Teams or players participating in a tourney which extends into two consecutive weekends shall not be permitted a second tournament.
- c. No tourney shall be scheduled to extend over more than two consecutive weekends.

## **52-10**

*During a school year a school may participate in either a) one basketball controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity basketball jamboree.*

## **52-11**

White colored jerseys will be worn by the home team; dark colored jerseys by the visiting team.

## **Q & A**

### **Basketball - Generally**

- Q. 52-1 Is there a limit to the number of players a coach may use in a basketball game?  
A. No, there is no limit to the number of players during a season contest, but during the IHSAA tournament, the players are limited to those listed on the entry list. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-2 May a school have a complete schedule for more than one team in any sport?  
A. Yes, a member school can field multiple teams in a sport, however each school team is a representative team of the high school and is subject to all IHSAA rules and privileges. (Rule 9-6) Additionally, the quarter limitation still applies to all players.

### **Maximum Contests**

- Q. 52-3 Does the game limitation (20 games and no tournaments or 18 games and 1 tournament) apply to the varsity team only?  
A. No, the game limitation applies to any team – varsity, reserve/JV, freshmen, etc. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-4 May the game limitation rule be evaded by juggling the players?  
A. No, the game limitation requirement applies to teams. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-5 May an "A" team or "first" team (varsity) be designated a "B" team (sub-varsity) and thus evade the rule?  
A. No, the team which is comprised of the best athletes in a sport shall be the "A" or varsity team, regardless of how the team is designated by the school. It would be unethical and a violation of the IHSAA eligibility rules to designate a sub-varsity team as a varsity team. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-6 May a player be used in more than one basketball game during the same session?  
A. Yes, however, a player is limited to five quarters in any one session. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-7 When a player exceeds the three tourney or the quarter limitation, what action is required?  
A. When a violation of the maximum quarter rule is discovered, the school must forfeit the game in which the player exceeded the limit, charge the player with each quarter of participation, and send a written report to the Commissioner. (Rule 3-9.5)
- Q. 52-8 Must an interschool practice in basketball count as one of the season games?  
A. Yes, an interscholastic meeting between teams from different schools is considered a contest. (Rule 9-4)
- Q. 52-9 May a team which participates in 18 games and 1 tourney, but which played only one tournament game, participate in another season game?  
A. No, any participation by a school in a contest at a tournament would be considered participation in the one tournament permitted. (Rule 52-3)

### **Quarters**

- Q. 52-10 How many quarters is a player permitted when played in the same session?

## ***Rule 52 - Basketball***

- A. A player is permitted to play five quarters in the same session. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-11 May a student play in two quarters in a junior varsity game on Tuesday and two quarters in a varsity game on Thursday?
- A. Yes, the individual must count the quarters toward his/her quarter limitation. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-12 May a student play in 4 quarters of a junior varsity game and one quarter in a varsity game in the same session?
- A. Yes. (Rule 52-3)
- Q. 52-13 What constitutes a quarter of play.
- A. A student "plays" a quarter when the student enters a game and time is run off the clock.
- Q. 52-14 A basketball team violated the 5-quarter rule by permitting a player to participate in 3 quarters of the varsity game and 3 quarters of the junior varsity game. A protest was filed with the game officials, but they refused to assess a technical foul. What should be done?
- A. It is not the responsibility of the game officials to enforce the 5-quarter rule. It is the responsibility of the member school principals, athletic directors and coaches to make sure the five-quarter rule is followed. The school committing the violation is expected to report the violation to the IHSAA office. (Rule 3-9)
- Q. 52-15 Is it permissible to play 3 six-minute quarters in a ninth grade "B" game?
- A. Yes. (Rule 52-2)

### **Non-School Participation**

- Q. 52-16 May a student participate in a non-school 3-on-3 basketball tournament (i.e., Gus Macker) during the school year out of season.
- A. Yes, provided no more than three students who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of their school team are on the roster of the non-school team. (Rule 15-2.2)
- Q. 52-17 May a student participate in a non-school 3-on-3 basketball tournament during the summer?
- A. Yes. During the summer there is no limit as to the number of students on a non-school team who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of their school team (Rule 15-3.1)
- Q. 52-18 May booster clubs and other school related organizations sponsor 3-on-3 basketball tournaments during school year out-of-season and summer?
- A. Yes.
- Q. 52-19 May students play on an organized basketball team out of season without jeopardizing their eligibility?
- A. Yes, providing they follow Rule 15-2.2 and Rule 15-3.2 and they do not violate their amateur standing.

### **Practice**

- Q. 52-20 May a basketball squad be assembled on Sunday for a 'skull session' or review of a game film?
- A. No, both of these activities are in violation of IHSAA Rule 9-13.
- Q. 52-21 Must a student who has participated in the IHSAA volleyball tournament series have 10 days of organized basketball practice before becoming eligible to play in a game of basketball?
- A. No, only five practice days are required, provided the athlete reports to practice immediately (within one week) at the end of the previous season. (Rule 50-1.1)
- Q. 52-22 Must an interschool "practice" in basketball be counted as one of the regularly scheduled games?
- A. Yes. (Rule 9-4)

### **Graduates**

- Q. 52-23 Can graduates practice/participate with or against the high school team or a member of that team?
- A. High school graduates cannot practice/participate with or against a team or a

## ***Rule 52 - Basketball***

member of a high school team during the contest season. One or more high school graduates participating against a team or member of a high school team would be a violation. This does not prohibit the school from permitting high school graduates to use school facilities for conditioning purposes, but not for the purpose of practicing and/or participating with or against a member school team or team members.

### **Uniforms**

Q. 52-24 May athletes with remaining eligibility who have been selected to participate in basketball all-star contests wear school-owned equipment and/or uniforms?

A. No. (Rules 15-2.1(d), 15-2.2(e), 15-3.2(c))

### **Fund Raisers**

Q. 52-25 May a member school hold a student benefit fund raiser basketball game out-of-season that involves only seniors?

A. Yes, if the seniors have no remaining eligibility in basketball. (Rule 15-1.2)

## **RULE 53 – CROSS COUNTRY**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **53-1**

The National Federation Track and Field Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **53-2**

A student may not run in more than one cross country meet per day in interschool competition.

### **53-3**

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

### **Q & A**

#### **Cross Country - Generally**

Q. 53-1 May students participate in independent "road races"?

A. (a) During track season – yes, provided they do not violate their amateur status.  
(b) During cross country season – No. See Rule 50 for first authorized contest.

Q. 53-2 May students run in road races in which cash or merchandise prizes are offered?

A. Yes, provided the students do not accept cash or merchandise as a prizes. (Rule 5-2)

Q. 53-3 May the school enter a student in the IHSAA Tournament if the school does not offer a cross country team and has only one student who wishes to run. May the school enter the student in the sectional?

A. Yes, the student will simply be restricted to competing in the meet as an individual and may not accumulate any team score for the school.

## **RULE 54 – FOOTBALL**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **54-1**

The National Federation Football Rules shall govern except as so modified by the Committee.

### **54-2**

All regular season football games shall be limited to the period beginning with Friday of IHSAA calendar week 7 and continuing until the start of the football tournament series. (See Rule 50, Note 2.) The season ends for these schools when they are eliminated or when they become state champions of their class.

NOTE: It is assumed that any member school which participates in an interschool football game under the above rule before the opening day of school does so with the approval of their Board of School Trustees through their Superintendent of Schools.

### **54-3**

Excluding Association play-off games, the maximum number of interschool games for any

## ***Rule 54 - Football***

team in football shall be 9.

### **54-3.1**

Interschool football participation by a player shall be limited to a maximum of:

- a. 36 varsity season quarters, limited to 4 varsity quarters per week; or
- b. 45 season quarters limited to five quarters during a week with no more than two varsity quarters included. It shall not count as a varsity quarter if a player participates only in a kicking down. A kicking down is defined as a kickoff, kick-off return, punt, punt return, field goal and kicked extra point.

### **54-3.2**

No player may participate in more than four (4) quarters in one day. A record of the quarters played by individual players shall be kept on file in the principal's office at all times for information in certifying eligibility of players.

### **54-3.3**

Schools shall be limited to the playing of one interschool varsity football game in a five day period, excluding Sunday. A junior varsity contest may be played on a Monday and the following Saturday, provided there is no junior varsity contest played on Monday through Friday following the Saturday junior varsity contest. Exceptions may be made for inclement weather when approval is obtained from the Commissioner.

### **54-3.4**

All teams below varsity level shall be limited to two overtimes.

### **54-4**

All organized football practices by players or teams shall be limited to the period beginning Monday of IHSAA calendar week 5 and terminating on the date the team is eliminated. The first two days shall be non-contact practices limited to two 90-minute sessions per day or less with a two-hour break between sessions. There shall be no live contact between participants and protective equipment is limited to helmet, shoes, shoulder pads and mouthpieces. Footballs may be used. The two days are to be used primarily for physical conditioning, sprints, agility drills, etc.

### **54-5**

All member school pre-season football practices held prior to the first authorized contest date shall be held on the regular practice/play football facility under the direct supervision of the member schools coach/es.

### **54-6**

*A school may schedule one football controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A football controlled scrimmage between IHSAA member schools shall be permitted on Friday or Saturday, Week 6. A football controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. A football controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the football controlled scrimmage.*

### **54-7**

*A school may schedule one football jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A football jamboree does not count as a practice, but does count as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a football jamboree. A football jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the football jamboree.*

### **54-8**

*During a school year a school may participate in either a) a football controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity football jamboree.*

### **54-9**

*The last date for ninth grade and reserve football is Thursday, Week 16.*

## **Q & A**

### **Football - Generally**

Q. 54-1 When must attendance at summer football camps end for football players?

A. Attendance must be terminated prior to Monday, Week 4. (Rule 15-3.2(h))

# Rule 54 - Football

## Quarters

- Q. 54-2 When a player participates in more than the allowed number of football quarters on successive days or during a week, what action is required?
- A. A violation of the maximum contest rule requires that the school to forfeit the game in which the player exceeded the limit, charge the player with each quarter of participation, and send a written report to the Commissioner. (Rule 3-9.5)
- Q. 54-3 Is a football player charged with a quarter of participation if he participates in a kicking down?
- A. No, a kicking down is defined as a kickoff, kickoff return, punt, punt return, field goal, and kicked extra point. (Rule 54-3.1)
- Q. 54-4 How many quarters may a football player participate in per week?
- A. Quarter participation is as follows:

Varsity	Sub-varsity
4	0
3	1
2	3
1	4

- Q. 54-5 When counting quarters of participation for a football player which day of the week is the beginning of the week?
- A. Friday. The football week is Friday through the following Thursday.

## Overtimes

- Q. 54-6 How many overtimes may be played in below varsity level contests?
- A. All teams below varsity level shall be limited to two overtimes. (Rule 54-3.4)

## Practices

- Q. 54-7 During the IHSAA pre-season practice period in August, may a student who is a member of and is practicing for his high school football team play in a non-school sponsored baseball tournament?
- A. Yes, under the IHSAA Rules, a student who is participating in a sport may participate in another sport out-of-season. However, the coach may not permit the in-season player to play in the out-of-season sport.
- Q. 54-8 Would a school, which was doing some repair work on its regular football field which made it impossible to hold practice on the field for at least the first two weeks of practice, be permitted to hold practice at another field located in a city park about ten blocks from the school during the first two weeks of practice?
- A. Yes.

## RULE 55 – GOLF

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### 55-1

The United States Golf Association Rules shall govern with such exceptions as the Committee deems necessary. When USGA rules conflict with any Association rules, the Association rules shall take precedence.

### 55-2

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

## RULE 56 – SOCCER

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### 56-1

The National Federation Soccer Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### 56-2

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

### 56-3

The maximum number of halves in which a student may participate, excluding the IHSAA

## Rule 58 - Tennis

tournament series, shall be:

- a. 36 halves and no tournament; OR
- b. 32 halves and 1 tournament;
  - (1) if a player or team participates in more than the one (1) tournament permitted during the season, the number of matches played in excess shall be included in the 14 matches permitted during the season.
  - (2) No player may participate in more than three halves in one session. When multiple games are played on one admission ticket without clearing the stands i.e. junior-varsity games followed by a varsity game, it is considered one session.
- c. If an additional tournament is entered, each match in that tournament shall be counted in the regular season limit.
- d. Players may not change levels of play if games are being played simultaneously. Players may only change levels of play at the completion of both games.

### 56-4

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

### 56-5

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

### 56-6

*During a school year a school may participate in either (a) one soccer controlled scrimmage between two member schools or (b) two quarters or one half of one varsity soccer jamboree.*

## Q & A

### Soccer - Generally

- Q. 56-1 Is a player who receives two yellow cards during the course of a game required to sit out the next game at that level?
- A. A student athlete is not suspended for a next game at that level if neither yellow cards is due to unsportsmanlike conduct.

## RULE 57 – SWIMMING

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### 57-1

The National Federation Swimming and Diving Rules shall govern except where modified by the Committee.

### 57-2

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

## RULE 58 – TENNIS

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### 58-1

The United States Tennis Association Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### 58-2

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

# Rule 58 - Tennis

## 58-3

A maximum of twenty-two (22) matches may be played during the entire season. Every opportunity to play is considered a match; tournaments involve multiple matches (each round is a match). Teams are limited to a maximum of sixteen (16) duals and a maximum of five (5) tournaments.

## 58-4

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

## 58-5

During an inter-school match, a player may compete at only one level (i.e. varsity, junior-varsity or freshman).

## Q & A

### Tennis - Generally

Q. 58-1 What constitutes a regulation individual tennis match?

A. An individual regulation tennis match consist of two out of three sets with a twelve point tie breaker at 6-6 for both singles and doubles.

Q. 58-2 If one of the individual matches of a tennis match is not a regulation match, does the tennis match still count toward the maximum number of contest.

A. Yes, any match or contest between players from different school teams would be a match or contest when determining the maximum number of matches or contests played.

### Maximum Contests

Q. 58-3 What constitutes a tournament?

A. When three or more schools are involved in an event is considered a tournament.

Q. 58-4 When players compete in a singles only tourney and a doubles only tourney, in how many tournaments has the player participated?

A. In this case the player has participated in two tournaments.

Q. 58-5 What is the maximum number of contests and tourneys for schools and contestants?

A. A maximum of twenty-two (22) matches may be played during the entire season. Every opportunity to play is considered a match; tournaments involve multiple matches (each round is a match). Teams are limited to a maximum of sixteen (16) duals and a maximum of five (5) tournaments. (Rule 58-3)

### Non-School Participation

Q. 58-6 May tennis players, whose families are members of a tennis club, participate in club activities during the high school tennis season so long as the activity involves only club members and not individuals from outside the club?

A. No, any participation in any official or unofficial competition for that club during the IHSAA contest season is a violation of IHSAA Rule 15. However, club membership may continue.

### Gifts, Merchandise

Q. 58-7 May a tennis player with remaining IHSAA eligibility receive and accept a tennis racket through a sporting goods dealer "free list" or "loan list"?

A. No, a tennis player who receives merchandise of any kind (or cash) in recognition of athletic achievement makes is ineligible in tennis. (Rule 5-2)

### Lessons

Q. 58-8 May a member school coach give a private lesson to a student athlete who

## ***Rule 60 - Wrestling***

- participated on his/her team, during the season?  
A. Yes. (Rules 15-1.1(b), 15-1.2(b))

### **RULE 59 – TRACK AND FIELD**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

NOTE 1: Converted to Metric System 1979-80, field events excluded.

#### **59-1**

The National Federation Track and Field rules shall govern with the following modifications or as further modified by the Committee.

- a. The javelin and hammer throw events are prohibited in ALL meets.
- b. The events in all regular outdoor meets shall be:  
TRACK – 3200 meter relay, 110 meter high hurdles, 100 meter dash, 1600 meter run, 400 meter relay, 400 meter dash, 300 meter intermediate hurdles, 800 meter run, 200 meter dash, 3200 meter run, 1600 meter relay.  
FIELD – pole vault, running high jump, running long jump, discus, shot put.
- c. No contestant shall enter nor participate in more than four events during any season contest.

#### **59-2**

In non-IHSAA sponsored large multiple school meets, the events, event order and scoring shall be determined by the Games Committee.

#### **59-3**

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

### **Q & A**

#### **Track - Generally**

Q. 59-1 May a student who runs track, participate in independent “road races”?

A. Yes, provided the student does not violate the Amateur Rule.

Q. 59-2 May the boys and girls 3200 be run together?

A. Yes, however, points scored must be figured separately.

### **RULE 60 – WRESTLING**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

#### **60-1**

The National Federation Wrestling Rules shall govern except as so modified by the Committee.

#### **60-2**

The maximum number of meets for the regular schedule of any student or team in wrestling shall be:

- a. Eighteen dual meets in addition to the state tournament series; or
- b. Additional tournaments may be scheduled up to a maximum of seven provided each tournament counts as two of the eighteen dual meets. Each weigh-in for any tournament shall count as only one weigh-in toward the minimum requirements for state tournament series qualification.

NOTE: An interschool wrestling meet which involved three or more schools shall be considered a tournament.

#### **60-3**

See Rule 50 for practice and contest seasons.

#### **60-4**

Each time a student enters a meet or tournament, his full name and actual weight shall be recorded in all scorebooks in ink and signed by the referee. The home scorebook shall be the official book.

One additional team member in each weight class may be weighed in at meets where student's school is participating, for the purpose of meeting minimum weight classification requirements for the state tournament series.

# ***Rule 60 - Wrestling***

## **60-5**

A student shall be considered as having engaged in a bout if he has officially weighed in, his name has been recorded in the official scorebook, and has appeared on the mat in uniform, willing to wrestle.

## **60-6**

Prior to competing in a meet, all wrestlers and schools must comply with all of the standards outlined in the Association's weight control program including but not limited to:

- a. Administering skin-fold measurements or body composition analysis prior to the start of the competition season (Sat., Week 20),
- b. Minimum body fat standards of 7% for males and 12% for females, must be met unless both a licensed physician and the parent/s make a successful appeal as outlined in the Association's weight control program,
- c. When losing weight to reach a projected minimum allowable weight, a student athlete's average weight loss shall not be more than one and one-half percent per week.

## **Q & A**

### **Wrestling - Generally**

Q. 60-1 What is a dual meet?

- A. A meet in which only two schools participate. When three or more schools are involved, it is considered a tournament. (Rule 60-2)

### **Tournaments**

Q. 60-2 How many teams must participate in a meet to be considered a tournament?

- A. When three or more schools participate, it is considered a tournament. (Rule 60-2)

### **IHSAA Tournaments**

Q. 60-3 Is it permissible for a wrestler who has qualified for the wrestling regional to practice with or against another wrestler from another school?

- A. No. (Rule 9-4)

Q. 60-4 May a wrestler listed on the sectional entry list in his entered weight class be changed to the class immediately above his entered weight class at the sectional seeding meeting?

- A. Yes.

Q. 60-5 May a wrestler listed on the sectional entry list in his entered weight class be changed to a lower weight class at the sectional seeding meeting?

- A. No.

### **Maximum Contests**

Q. 60-6 May a wrestler, by competing on more than one team (varsity, J.V., etc.), exceed the maximum number of meets

- A. No, the maximum number of meets for the regular schedule of any student or team in wrestling shall be 18 interschool dual meets in addition to the state tournament series, or a maximum of seven additional tourneys may be scheduled provided each counts as two of the 18 dual meets. (Rule 60-2)

### **Non-School Participation**

Q. 60-7 Are individual student wrestlers permitted to participate independently "out of season" in independent tourneys?

- A. Yes, individual student wrestlers are permitted to participate independently "out of season" in independent tourneys.

Q. 60-8 May coaches instruct their own wrestlers in preparation for summer participation?

- A. Yes, only for those individuals who have been officially entered in and are awaiting a summer contest. A school team practice would be a violation.

### **Ineligible Students**

Q. 60-9 May a temporarily ineligible wrestler be weighed in at dual meets or tournaments where his school is participating for the purpose of meeting minimum weight classification requirements for the State Tournament Series?

- A. Yes.

# *Rule 101 - Girls Sports Seasons*

## **RULE 101 – GIRLS SPORTS SEASONS**

<b>Sport</b>	<b>AUTHORIZED PRACTICES</b>			<b>AUTHORIZED SEASON CONTESTS</b>		
	<b>First</b>	<b>Last</b>	<b>Min. Req.</b>	<b>First</b>	<b>Last</b>	<b>Max. No. Scheduled</b>
Golf	F-Wk 4	DTE	*2	M-Wk 5	SDST	18
Cross Country	M-Wk 5	DTE	10	M-Wk 7	SDST	14
Volleyball	M-Wk 5	DTE	10	M-Wk 7	SDST	25+2 T
Soccer	M-Wk 5	DTE	10	M-Wk 7	SDST	16+No T or 14+1 T
Basketball	M-Wk 17	DTE	10	M-Wk 19	SDST	20 No T or 18+1 T
Swimming	M-Wk 17	DTE	10	M-Wk 19	SDST	18
Gymnastics	M-Wk 21	DTE	10	M-Wk 23	SDST	16
Tennis	M-Wk 37	DTE	10	M-Wk 39	SDST	22
Track	M-Wk 33	DTE	10	M-Wk 35	SDST	16
Softball	M-Wk 36	DTE	10	M-Wk 38	SDST	28+No T or 26+1 T

\*The two-practice rule may be waived by the Commissioner if certain pre-conditions exist.

KEY: F-Wk 5 – Friday of IHSAA Calendar Week #5

SDST – Starting Date Sectional Tournament

DTE – Date Team Eliminated

### **101-1**

There shall be 10 separate days of organized practice in that sport under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport by each player preceding the date of participation in interschool contests. Only one practice may be counted for any one day.

#### **101-1.1**

Individual student athletes moving directly (within one week) from one sport season to the next sport season may be eligible to participate in a following season contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport.

#### **101-1.2**

Individual student athletes who, having completed ten separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in a sport, are permitted to tryout for a second sport during the same sport season may be eligible to participate in an interschool contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in the second sport.

- a. If the original sport was golf, this rule does not apply and the student athlete must complete ten separate days of practice.

#### **101-1.3**

Student athletes, having successfully completed basic training with a branch of the United States military during a sports practice or contest season, may be eligible to participate in a contest after five separate days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff.

# ***Rule 101 - Girls Sports Seasons***

## **101-2**

All authorized season contests shall be played prior to the beginning of the IHSAA Tournament Series.

### **101-2.1**

Commissioner may act on request/s for extension of time due to inclement weather, limited facilities, rescheduling of unplayed conference contests, etc.

### **101-3**

The maximum number of contests and tournament limitations listed are exclusive of any IHSAA tournament series.

### **101-4**

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

## **Q & A**

### **Practice**

Q. 101-1 Must a student who has participated in a fall sport during the season, have ten (10) days of organized practice in a winter sport before becoming eligible to play in a game of the winter sport?

A. No, only five (5) practice days are required, provided the athlete reports to practice immediately (within one week) at the end of the previous season. (Rule 101-1.1)

### **Tournaments**

Q. 101-2 When a rule refers to "tournaments" is this also a reference to the IHSAA tournament series??

A. No, when a "tournament" or a "tourney" is referenced, it refers to a season contest where more than two schools participate. An reference to the IHSAA's season ending tournaments in the 20 recognized sports is to the IHSAA Tournament or IHSAA Tournament Series.

Q. 101-3 In counting the number of tournaments, does a school include the IHSAA Tournament Series in a sport?

A. No, the maximum contest rule applies to season contests and tournaments and does not include the IHSAA Tournament Series.

### **Controlled Scrimmages and Jamborees**

Q. 101-4 Is a controlled scrimmage considered to be a practice or an interschool contest?

A. A controlled scrimmage is an approved activity whereby two member schools work out against one another under IHSAA guidelines and under the direct supervision of their respective coaches. In order to be eligible for the scrimmage, a player must have participated in five days of organized practice under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff. A controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or an interschool contest. (See Definitions)

Q. 101-5 How many separate days of practices must a student have prior to a jamboree?

A. A student must have had five (5) separate days of practice if the athlete has moved immediately from the prior sport season, and ten (10) separate days of practice in all other circumstances (Rules 101-1, 101-1.1) However, a student completing military basic training may be eligible after (5) five separate days of practice. (Rules 101-1.3)

## **RULE 102 – BASKETBALL**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

# Rule 102 - Basketball

## 102-1

The National Federation Basketball Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

## 102-2

All games other than first-team games shall be played in quarters of six minutes in length. Ninth grade basketball 'B' games may be less than four quarters in length if mutually agreed by the participating schools.

## 102-3

The maximum number of games for the regular season schedule of any girls team in basketball excluding Association Tournaments shall be:

- a. 20 games and no tournament; or
- b. 18 games plus one tournament; or
- c. a maximum of three tournaments provided the games played in two of the three tournaments are included in the 18 game limitation.
  - (1) Options for player participation during any one season excluding jamboree shall be a maximum of:
    - (a) 80 quarters and no tournaments; plus 1 additional quarter for every instance where a player participates in five quarters in the same session.
    - (b) 72 quarters plus one tournament; plus 1 additional quarter for every instance where a player participates in five quarters in the same session.\*
  - (2) No player may participate in more than five quarters in one session. When multiple games are played on one admission ticket without clearing the gymnasium i.e. junior-varsity game followed by a varsity game, it is considered one session.
  - (3) If a school schedules a junior varsity game and a varsity game on successive days, a player may participate in a maximum of five quarters in the two games combined as if the games were scheduled in the same session.
- d. No team or player may participate in more than two tournament games in one day.  
No player may participate in more than five quarters in the same session.

A record of the quarters played in basketball by individual players shall be kept on file in the principal's office at all times for use in certifying eligibility of players.

\*Players may participate in a maximum of three tournaments (excluding IHSAA tournament series) provided the quarters played in two of the tournaments are included in the 72 quarter limitation.

## 102-4

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

## 102-5

No basketball jamboree shall be played earlier than the day following the tenth day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball jamboree is defined as a contest in which three or more schools participate. Each school shall be limited to playing no more than two quarters, eight minutes in length, varsity level only.

*A school may schedule one basketball jamboree between three or more IHSAA member schools. A basketball jamboree may not be held earlier than the day following the 10th day of practice or later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled game. A basketball jamboree does not count as a practice or as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a basketball jamboree. A basketball jamboree may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the basketball jamboree.*

## 102-6

Girls may participate on non-school basketball teams after date team is eliminated and prior to Monday of IHSAA calendar week 19. (See Rule 15-2.2)

# ***Rule 102 - Basketball***

## **102-7**

A prospective student-athlete who engages in a practice, scrimmage, tryout or otherwise demonstrates his athletic ability either on or off the campus for a college during their high school season shall be considered in violation of this rule. (See Rule 15-1.2f)

## **102-8**

Basketball teams and players shall be limited to two (2) week night games per week exclusive of conference and county tournaments. A week night game is defined as a night game when school is scheduled the next day. This rule shall not apply when weather related postponements, etc., require games to be rescheduled.

## **102-9**

All interschool basketball tourneys other than the IHSAA tournament series, shall be held prior to sectionals each year.

- a. No interschool basketball tournament which involves more than four schools shall be held without the sanction of the Association except where all schools are members of the same conference or located in the same county.
- b. Teams or players participating in a tourney which extends into two consecutive weekends shall not be permitted a second tournament.
- c. No tourney shall be scheduled to extend over more than two consecutive weekends.

## **102-10**

A team or player may participate in a) a controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity jamboree. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.

*During a school year a school may participate in either a) one basketball controlled scrimmage between two member schools or b) two quarters in one varsity basketball jamboree.*

## **102-11**

White colored jerseys will be worn by the home team; dark colored jerseys by the visiting team.

## **Q & A**

### **Basketball - Generally**

- Q. 102-1 Is there a limit to the number of players a coach may use in a basketball game?  
A. No, there is no limit to the number of players during a season contest, but during the IHSAA tournament, the players are limited to those listed on the entry list. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-2 May a school have a complete schedule for more than one team in any sport?  
A. Yes, a member school can field multiple teams in a sport, however each school team is a representative team of the high school and is subject to all IHSAA rules and privileges. (Rule 9-6) Additionally, the quarter limitation still applies to all players.

### **Maximum Contests**

- Q. 102-3 Does the game limitation (20 games and no tournaments or 18 games and 1 tournament) apply to the varsity team only?  
A. No, the game limitation applies to any team – varsity, reserve/JV, freshmen, etc. (Rule 102-3)
- Q 102-4 May the game limitation rule be evaded by juggling the players?  
A. No, the game limitation requirement applies to teams. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-5 May an “A” team or “first” team (varsity) be designated a “B” team (sub-varsity) and thus evade the rule?  
A. No, the team which is comprised of the best athletes in a sport shall be the “A” or varsity team, regardless of how the team is designated by the school. It would be unethical and a violation of the IHSAA eligibility rules to designate a sub-varsity team as a varsity team. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-6 May a player be used in more than one basketball game during the same session?  
A. Yes, however, a player is limited to five quarters in any one session. (Rule 102-3)

## ***Rule 102 - Basketball***

- Q. 102-7 When a player exceeds the three tourney or the quarter limitation, what action is required?
- A. When a violation of the maximum quarter rule is discovered, the school must forfeit the game in which the player exceeded the limit, charge the player with each quarter of participation, and send a written report to the Commissioner. (Rule 3-9.5)
- Q. 102-8 Must an interschool practice in basketball count as one of the season games?
- A. Yes, an interscholastic meeting between teams from different schools is considered a contest. (Rule 9-4)
- Q. 102-9 May a team which participates in 18 games and 1 tourney, but which played only one tournament game, participate in another season game?
- A. No, any participation by a school in a contest at a tournament would be considered participation in the one tournament permitted. (Rule 102-3)

### **Quarters**

- Q. 102-10 How many quarters is a player permitted when played in the same session?
- A. Five. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-11 May a student play in two quarters in a junior varsity game on Tuesday and two quarters in a varsity game on Thursday?
- A. Yes. The individual must count the quarters toward his/her quarter limitation. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-12 May a student play in 4 quarters of a junior varsity game and one quarter in a varsity game in the same session?
- A. Yes. (Rule 102-3)
- Q. 102-13 What constitutes a quarter of play.
- A. A student "plays" a quarter when the student enters a game and time is run off the clock.
- Q. 102-14 A basketball team violated the 5-quarter rule by permitting a player to participate in 3 quarters of the varsity game and 3 quarters of the junior varsity game. A protest was filed with the game officials, but they refused to assess a technical foul. What should be done?
- A. It is not the responsibility of the game officials to enforce the 5-quarter rule. It is the responsibility of the member school principals, athletic directors and coaches to make sure the five-quarter rule is followed. The school committing the violation is expected to report the violation to the IHSAA office. (Rule 3-9)
- Q. 102-15 Is it permissible to play 3 six-minute quarters in a ninth grade "B" game?
- A. Yes. (Rule 102-2)

### **Non-School Participation**

- Q. 102-16 May a student participate in a non-school 3-on-3 basketball tournament (i.e., Gus Macker) during the school year out of season.
- A. Yes, provided no more than three students who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of their school team are on the roster of the non-school team. (Rule 15-2.2)
- Q. 102-17 May a student participate in a non-school 3-on-3 basketball tournament during the summer?
- A. Yes. During the summer there is no limit as to the number of students on a non-school team who have participated in a contest the previous year as a member of their school team (Rule 15-3.1)
- Q. 102-18 May booster clubs and other school related organizations sponsor 3-on-3 basketball tournaments during school year out-of-season and summer?
- A. Yes.
- Q. 102-19 May students play on an organized basketball team out of season without jeopardizing their eligibility?
- A. Yes, providing they follow Rule 15-2.2 and Rule 15-3.2 and they do not violate their amateur standing.

# ***Rule 102 - Basketball***

## **Practice**

- Q. 102-20 May a basketball squad be assembled on Sunday for a 'skull session' or review of a game film?
- A. No, both of these activities are in violation of IHSAA Rule 9-13.
- Q. 102-21 Must a student who has participated in the IHSAA volleyball tournament series have 10 days of organized basketball practice before becoming eligible to play in a game of basketball?
- A. No, only five practice days are required, provided the athlete reports to practice immediately (within one week) at the end of the previous season. (Rule 50-1.1)
- Q. 102-22 Must an interschool "practice" in basketball be counted as one of the regularly scheduled games?
- A. Yes. (Rule 9-4)

## **Graduates**

- Q. 102-23 Can graduates practice/participate with or against the high school team or a member of that team?
- A. High school graduates cannot practice/participate with or against a team or a member of a high school team during the contest season. One or more high school graduates participating against a team or member of a high school team would be a violation. This does not prohibit the school from permitting high school graduates to use school facilities for conditioning purposes, but not for the purpose of practicing and/or participating with or against a member school team or team members.

## **Uniforms**

- Q. 102-24 May athletes with remaining eligibility who have been selected to participate in basketball all-star contests wear school-owned equipment and/or uniforms?
- A. No. (Rules 15-2.1(d), 15-2.2(e), 15-3.2(c))

## **Fund Raisers**

- Q. 102-25 May a member school hold a student benefit fund raiser basketball game out-of-season that involves only seniors?
- A. Yes, if the seniors have no remaining eligibility in basketball. (Rule 15-1.2)

## **RULE 103 – CROSS COUNTRY**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **103-1**

The National Federation Track and Field Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **103-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

## **Q & A**

### **Cross Country - Generally**

- Q. 103-1 May students participate in independent "road races"?
- A. (a) During track season – yes, provided they do not violate their amateur status.  
(b) During cross country season – No. See Rule 101 for first authorized contest.
- Q. 103-2 May students run in road races in which cash or merchandise prizes are offered?
- A. Yes, provided the students do not accept cash or merchandise as a prizes. (Rule 5-2)
- Q. 103-3 May the school enter a student in the IHSAA Tournament if the school does not offer a cross country team and has only one student who wishes to run. May the school enter the student in the sectional?
- A. Yes, the student will simply be restricted to competing in the meet as an individual and may not accumulate any team score for the school.

## **RULE 104 – GOLF**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

# *Rule 106 - Soccer*

## **104-1**

The United States Golf Association Rules shall govern with such exceptions as the Committee deems necessary. When USGA rules conflict with any Association rules, the Association rules shall take precedence.

## **104-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

## **RULE 105 – GYMNASTICS**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **105-1**

National Federation Girls Gymnastics Rules and Manual shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **105-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

### **105-3**

A girl shall not participate in more than three events unless she enters as an all-around contestant.

### **105-4**

Season or local meets shall consist of the following events except events may be omitted by mutual consent of the coaches involved: Floor Exercise, Balance Beam, Vaulting, Uneven Parallel Bars, and All-Around.

### **105-5**

Event scores are totaled to determine final team scores. Team scores shall be determined by totaling the best three individual scores in all events.

### **105-6**

Schools who enter only individuals in season meets qualify for team scoring as well as individual scoring. No performance by a contestant should be considered exhibition. The individual contestant's judged score must be considered the team score for that particular school.

### **105-7**

It is strongly recommended that a gymnast have received a judged score of 5.0 or better at a judged season meet in any event she may be entering in sectional competition.

### **105-8**

Gymnasts may participate at both the varsity and reserve levels in different events within the same meet during the regular season. All-around scores must be composed of four scores at the same level.

## **RULE 106 – SOCCER**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **106-1**

The National Federation Soccer Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **106-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

### **106-3**

The maximum number of halves in which a student may participate, excluding the IHSAA tournament series, shall be:

- a. 36 halves and no tournament; OR
- b. 32 halves and 1 tournament.

- (1) if a player or team participates in more than the one (1) tournament permitted during the season, the number of matches played in excess shall be included in the 14 matches permitted during the season.
- (2) No player may participate in more than three halves in one session. When multiple games are played on one admission ticket without clearing the stands, i.e. junior-varsity games followed by a varsity game, it is considered one session.

## ***Rule 106 - Soccer***

- c. If an additional tournament is entered, each match in that tournament shall be counted in the regular season limit.
- d. Players may not change levels of play if games are being played simultaneously. Players may only change levels of play at the completion of both games.

### **106-4**

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

### **106-5**

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

### **106-6**

*During a school year a school may participate in either (a) one soccer controlled scrimmage between two member schools or (b) two quarters or one half of one varsity soccer jamboree.*

## **Q & A**

### **Soccer - Generally**

- Q. 106-1 Is a player who receives two yellow cards during the course of a game required to sit out the next game at that level?
  - A. A student athlete is not suspended for a next game at that level if neither yellow cards is due to unsportsmanlike conduct.

## **RULE 107 – SOFTBALL**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **107-1**

The National Federation Fast Pitch Softball Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **107-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

### **107-3**

The maximum number of season games for any team or student excluding IHSAA tournament series shall be:

- a. 28 and no tournament; or
- b. 26 and one tournament.
  - (1) If a player or team participates in more than the one (1) tournament permitted during the season, the number of games played in excess shall be included in the 26 games permitted during the season.
  - (2) If a player participates in a game as a pinch hitter, pinch runner or courtesy runner, at the varsity level, it does not count toward the maximum number of game limitations for that player.
  - (3) Players may not change levels of play if games are being played simultaneously. Players may only change levels of play at the completion of both games.
  - (4) School day games shall be limited to 22 school days.

### **107-4**

Students may play on high school or non-school softball teams during the summer after their team has completed their season without jeopardizing their eligibility provided:

- a. they do not play under assumed names;

## Rule 107 - Softball

- b. they do not accept remuneration, directly or indirectly for their playing; and
- c. their school is still not competing for conference awards.

### 107-5

Students participating on their high school softball team during the summer while their team is still competing for conference awards make themselves ineligible by participating on any other softball team during that time.

### 107-6

A controlled scrimmage may be permitted between two IHSAA member schools. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage. The scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest.

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

## Q & A

### Softball - Generally

Q. 107-1 How many licensed officials must officiate girls softball games?

A. A softball games require two officials, a plate umpire and a base umpire. (Rule 14)

Q. 107-2 May a season softball game be played after the beginning of the sectional and before the team is eliminated?

A. No, all authorized season contests shall be played prior to the beginning of each respective softball sectional. The Commissioner may permit rescheduling of unplayed conference contests, etc., after both teams have been eliminated from the tournament series. (Rules 101-2, 101-2.1)

Q. 107-3 May a girl play for her school's fast-pitch softball team and the slow-pitch park league team at the same time during the IHSAA authorized season?

A. No, the IHSAA considers slow-pitch and fast-pitch softball the same sport; therefore, the girl must wait until her school's fast-pitch season is finished before participating with a non-school slow-pitch team. (Rule 107-5)

Q. 107-4 May a school who sponsors a fast-pitch softball team also have a team which participates in a slow-pitch softball game during the IHSAA authorized contest season?

A. Yes, the IHSAA recognizes only fast pitch softball, and therefore, a school could have a club team which played slow pitch softball. However, any member of the school's fast pitch softball team could not play on the slow pitch team without losing eligibility.

### Maximum Contests

Q.107-5 In how many games may an individual player participate?

A. The maximum number of season games for any individual excluding the IHSAA tournament series shall be 28 games and no tournament or 26 games and one tournament. (Rule 101-3)

Q.107-6 May a student participate in a non-school team tryout prior to the completion of the high school softball season?

A. No, a student may not participate in any game tryout, competition or inter-squad scrimmages for a non-school team until after the high school softball team has completed its season by playing its last game. (Rule 107-6)

### Non-School Participation

Q. 107-7 May girls who participate on a school softball team participate in non-school league softball games at the same time.

## ***Rule 107 - Softball***

- A. No, however, IHSAA rules would not prohibit a girl from signing up for a summer non-school league. A girl may not practice or play in a game or scrimmage for the non-school team until her last game is played. (Rule 107-5)
- Q. 107-8 May softball players participate in non-school basketball during the IHSAA authorized softball contest season?
- A. Yes, the IHSAA rules do not prohibit athletes who may participate in softball from playing non-school basketball at the same time.
- Q. 107-9 A softball player played with a semi-pro softball team during the summer. No members of the team received money for her performances nor did she receive any expense money. The summer softball players did receive transportation to the games, and meals were provided for them by the manager. Is the student eligible?
- A. Yes, the student is eligible for high school softball since the student may accept reasonable meals and transportation to participate. (Rules 107-4, 5-3)

### **IHSAA Tournament**

- Q. 107-10 May a season softball game be played after the beginning of the sectional and before any team is eliminated?
- A. No, all authorized season contests shall be played prior to the beginning of each respective softball sectional. The Commissioner may permit rescheduling of unplayed conference contests, etc., after both teams have been eliminated from the tournament series. (Rule 101-2)

### **Radar Guns**

- Q. 107-11 May radar guns be used by member school personnel in softball for scouting purposes?
- A. No, use of radar guns is prohibited. (Rule 9-18.1)

## **RULE 108 – SWIMMING**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **108-1**

The National Federation Swimming and Diving Rules shall govern except where modified by the Committee.

### **108-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

## **RULE 109 – TENNIS**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **109-1**

The United States Tennis Association Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **109-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

### **109-3**

A maximum of twenty-two (22) matches may be played during the entire season. Every opportunity to play is considered a match; tournaments involve multiple matches (each round is a match). Teams are limited to a maximum of sixteen (16) duals and a maximum of five (5) tournaments.

### **109-4**

A tennis team may participate in a controlled scrimmage between two member schools. A player must have participated in five days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage.

*A school may schedule one tennis controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be held later than the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A tennis controlled scrimmage does not count as a practice or*

## ***Rule 110 - Track & Field***

*as an interschool contest. Only students who have full athletic eligibility may participate in a tennis controlled scrimmage. A tennis controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the tennis controlled scrimmage.*

### **109-5**

During an inter-school match, a player may compete at only one level (i.e. varsity, junior varsity or freshman).

### **Q & A**

#### **Tennis - Generally**

Q. 109-1 What constitutes a regulation individual tennis match?

A. An individual regulation tennis match consist of two out of three sets with a twelve point tie breaker at 6-6 for both singles and doubles.

Q. 109-2 If one of the individual matches of a tennis match is not a regulation match, does the tennis match still count toward the maximum number of contest.

A. Yes, any match or contest between players from different school teams would be a match or contest when determining the maximum number of matches or contests played.

#### **Maximum Contests**

Q. 109-3 What constitutes a tournament?

A. When three or more schools are involved in an event is considered a tournament.

Q. 109-4 When players compete in a singles only tourney and a doubles only tourney, in how many tournaments has the player participated?

A. In this case the player has participated in two tournaments.

Q. 109-5 What is the maximum number of contests and tourneys for schools and contestants?

A. A maximum of twenty-two (22) matches may be played during the entire season. Every opportunity to play is considered a match; tournaments involve multiple matches (each round is a match). Teams are limited to a maximum of sixteen (16) duals and a maximum of five (5) tournaments.

#### **Non-School Participation**

Q. 109-6 May tennis players, whose families are members of a tennis club, participate in club activities during the high school tennis season so long as the activity involves only club members and not individuals from outside the club?

A. No, any participation in any official or unofficial competition for that club during the IHSAA contest season is a violation of IHSAA Rule 15. However, club membership may continue.

#### **Gifts, Merchandise**

Q. 109-7 May a tennis player with remaining IHSAA eligibility receive and accept a tennis racket through a sporting goods dealer "free list" or "loan list"?

A. No, a tennis player who receives merchandise of any kind (or cash) in recognition of athletic achievement makes is ineligible in tennis. (Rule 5-2)

#### **Lessons**

Q. 109-8 May a member school coach give a private lesson to a student athlete who participated on his/her team, during the season?

A. Yes. (Rules 15-1.1(b), 15-1.2(b))

### **RULE 110 – TRACK AND FIELD**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

NOTE 1: Converted to Metric System 1979-80; field events excluded.

#### **110-1**

The National Federation Track and Field Rules shall govern with the following modifications or as further modified by the Committee.

a. The javelin event is prohibited in ALL meets.

b. The events in all regular outdoor meets shall be:

TRACK – 3200 meter relay, 100 meter high hurdles, 100 meter dash, 1600 meter run, 400

## ***Rule 110 - Track & Field***

meter relay, 400 meter dash, 300 meter low hurdles, 800 meter run, 200 meter dash, 3200 meter run, 1600 meter relay.

FIELD – running high jump, running long jump, discus, shot put, pole vault.

- c. No contestant shall enter nor participate in more than four events during any season contest.

### **110-2**

In non-IHSAA sponsored large multiple school meets, the events, event order and scoring shall be determined by the Games Committee.

### **110-3**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

## **Q & A**

### **Track - Generally**

Q. 110-1 May a student who runs track, participate in independent "road races"?

A. Yes, provided the student does not violate the Amateur Rule.

Q. 110-2 May the boys and girls 3200 be run together?

A. Yes, however, points scored must be figured separately.

## **RULE 111 – VOLLEYBALL**

**See Rule 9 which applies to all sports.**

### **111-1**

The National Federation Volleyball Rules shall govern unless so modified by the Committee.

### **111-2**

See Rule 101 for practice and contest seasons.

### **111-3**

The maximum number of season matches for any team or student shall be 25 plus two tournaments in addition to the state tourney series with no more than 9 matches per calendar week and/or four matches in any one day.

- a. If an additional tournament is entered beyond the two allowed, each match in the additional tournament shall be counted in the regular season limit.

### **111-4**

During the regular season, players may not participate in more than five sets, Varsity, J.V, etc., against the same school in any one day. Players may not participate at more than one level of team play, Varsity, J.V, etc., in a given tournament.

NOTE: Penalty:

- a. forfeiture of match in which violation occurs;  
b. count as two matches for the student in violation. Participation in any set, for any amount of time, shall count as one set.

### **111-5**

A controlled scrimmage may be permitted between two IHSAA member schools. A player must have participated in 5 days of organized practice preceding the date of the scrimmage under the direct supervision of the high school coaching staff in that sport in order to be eligible for a scrimmage. The scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest.

*A school may schedule one volleyball controlled scrimmage with another IHSAA member school. The volleyball controlled scrimmage may not be held after the second calendar day prior to the first scheduled contest. A volleyball controlled scrimmage may not be scouted by anyone not affiliated with a team participating in the volleyball controlled scrimmage.*

## **Q & A**

### **Volleyball - Generally**

Q. 111-1 What constitutes a varsity volleyball match?

A. A contest between two teams in which the first team winning three sets is declared the winner.

## *Rule 111 - Volleyball*

- Q. 111-2 When must attendance at summer volleyball camps end for volleyball players?  
A. Attendance must be terminated prior to Monday, Week 4. (Rule 15-3.2(h))

### **Maximum Contests**

- Q. 111-3 May a team or student play more than one match during the same day or session?  
A. Yes, but players and teams are limited to 9 matches per calendar week and/or four matches in any one day. (Rule 111-3)
- Q. 111-4 May players participate in more than five sets against the same school in any one day?  
A. No. (Rule 111-4)
- Q. 111-5 When a player participates in more than five sets against the same school, what action is required?  
A. Forfeiture of match in which violation occurs, assess student in violation with two matches played, and send a written report to the Commissioner. (Rule 3-9.5)
- Q. 111-6 May players participate at more than one level of team play in a given tournament?  
A. No. (Rule 111-4)
- Q. 111-7 Does a school's varsity schedule, which includes 20 dual matches, a three-match tournament in August, a four-match tournament in September, and a four-match tournament in October satisfy the match limit rule?  
A. Yes, the schedule is the equivalent of 23 matches and two tournaments. When scheduling more than two tournaments, a school must count each match in all but two of the tournaments. (Rule 101)

### **Non-School Participation**

- Q. 111-8 May volleyball players participate on non-school teams during the school year out-of-season?  
A. Yes, however, no more than three players who have participated in a contest as a member of their school's team may be on the same team at the same time. (Rule 15-2.2(a))
- Q. 111-9 May coaches from a member school coaching staff coach a volleyball team during the school year out-of-season?  
A. Yes, so long as there are no players on the team who have participated in a contest as a member of that coach's school team. (Rule 15-2.2(c))
- Q. 111-10 Are seniors who have completed their eligibility in volleyball counted as part of the three-player limitation, during the school year out-of-season?  
A. No, since the school season is complete, they are considered as having no remaining eligibility in volleyball.

# *Junior High School Interschool Rules*

## **Part V: Junior High School Interschool Rules**

The *following rules apply to Grade 9 students and grade 9 teams in schools having junior membership.*

- a. Junior membership permits a school to participate in interscholastic athletic contests.*
- b. A junior member school must abide by all applicable IHSAA Rules and By-Laws, and a junior member school student must meet the applicable IHSAA Rules and By-Laws.*
- c. Junior member school students may participate on junior member teams, may participate on high school teams sponsored by the high school to which the student's school is a feeder school, or both. Junior member students who participate on a high school teams may return to the junior member school team in that sport.*
- d. Junior member schools may not enter a school team in an IHSAA state tournament series and junior member school students may not, as members of a junior member school team, participate as individuals in an IHSAA state tournament series. A junior member school student may participate in an IHSAA state tournament series as a member of a high school team.*
- e. Junior member schools may not use students below the ninth grade on their own ninth grade athletic teams in interscholastic athletics.*

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

## **Part VI: National Federation of State High School Associations**



Indiana was admitted in 1924. The National Federation was organized in 1920 and now consists of 50 member state high school associations. Canadian Federation and 9 Canadian provinces are presently affiliated.

These associations have united to secure the benefits of cooperative action which eliminates unnecessary duplication of work and which increases efficiency through the pooling and coordinating of efforts of all who are engaged in high school athletic activities.

The legislative body is the National Council made up of one representative from each member state association. Such representative must be an officer or a member of his/her state board of control. The executive body is the Executive Committee of eight members elected by the National Council from the membership of the Boards of Control, Commissioners and Executive Secretaries of member state associations from eight territorial sections as outlined in the constitution. Terms are staggered and for three years.

The growth in size and influence of the state high school associations and their National Federation insures some degree of teamwork on the part of 22,000 high schools and this teamwork has enabled them to formulate policies and plans for improving high school athletic conditions and to make these plans function. The National Federation probably represents the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world. The opportunities for contributing to the welfare of the high school athletic program are unlimited.

The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in interstate contests and meets. As the prestige of the national organization grew, a program for the sanctioning of interstate meets was developed. This later led to definite action relative to national and sectional athletic events. At the present time, no national athletic meet or tournament is sanctioned. Meets or tournaments, which involve the schools of more than one state, are sanctioned in accordance with definite limitations in connection with the distance to be traveled, the type of sponsor, the amount of school time involved, and extent to which such events interfere with smaller meets which insure participation by greater numbers of those who need the training. The scope of the National Federation work has broadened so that all high school athletic and many non-athletic groups profit through an exchange of experiences and a pooling of interests.

The activities of the National Federation are based on the belief strong state and national high school athletic organizations are necessary to protect the athletic interests of the high schools, to promote an ever increasing growth of a type of interscholastic athletics which is educational in both objective and method and which can be justified as an integral part of the high school curriculum, and to protect high school students from exploitation for purposes having no educational implications. To accomplish these things, it is necessary for educators to exercise teamwork on a nationwide scale.