

BYLAWS OF THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GOVERNING HIGH SCHOOL PARTICIPATION (GRADES 9-12)

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BYLAW 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 1) PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL

- a) The Principal of a school shall be held ultimately responsible in all matters in the school that concern eligibility, and interscholastic athletics, and shall ensure that institutional control over the athletic program is maintained.
- b) The member school Principal is ultimately responsible for all aspects of the athletic program, whether it is rules enforcement and reporting or eligibility certification.
- c) Each member school through its Principal and Designated Representative exercises the principles of institutional control in order for the Association to continue as a fully functioning membership organization and in order for the school to remain a member.
- d) There are several principles that go into the concept of maintaining institutional control:
 - (1) Control shall first be defined in common sense terms and is best summarized by the school having in place the proper policies to ensure that violations do not occur, and if they do occur, the Principal exhibiting the leadership and duty to correct the problems and prevent recurrence.
 - (2) In general, violations do not result from a lack of institutional control if there are adequate preventive measures in place that are properly monitored and followed, and if swift action is taken.
 - (3) Several factors demonstrate a lack of institutional control including, but not limited to:
 - a. failure to implement proper preventive procedures;
 - b. failure by members of the designated athletic staff to thoroughly investigate and report violations;
 - c. failure to adequately disseminate and distribute compliance information;
 - d. failure to adequately distribute compliance duties to allow for effective control;
 - e. failing to make clear to all coaches and participants that rules violations will not be tolerated;
 - f. failing to fully investigate and file reports as requested when potential violations are reported; and
 - g. a head coach failing to create a compliant atmosphere with the assistant coaches.
- e) The KHSAA staff is to enforce the rules based on the following general premises:
 - (1) KHSAA regulations and information are readily available to the member schools and the general public;
 - (2) the Principal or Designated Representative properly distributes information, rules manuals, communication, forms, and other needed materials to the members of the athletics staff;
 - (3) that meaningful education programs are conducted within the schools to ensure compliance; and
 - (4) Student-athletes are properly informed about rules prior to and during participation.
- f) The compliance history of a school and its cooperative spirit during any administrative review or inquiry will factor into any penalty decision regarding violations as sanctions under Bylaw 27 are being considered.

SEC. 2) DESIGNATION OF DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

- a) The Principal of each member school may annually designate an individual at the school to serve as the Designated Representative to conduct the interscholastic program at that school.
- b) The Principal or Designated Representative shall sign all forms requiring an authorized signature.
- c) If a member school Principal fails to make the designation before August 31, the building principal shall automatically be the Designated Representative for the current year.

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 2. AGE

SEC. 1) AGE RESTRICTION

- a) Under KRS 156.070 (2) (e), a student who becomes nineteen (19) years old before August 1 shall be ineligible for interscholastic athletic competition at a KHSAA member high school.
- b) A student who becomes nineteen (19) on or after August 1 shall remain eligible for the entire school year.

SEC. 2) WAIVER PROVISION

- a) The Ruling Officer and the Commissioner may waive the provisions of this bylaw, and the student shall be eligible for high school athletics in Kentucky if written documentation is provided to clearly demonstrate that the student:
 - (1) Qualified for exceptional children services and had an individual education program developed by an admissions and release committee (ARC) while the student was enrolled in the primary school program;
 - (2) Was retained in the primary school program because of an ARC committee recommendation; and
 - (3) Has not completed four (4) consecutive years or eight (8) consecutive semesters of eligibility following initial promotion into grade nine (9).
- b) The Ruling Officer and the Commissioner shall not adopt administrative procedures that allow for the waiver of this rule under any other condition.

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure. Bylaw 4. Enrollment Requirements

BYLAW 3. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF YEARS

SEC. 1) LIMIT OF FOUR YEARS

- a) Excluding those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year:
 - (1) A student entering grade nine (9) for the first time in any high school shall have four (4) consecutive calendar years of eligibility from the date of first entry into grade (9) in any school provided the student is eligible according to this and all other Association bylaws.
 - (2) The eligibility shall conclude with the completion of the spring sports season following the fourth year.
 - (3) No additional eligibility may be granted in a case where the grant would allow a student to compete in all or part of the fifth competitive season in a single sport following the initial entry into grade nine (9).
- b) Students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year and previously having been enrolled in grade nine prior to 2021-22 or enrolling for the first time in grade nine (9) in 2021-22 shall adhere to the following restrictions:
 - (1) Shall have five (5) consecutive calendar years of eligibility from the date of first entry into grade (9) in any school provided the student is eligible according to this and all other Association bylaws.
 - (2) The eligibility shall conclude with the completion of the spring sports season following the fifth year.
 - (3) Such designation shall not supersede the provisions of Bylaw 2 or KRS 156.070 (2)(f) (age limitation).

SEC. 2) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY

- a) The Ruling Officer and the Commissioner through the Due Process Procedure, may grant additional eligibility in the case where it has been documented by the attending physician, Principal, and Superintendent that severe illness or injury has prevented the student from receiving basic education services and the right to an education has therefore been impacted rather than simply the loss of athletic privilege.
- b) The documentation from the attending physician, Principal, and Superintendent shall be from those involved with the student at the time of the original injury or illness.

- c) The grant of eligibility may only be made in the cases in which the student-athlete would remain eligible by all other Association bylaws.
- d) This provision shall not include additional eligibility strictly for loss of participation due to sports-related injuries.
- e) Excluding those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year, no additional eligibility may be granted in a case where the grant would allow a student to compete in all or part of the fifth competitive season in a single sport following the initial entry into grade nine (9).

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 4. ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 1) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION WHILE LEGALLY ENROLLED IN GRADES 9-12

- a) On Friday of each grading period, a student enrolled in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) shall be legally enrolled for courses in a member high school as a full-time student per adopted policies of the local Board of Education in compliance with 702 KAR 7:125 acceptable and applied to graduation at the member school he or she desires to represent in order to be eligible for athletics.
- b) A student who is legally enrolled or connected with any other school than the one he or she represents shall not take part in any contest. In the case of a single-gender high school, cheerleaders from an affiliated neighboring single-gender school may be accepted as a sideline support group for teams competing at the school.
- c) A student is ineligible for the first year following enrollment at a member school if that student leaves the former school with documented obligations (including financial). The student shall remain ineligible until the conclusion of one year from the date of enrollment or documentation that the obligations have been satisfied.

SEC. 2) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION WHILE LEGALLY ENROLLED BELOW GRADE 9

- a) A pupil in grades 7-8 in the local Board of Education defined feeder pattern of a KHSAA member school under the same local Board of Education as the member school may play on the high school team (at any level of play) if that participation is not in conflict with Sec. 3 below, and the time so played shall not be counted on the four (4) year (eight (8) semester) limit.
- b) For a school to be considered a "feeder" school (and therefore "connected"), it must be under the same local board of education as the member school and enroll students exclusively below grade nine.
- c) A student enrolled at a nonfeeder school shall not be considered to be enrolled at a feeder school irrespective of past enrollment patterns of that nonfeeder school.
- d) School districts with multiple schools may not establish an "open choice" option to serve as a feeder pattern for athletics and must specify only one option for each student to be considered as being connected for the purpose of high school participation.
- e) Applying for admission to a school does not waive this definition as there is a clear line between applying and being enrolled.
- f) School and school districts may choose to define a more restrictive feeder pattern for its middle schools to high schools which if violated, constitute the student not being "connected" and therefore ineligible.
- g) In a school district with multiple high schools, absent a specific otherwise adopted feeder pattern, the residence of the student-athlete within the district student assignment plan shall determine the school at which the student may participate if such participation is permitted by local policy.
- h) A student is ineligible for the first year to participate for a

member school if that student leaves the former school with documented obligations (including financial) and the student shall remain ineligible until the conclusion of one year from the date of enrollment or documentation that the obligations have been satisfied.

- i) Students enrolled below grade seven (7) may not play on a high school team at any level.
- j) A student below grade nine (9) may not participate on the varsity team in contests in the sports of boys' lacrosse, football or soccer.
- k) All other participation by legally enrolled students in high school level teams practices, scrimmages or contests by students legally enrolled in grades seven (7) and eight (8) who are eligible by all other bylaw provisions is at the discretion of the school-based decision-making council or local board of education at the member school unless otherwise precluded by statute or regulation..

SEC. 3) INELIGIBILITY FOR REPEATING STUDENTS

- a) Excluding those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year, a student having been enrolled in the seventh (7th) grade or any grade through twelfth (12th) shall not be eligible for interscholastic athletics at the high school level (freshmen, junior varsity or varsity, grades 9 through 12) for more than a total of one (1) year in each grade and applicable eligibility shall begin in the first year enrolled in that grade.
- b) Excluding those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year, a student repeating a grade for any reason is ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics at the high school level (grades 9 through 12) during the second year in that grade. The penalty for violation of this rule shall be the loss of one of the four years of eligibility after initial entry into grade nine (9).
- c) Those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year and enrolled in the seventh (7th) grade or any grade through twelfth (12th) may be eligible for interscholastic athletics at the high school level (freshmen, junior varsity or varsity, grades 9 through 12) during the 2021-22 school year while repeating the same grade enrolled during 2020-21, provided the student is eligible by all other bylaws.

SEC. 4) DEADLINE FOR ENROLLMENT

A student shall have legally enrolled as a bona fide full-time undergraduate student no later than twenty (20) school days after the beginning of the semester to be eligible during that semester.

SEC. 5) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 5. MINIMUM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENT

SEC. 1) PROPER GRADE LEVEL REQUIREMENT FOR STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GRADES 9 THROUGH 12 IN ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- a) First Day of School Year Earned Credit Check
 - (1) On the first day of each school year, a student shall have been legally enrolled as a full-time student during the previous grading period and shall be on schedule to graduate with his or her class on the first day of school based on the number of credits officially recorded on the transcript.
 - (2) For the verification of this provision, all course work, including summer distance/online and correspondence work, and final grades shall be completed and posted to the transcript by the first day of the school year for the student body.
 - (3) No course work completed after the first day of the school year for the student body shall be used to make this determination.
 - (4) Any credit or course used to meet these standards must meet

the following criteria:

- a. Courses that are taught through distance learning, online, credit recovery, etc. shall be comparable in length, content, and rigor to courses taught in a traditional classroom setting and shall not be intended as a replacement for previously attempted course work;
 - b. Students may not skip lessons or test out of modules. For example, if a student is permitted to test out of portions of a repeated course, is exempted from certain modules, or finish the course in an abbreviated time frame, such a course would not be acceptable for use in the reinstatement determination;
 - c. The instructor and the student shall have ongoing access to, and regular interaction with, one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the course;
 - d. The student's work (e.g., exams, papers, assignments) shall be made available for evaluation and validation upon request;
 - e. Evaluation of the student's work shall be conducted by the appropriate academic authorities in accordance with the high school's established academic policies;
 - f. The course shall include a defined time period for completion and comparable to the same credit taught within the traditional school day;
 - g. The course must be acceptable for any student and the school's policies for such courses must be followed consistently for both student-athletes and non-athletes with no exceptions made for student-athletes;
 - h. The course must be substantially comparable, qualitatively and quantitatively (e.g., content, textbook, assessments, duration), to the course in the mainstream or regular curriculum;
 - i. The course provider must have the work to be completed online accepted by the NCAA as part of its review of Division I and II athletes seeking to enroll at a college or University; and
 - j. The course credit must be recorded on the student transcript before the day before the defined Sec. 2 period for which reinstatement is desired (subsequent trimester, semester or school year dependent upon school defined curriculum).
- (5) The determination for reinstatement of eligibility and first available date of practice available under Sec. 1(b) of this bylaw shall be based on the originally published calendar submitted to the Kentucky Department of Education.
- (6) **Eligibility During First Year Following Initial Enrollment in Grade Nine (9)**
For a student in the ninth grade to be considered to be on schedule to graduate, that student shall have been promoted from grade eight (8) to grade nine (9), and comply with all other bylaws.
- (7) **Eligibility During Second Year Following Initial Enrollment in Grade Nine (9)**
For a student in the second year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9) (normally grade 10) to be on schedule to graduate, that student shall have received twenty (20) percent of the requirements of the school/district for graduation (credits officially posted to the transcript) prior to the first day of the second year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9), and be in compliance with all other bylaws.
- (8) **Eligibility During Third Year Following Initial Enrollment in Grade Nine (9)**
For a student in the third year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9) (normally grade 11) to be on schedule to graduate, that student shall have received forty-five (45) percent of the requirements of the school/district for graduation (credits officially posted to the transcript) prior to the first day of the third year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9), and be in compliance with all other bylaws.
- (9) **Eligibility During Fourth Year Following Initial Enrollment in Grade Nine (9)**
For a student in the fourth year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9) (normally grade 12) to be on schedule to graduate, that student shall have received seventy

(70) percent of the requirements of the school/district for graduation (credits officially posted to the transcript) prior to the first day of the fourth year following initial enrollment in grade nine (9), and be in compliance with all other bylaws.

- b) **Reinstatement of Students Failing to Meet Normal Progress Requirements on the First Day of School and Having Been Ineligible for An Entire Credit Period Based on the School Schedule for Awarding Credits**
 - (1) Each member school, through its School Based Decision Making Council and Local School Board (or similarly constituted organizations in non-public schools) shall develop a written policy to determine the eligibility of students once they have been ineligible for the entire credit period.
 - (2) Such policy may require a portion or percentage of graduation requirements, fixed number of credits or other academic progress but must be such that it can be monitored and involve only course work (credits) officially posted to the transcript.
 - (3) The written policy must be available for inspection by the Association staff if requested.
- c) **Reinstatement of Students Failing to Meet Normal Progress Requirements on the First Day of School and Having Been Ineligible for at least one-half of the next credit period (when credits are recorded to the transcript)**
 - (1) Each member school, through its School Based Decision Making Council and Local School Board (or similarly constituted organizations in non-public schools) may develop a written policy to determine the eligibility of students once they have been ineligible for at least one-half of the entire credit period;
 - (2) Such policy may require a portion or percentage of graduation requirements, fixed number of credits or other academic progress but must be such that it can be monitored and involve only course work (credits) officially posted to the transcript;
 - (3) Such policy may not permit a student to be eligible who at the time of the determination, is repeating a prior grade and such (or any) restoration may not be made while the student is repeating a prior grade; and
 - (4) The written policy must be available for inspection by the Association staff if requested.

SEC. 2) CONTINUAL PROGRESS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR

- a) Every week, a student shall be making continual progress during the school year to be eligible to participate in athletics during the subsequent week (Monday through Sunday period) and through the next opportunity to examine grades in this manner.
- b) Absent any other determination, this weekly check of grades shall be conducted on each Friday of each grading period or on the last day of classes preceding that particular Friday if no classes are conducted on that particular Friday.
- c) Courses taken via audit, credit recovery or like program to gain credit for previously deficient class work, or any other less than full-term methods, shall not be used for the purpose of this reinstatement. Any online/distance credit used in this calculation shall meet the criteria of Sec. 1(a)(4) of this bylaw.
 - (1) **Weekly Eligibility Standard for Students Enrolled in Grades 9-12:**
 - a. To be making continual progress, a student shall have passed in four hours of instruction units as defined by Kentucky Board of Education regulations (of the six hours of instruction required) during the previous credit period that closed during the school year (trimester or semester).
 - b. To be making continual progress the student shall also be passing cumulatively for the current credit period in at least four hours of instruction as defined by Kentucky Board of Education regulations (of the six hours of instruction required) or the equivalent of four hours of instruction acceptable to graduation.
 - c. Courses taken via audit, credit recovery or like program to gain credit for previously deficient class work, or any other less than full-term methods, shall not be used for the purpose of this reinstatement. Any online/distance credit used in this calculation shall meet the criteria of Sec. 1(a)

(4) of this bylaw.

(2) Weekly Eligibility Standard for Students Enrolled in Grades Below Nine (9) participating for a KHSAA member school:

A pre-secondary school student (grades 7-8) participating in athletics representing a KHSAA member school shall be passing in at least two-thirds of the subjects in which he or she is currently enrolled and be in compliance with all other bylaws to be eligible.

SEC. 3) ELIGIBILITY IN DISTRICTS OF INNOVATION

a) For a student participating in a school in an approved district of innovation as referenced in KRS 156.108 and KRS 160.107, in lieu of complying with Sections (1) and (2) above, the district shall develop and submit for approval to the Commissioner, a plan to monitor the weekly progress of students that provides for an accurate assessment of academic progress for the year.

b) Such plan shall consider solely the documented record of the student's academic progress and may not include speculative factors for future periods.

SEC. 4) SPECIAL RECITATIONS/ADJUSTMENTS

Special tests or recitations shall not be given to make the student eligible.

SEC. 5) PENALTY

a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.

b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

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

SEC. 1) DOMESTIC STUDENT TRANSFER

a) Any student who has been enrolled in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) who transfers schools shall be ineligible for interscholastic athletics at the varsity (first team) level in that sport for a period of one year from the date of last varsity participation if such student has participated in:

(1) a varsity interscholastic contest (including a non-level defined prep team) in any sport at any school (including prep school) while maintaining permanent residence in the United States or a United States territory following enrollment in grade nine (9); or

(2) a contest representing a varsity interscholastic team (including a non-level defined prep team), subsection (1) above after being previously granted eligibility under the provisions of Bylaw 7 or equivalent participation in another this or another state.

b) The Ruling Officer and Commissioner have discretion (but are not required) to waive the period of ineligibility set forth above if one or more of the following exceptions in Sec. 2 has been met.

SEC. 2) DISCRETIONARY EXCEPTIONS FOR WAIVER

Evidence supporting the desired exception shall be presented with the original request to the Association by the member school

a) REASSIGNMENT BY BOARD OF EDUCATION- The period of ineligibility may be waived if the student has changed schools through a properly documented reassignment of the Board of Education to another school.

(1) To meet this exception for a reassignment, reasons for the assignment may include the closing or opening of a school due to consolidation, merger, the opening of a new school, or another type of opening or closing or assignment through KRS 158.6455, KRS 160.040 or other applicable adopted regulation.

(2) In the case of a school closing or consolidation, such assignment may be to the public school district should a private, parochial, or independent school close.

(3) For a multiple-school district reallocating students to existing schools in a revised manner (redistricting), the exception shall be valid only on the first day of school for the student body following the implementation of the redistricting plan and does not apply before or after that date due to optional choices offered by the district.

(4) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.

(5) Reassignment may include assignment due to the application of the provisions of 701 KAR 8:010 to a public charter school as defined in KRS 160.1590.

(6) Reassignment may include a change in transportation plan in a district with more than one high school where the local board adopts a policy permitting specific enrollment alternatives for those students no longer able to be transported.

b) TRANSFER FROM NONMEMBER SCHOOL- The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student transferring from a nonmember school located in Kentucky whose athletic participation has been limited primarily to other nonmember schools.

(1) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.

c) MILITARY ASSIGNMENT- The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student transferring in a situation where documentation is presented to verify that the change in education and living arrangements is directly related to an order from any branch of the United States military service, including the reserve components.

(1) Special verification may be requested including documentation of a Permanent Change of Station or Change of Duty Status. This may also include the case where the transfer is made necessary by the implementation of the Interstate Compact on Education Opportunity for Military Children.

d) BONA FIDE CHANGE IN RESIDENCE- The period of ineligibility may be waived if there has been a bona fide change in residence by the parents and student that precedes a student's change of schools.

(1) For purposes of this bylaw, a bona fide change of residence means the uninterrupted moving of the permanent residence of the entire family unit of the student as composed when the student was eligible at the sending school (including one or both parents if at that residence) from one school district or defined school attendance area into another school district or defined school attendance area prior to a change in enrollment of the student.

(2) To be considered bona fide, the change must remain uninterrupted for the entire period during which the student would have been ineligible if the exception was not applied.

(3) To be considered bona fide, the change in residence must reasonably precipitate the change in schools in that a student cannot delay transferring schools after a change in residence for an unreasonable period of time. The change in residence must clearly have a compelling impact on the need to change schools for the exception to be granted.

(4) A student who becomes emancipated does not have a bona fide change of residence by his or her emancipation and change of residence for purposes of satisfying this exception.

(5) The primary elements in determining and issuing a ruling related to a bona fide change in residence will initially be the records submitted by the two member schools (receiving and sending) and may require substantiation based on the material submitted in the matter.

(6) The burden of proof is on the student and family unit not having left the permanent residence of the entire family unit of the student as composed when the student was eligible at the sending school shall lie with the sending school Principal or Designated Representative.

(7) If requested and otherwise in compliance with Bylaw 18, the receiving school may be compelled to use its personnel and resources, trained in verification of student addresses, to address the validity of the change into the receiving school district.

(8) A waiver under this provision may be reversed and a new ruling issued if the family unit returns to the residence occupied while participating for the sending school prior to

- the tolling of the normal period of ineligibility.
- (9) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- e) **DIVORCE-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event of a dissolution of marriage (i.e., a final and legally binding divorce decree from a court of competent jurisdiction) or properly recorded legal separation (i.e., a legally binding separation decree from a court of competent jurisdiction) of the parents and a change in the residence of the student pursuant to a court order granting custody of the child to one of the parents with whom the student shall reside.
- (1) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
- (2) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- f) **CHANGE IN SOLE CUSTODY-** The KHSAA shall not recognize guardianship or similar arrangements made, for purposes of this bylaw. The period of ineligibility may be waived if it is shown that custody of the student has been taken from one or both parents and given to the other parent or a third person by a court of competent jurisdiction and under circumstances indicating: (1) the parent(s) are unfit or (2) the court finds that the health and welfare of the student would be better served by the change in custody.
- (1) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
- (2) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- g) **CHANGE IN JOINT CUSTODY-** In the event, joint custody is awarded to both parents, for purposes of this bylaw, the student shall initially be eligible where either parent resides.
- (1) The eligibility of a student may be restored one time if, after establishing eligibility and complying with the initial court order granting joint custody, a student relocates to permanently reside with the other custodial parent.
- (2) The grant of this waiver shall only apply to the member school in the school district in which the residence of the custodial parent is located.
- (3) After this one time move by the student to the other custodial parent, all subsequent moves between parents shall require a period of ineligibility of one year.
- (4) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- h) **DEATH-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event the death of one or both of the student's custodial parents creates the circumstances that the transfer to another secondary school is deemed appropriate.
- (1) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- i) **BOARDING SCHOOLS-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student entering a boarding school on a full-time basis as a boarding school student or a student returning from a boarding school to the school attended immediately prior to enrollment in the boarding school; where attendance in the boarding school was required by order of the court or by recommendation of the Principal of the school attended immediately prior to attendance at the boarding school.
- (1) A boarding school is defined as a school that has an enrolled resident boarding school population in the ninth through 12th grades of at least fifty (50) percent of the full-time student body for each of the last four years.
- (2) A boarding school must have appropriate dormitory facilities to house, feed and provide general living accommodations for boarding students, and must have properly trained supervisory personnel on duty at all times.
- (3) A boarding school must be recognized as a boarding school in its literature and must be verified by the Kentucky Department of Education or the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
- (4) A boarding student, to qualify for the exception, must spend at least an average of five (5) days per week living and boarding on campus while school is in session.
- (5) Coaches and other individuals employed by or associated with a boarding school's athletic program shall not serve as the boarding supervisor or otherwise live with boarding students in school housing.
- (6) Only those schools that qualify as boarding schools as defined herein may provide any assistance for room and board to students who participate in interscholastic athletics and only if such assistance is based on financial need. In no other schools may room and board expense be included in the determination of school expenses and financial need.
- (7) The Ruling Officer is required to have verification that the move to or from the boarding school is by order of the Principal (sending) or a court of competent jurisdiction for this exception to apply.
- (8) Determinations of whether a student shall be granted a waiver under this exception shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
- j) **CESSATION OF SCHOOL PROGRAM-** The period of ineligibility may be waived in the event of a school remaining open but notifying the Association in writing that it is discontinuing its participation in an Association sponsored sport (regular and postseason) in which the student had previously participated after enrolling in grade nine (9).
- k) **ANTI-BULLYING EXCEPTION-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student when it is documented, at the time of the original transfer eligibility submission, that a student is a victim of bullying as defined in KRS 158.148 and in which bullying has been documented to the school district in accordance with the statute and local board of education-related regulations, and as a result of this documented harassment, intimidation or bullying, the student is compelled to transfer, provided:
- 1) The school district's and member school's anti-bullying policies and procedures have been substantially followed and complied with and a copy of which policies have been provided to the KHSAA along with the request for eligibility; and
- 2) The school district or member school secures the appropriate releases from the student/student's parents authorizing the member school to provide a complete record of the events and circumstances on which the policies and procedures were initiated, and the member school provides such records at the time of the transfer ruling request submission including:
- a) A specific, detailed report of the prohibited incident(s);
- b) An outline of the procedures used to respond to and investigate the reported incident(s);
- c) A copy of the findings that were a result of the complaint process and administrative review;
- d) A specific, detailed disciplinary procedure for any individual found guilty of harassment, intimidation or bullying;
- e) All reports of notification to parents or guardians of any student involvement in the incident(s); and
- f) A report of the intervention strategies and remedial action the school has undertaken to assist the student and redress the complaint.
- 3) In concurrence with KRS 158.148, this exception shall not be used for any isolated incidents or alleged incidents of bullying, nor as a means to prohibit civil exchange of opinions or debate or cultural practices protected under the state or federal Constitution where the opinion expressed does not otherwise materially or substantially disrupt the education process, nor can this exception be used in cases where there has been no contemporaneous reporting of the alleged bullying harassment or intimidation.

l) **MINIMAL PARTICIPATION DURING PRIOR SCHOOL YEAR-** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student enrolling for the first time in grades 10 to 12 in any sport for which there has been:

- (1) Varsity participation during the prior school year in not more than twenty percent of the allowed number of regular season varsity contests in that sport per Bylaw 23, and
- (2) The student has not yet participated in that varsity sport after enrolling in the current grade.

m) **REQUEST FOR DUE PROCESS EXCEPTION APPROVAL -** The period of ineligibility may be waived for a student when it is documented, at the time of the original transfer eligibility submission, that based solely on the record as submitted, strict application of the applicable bylaw is unfair to the student-athlete because the circumstances creating the ineligibility are clearly beyond the control of all of the parties involved in compliance with the KHSAA Due Process Procedure adopted in compliance with KRS Chapter 13B.

SEC. 3) SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS FOR DENIAL OF WAIVER FOR THOSE SATISFYING DISCRETIONARY WAIVER PROVISIONS IN SEC. 2

A waiver of the period of ineligibility is not required for a student satisfying one of the exceptions in Sec. 2 if documentation exists in the record that the transfer is motivated in whole or in part by a desire to participate in athletics at the new school.

- a) This documentation of actions occurring any time after enrollment in grade nine (9) includes, but is not limited to:
- b) A coach employed at the receiving school, paid or volunteer at any level, or another employed individual, paid or volunteer at any level, who is acting in a coaching role, including instruction or training of any type and who, before the transfer of the student:

- (1) Coached the student at a former school;
- (2) Provided sport-specific instruction (paid or unpaid) without the expressed consent of the prior enrolled school;
- (3) Coached the student on a non-school (i.e., AAU, American Legion, club settings, summer program, etc.) team;
- (4) Provided general athletic or activities instruction, including weight training and supervised conditioning without expressed permission from the prior enrolled school; or
- (5) Provided housing or assistance with housing.

- c) The student in question or their family, before transferring to the new school:

- (1) Received impermissible contacts or improper benefits as defined in Bylaw 16;
- (2) Sought to be coached by the coach(es) at the new school;
- (3) Expresses dissatisfaction with the philosophy, policies, methods, or actions of a coach or administrator about interscholastic athletics;
- (4) Sought additional playing time or opportunities or had shown dissatisfaction with the amount of participation or role of participation at the former school;
- (5) Resided with any athletic coach or any other non-relative who is a member of the school athletic or administrative staff or team member (including parents and boosters); or
- (6) Has had all or part of the housing or residence logistics influenced, coordinated or manipulated by a member of the school athletic or administrative staff or team member (including parents and boosters);

- d) The change in schools is to nullify or circumvent:

- (1) Documented obligations (including financial obligations) to the sending school;
- (2) Implementation of Board of Education, School-Based Decision Making or school-imposed policy which would have resulted in the student's ineligibility at the sending school by KHSAA Bylaws or Competition Rules; or
- (3) A conflict with the philosophy or action of an administrator, teacher, or coach relating to sports.

SEC. 4) OTHER TRANSFERRING STUDENT RESTRICTIONS AND PROCEDURES

- a) The Commissioner's office may appoint or hire a committee or investigator to conduct any inquiry or administrative review concerning any issues arising under this bylaw or any other bylaw.
- b) If any member school files a written objection to the factual

validity of the certification before the conclusion of the period of time to which the period of ineligibility would normally apply, along with the specific, detailed basis for the objection, then a complete administrative review of the original case may be conducted by the KHSAA and a new ruling shall be issued through the Commissioner's office.

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

SEC. 5) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 7. TRANSFER RULE – FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND OTHER FOREIGN STUDENTS

SEC. 1) FOREIGN STUDENTS WITH J-1 OR F-1 STATUS (NONDOMESTIC)

- a) Any student with J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who initially enrolls into a KHSAA member school and desires participation in sports within the first year of enrollment at a KHSAA member school shall be considered ineligible the varsity (first team) level for the first calendar year following enrollment.
- b) Any student with J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who initially enrolls into a KHSAA member school and who has been ineligible for an entire calendar year after being enrolled in a high school in Kentucky shall become eligible to represent that school immediately following the conclusion of the one-year period, and remain eligible through graduation while enrolled in that school if compliant with applicable federal student-exchange regulations for the specific VISA and all other KHSAA Bylaws.
- c) Any student with J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who has not been enrolled for an entire calendar year in a high school in Kentucky and subsequently changes schools shall have transfer eligibility status considered under the provisions of this bylaw.
- d) Any student with J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who has been enrolled for an entire calendar year in a high school in Kentucky, who did not have the period of ineligibility waived under Sec. 2 or Sec. 3 below, and subsequently changes schools shall have transfer eligibility status considered under the provisions of Bylaw 6.
- e) Effective with any student initially placed in the United States with J-1 or F-1 VISA status for the 2026-2027 school year, any student with J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who has been enrolled for an entire calendar year in a high school in Kentucky, and had the period of ineligibility waived under Sec.2 or Sec 3 below, and subsequently changes schools shall be ineligible for the subsequent school year regardless of enrollment status.
- f) Any student desiring to participate in interscholastic athletics and meet Section 2 or Section 3 below must be willing and able to disclose the VISA status to the enrolling school, the status of which may not be a determinant for school acceptance or admission, but solely used for determining the request for a waiver

SEC. 2) EXCEPTION FOR PLACEMENT THROUGH APPROVED EXCHANGE PROGRAMS UTILIZING A J-1 EDUCATION VISA

- a) **APPROVED PROGRAMS-** Foreign Exchange Students in possession of a J-1 education Visa attending KHSAA member schools may have the period of ineligibility waived if the student is placed in a KHSAA member school under the auspices of approved student exchange programs.

- (1) Member student exchange programs (agencies) of the Council on Standards for International Education Travel (CSIET) who are members in good standing with CSIET shall be considered approved agencies.

- (2) An individual placed by an agency approved by CSIET may be denied eligibility if it is documented that the agency has failed to assign students to schools by a method that ensures that no student, school or interested party has influenced the assignment for athletic or other purposes.

- b) **WAIVER OF PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY-** To be considered for a waiver, the following conditions shall exist:

- (1) The student shall comply with all U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations and placed through an approved program as in Sec. 2(a)(1) above;
 - (2) The student shall be in the first year as an exchange student in the United States and placed through an approved program as in Sec. 2(a) above;
 - (3) The student shall not be a graduate of the 12th or terminating grade or its equivalent in either the U.S. or his or her home country;
 - (4) The student shall have a complete transcript of records that has been translated into English before the request for eligibility;
 - (5) The student shall have a J-1 student education visa issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;
 - (6) Placement in the KHSAA member school is random, and the student has not been a "direct placement" into a KHSAA member school.
 - a. For the J-1 visa, a "direct placement" is one in which either the student or the sending organization in the foreign country is a party to an arrangement with any other party, including school personnel, for the student to attend a particular school or live with a particular host family;
 - (7) The placement must remain uninterrupted for the entire period during which the student would have been ineligible if the waiver was not granted;
 - (8) The student's host family shall not pay any tuition or fee normal to the attendance at the KHSAA member school; all fees shall be paid by the student's family;
 - (9) All travel fees shall be paid by the student's family;
 - (10) The student's host family from the initial date of entry into the United States through the end of the period as an exchange student shall not include members of the coaching or athletic staff at the KHSAA member school at which participation is desired;
 - (11) The student, the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school, and a representative of the placement agency shall sign and attest to certification that the athlete complies with the eligibility rules of the KHSAA and shall not be eligible under any circumstances for more than one year of athletic participation if the first year period of ineligibility is waived; and
 - (12) Any payments to the host family by the placing agency shall be made solely by the exchange agency, and in compliance with the regulations and requirements of CSIET.
 - c) The facts supporting a waiver under this rule shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.
 - d) Criteria for J-1 Student Enrollment
 - (1) Students with J-1 VISAs are not required to pay tuition;
 - (2) J-1 programs are authorized by the United States Department of State and additional criteria are listed in the information of that agency at <https://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>;
 - (3) Be at least 15 years of age, but not more than 18 years and six months of age as of the program start date, or not have finished more than 11 years of primary and secondary school, not including kindergarten; and
 - (4) Not have previously participated in a secondary school student academic year or semester exchange program or attended school in the United States in either F-1 or J-1 status.
- SEC. 3) EXCEPTION FOR PLACEMENT THROUGH APPROVED EXCHANGE PROGRAMS UTILIZING AN F-1 EDUCATION VISA
- a) APPROVED PROGRAMS- Foreign Students in possession of an F-1 education Visa attending KHSAA member schools may have the period of ineligibility waived in the event that the student is placed in a KHSAA member school under the auspices of approved student exchange programs or a valid F-1 exchange agreement under the auspices of the Department of Homeland Security.
 - (1) Member student exchange programs (agencies) and schools of the Council on Standards for International Education Travel (CSIET) who are members in good standing with CSIET shall be considered approved agencies/schools.
 - (2) An individual placed by an agency/school approved by

- CSIET may be denied eligibility if it is documented that the agency has failed to assign students to schools by a method that ensures that no student, school or interested party has influenced the assignment for athletic or other purposes.
- (3) Other entities may be approved by the Board of Control, but such approval must be granted before the placement of any student in a KHSAA member school.
 - (4) To be otherwise considered for approval by the Board of Control, a foreign exchange program (agency) shall assign students to schools by a method that ensures that no student, school or interested party may influence the assignment for athletic or other purposes and shall formally request approval of the Board of Control through the Commissioner's office.
 - b) WAIVER OF PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY- To be considered for a waiver, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The student shall be in compliance with all U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations and placed through an approved program or school as in Sec. 3(a) above;
 - (2) The student shall be in the first and only year as a student in the United States and placed through an approved program as in Sec. 3(a) above;
 - (3) The student shall not be a graduate of the 12th or terminating grade or its equivalent in either the U.S. or his or her home country;
 - (4) The student shall have a complete transcript of records that has been translated into English before the request for eligibility;
 - (5) The student shall have an F-1 student education visa issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and a properly completed I-20;
 - (6) When enrolled in a public (A1, B1, A5, D1, F1) school, the student shall be required to pay the public school district the full unsubsidized, per capita cost of providing the education, as reported to the Kentucky Department of Education.
 - a. The full, unsubsidized per capita cost of education (for each student) is the district cost of providing education to each student in the school district where the public school is located.
 - b. Per F-1 guidelines, when enrolled in a nonpublic (J1, M1, R1) school, the student shall be required to pay the nonpublic school the full amount of the highest listed tuition for attendance at that member school, and shall not be eligible for any merit or need-based aid as defined in Bylaw 11 or any otherwise permitted tuition reduction within the guidelines of the member school and the school shall be compelled to verify such payment is being paid for any student desiring to compete in interscholastic athletics;
 - (7) The full, unsubsidized, per capita cost of education shall be listed under "tuition" on the student's Form I-20 to qualify for the F-1 waiver.
 - a. If the Form I-20 does not include the cost of tuition, the student must have a notarized statement, signed by the designated school official (DSO) who signed the Form I-20, stating the full cost of tuition (unsubsidized per capita cost of education) and that the student paid the tuition (unsubsidized per capita cost of education) in full.
 - b. The unsubsidized cost payment is mandatory, and school systems cannot waive the requirement. Federal law does not allow a student in F-1 status to attend public secondary school without paying this cost, which must be paid in all cases.
 - c. Any payments to the local school district for this unsubsidized cost payment shall be made by the student and may not be made by any individual with any direct or indirect connection to the member school;
 - (8) Placement in the KHSAA member school is random, and the student has not been a "direct placement" into a KHSAA member school.
 - a. For the F-1 visa, a "direct placement" is one who is known to be trying out for/to play an interscholastic varsity sport, or for whom participation in athletics was a known motivating factor at the time of application;
 - (9) The placement must remain uninterrupted for the entire period during which the student would have been ineligible

if the waiver was not granted;

(10) The student's host family shall not pay any tuition or fee normal to the attendance at the KHSAA member school; all fees shall be paid by the student's family;

(11) All travel fees shall be paid by the student's family;

(12) No members of the coaching or athletic staff (paid or unpaid) at the KHSAA member school or school system at which participation is desired has had no role in the entry into school including acting as SEVIS local contract or registrar;

(13) The student's host family from the initial date of entry into the United States through the end of the period as a student shall not include members of the coaching or athletic staff at the KHSAA member school at which participation is desired; and

(14) The student, the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school, and a representative of the placement agency shall sign and attest to certification that the athlete complies with the eligibility rules of the KHSAA and shall not be eligible under any circumstances for more than one year of athletic participation if the first year period of ineligibility is waived.

c) The facts supporting a waiver under this rule shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.

d) Criteria for F-1 Student Enrollment

(1) F-1 VISA authorized schools are monitored by the Department of Homeland Security;

(2) Students with F-1 VISAs must pay tuition to attend school if such tuition is charged to students;

(3) Students with F-1 VISAs must pay tuition based on board policy that is equivalent to the cost of educating the student in the school district with state (if applicable) and local funds;

(4) Students with F-1 VISAs must be student and exchange visitor program (SEVP) certified and can only attend SEVP-certified schools;

(5) F-1 students cannot spend a year at one public high school and then transfer to another; and

(6) As public schools are funded through tax revenue and not tuition, and subject to federal restrictions imposed by the appropriate agency, F-1 students attending an SEVP-certified public secondary school must pay the full, unsubsidized per capita cost of attending school for one year.

SEC. 4) EXTENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR J-1 OR F-1 STATUS PLACEMENT BEYOND ONE YEAR IF WAIVER GRANTED

a) Any student having made an election to apply for the waiver of the first year of ineligibility and having been granted a waiver of the normal period of ineligibility under Sec. 2 (J-1 Visa) above shall not be eligible, under any circumstances, for more than one (1) school year while enrolled in grades 9-12 in Kentucky.

b) In compliance with federal guidelines, having made an election to apply for the waiver of the first year of ineligibility and having been granted a waiver of the normal period of ineligibility under Sec. 3 (F-1 Visa) above shall not be eligible, under any circumstances, for more than one (1) school year while enrolled in a public high school in grades 9-12 in Kentucky.

c. Any student having made an election to apply for the waiver of the first year of ineligibility under Sec. 2 or 3 above, shall be ineligible for the following year if they remain in a Kentucky school. Following a year of ineligibility, any change in schools by the student shall be determined in accordance with Bylaw 6 if there is a change in VISA status.

SEC. 5) FOREIGN STUDENTS (NONDOMESTIC) NOT COMING THROUGH EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

a) Any student who is not from the United States or the District of Columbia and does not have J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) and who initially enrolls into a KHSAA member school and desires to participation in sports at the varsity level Kentucky shall be considered ineligible at the varsity (first team) level for the first calendar year following enrollment.

b) Any student who is not from the United States or the District of Columbia and does not have J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) and who has been ineligible for an entire calendar year after being enrolled in a high school in Kentucky shall become eligible to represent that school immediately following the conclusion of the one-year

period, and remain eligible through graduation while enrolled in that school if compliant with all other KHSAA Bylaws.

c) Any student who is not from the United States or the District of Columbia and does not have J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who has not been enrolled for an entire calendar year in a high school in Kentucky and subsequently changes schools shall have transfer eligibility status considered under the provisions of this bylaw.

d) Any student who is not from the United States or the District of Columbia and does not have J-1 or F-1 status (VISA) who has been enrolled for an entire calendar year in a high school in Kentucky and subsequently changes schools shall have transfer eligibility status considered under the provisions of Bylaw 6.

SEC. 6) DISCRETIONARY EXCEPTIONS FOR WAIVER FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS (NONDOMESTIC) NOT COMING THROUGH EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

a) ENTIRE FAMILY RELOCATION- The period of ineligibility may be waived if the entire family unit is relocating from a foreign country. In this case, the student(s) may be declared eligible by documenting the move of the permanent residence of the entire family of the student and the student's parents into the school district or defined school attendance area before the enrollment of the student. The facts supporting a waiver under this rule shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.

b) REFUGEE/POLITICAL ASYLUM- The period of ineligibility may be waived if the members of a family from a foreign country are relocating due to a declaration of asylum or seeking refuge due to acknowledged conflict. In this case, student(s) may be declared eligible by documenting the move into the school district or defined school attendance area by the policies of the United States Department of State before the enrollment of the student. The facts supporting a waiver under this rule shall be based on the circumstances existing as of the date of enrollment at the new school.

SEC. 7) SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS RESULTING IN DENIAL OF WAIVER

A waiver of the period of ineligibility is not required for a student satisfying one of the exceptions in Sec. 2 if documentation exists in the record that the transfer is motivated in whole or part by a desire to participate in athletics at the new school.

a) This documentation of actions occurring any time after enrollment in grade nine (9) includes but is not limited to:

b) A coach employed at the receiving school, paid or volunteer at any level, or another employed individual, paid or volunteer at any level, who is acting in a coaching role including instruction or training of any type and who, before the transfer of the student:

(1) Coached the student at a former school;

(2) Provided sport-specific instruction (paid or unpaid) without the expressed consent of the prior enrolled school;

(3) Coached the student on a non-school (i.e., AAU, American Legion, club settings, summer program, etc.) team;

(4) Provided general athletic or activities instruction, including weight training and supervised conditioning without expressed permission from the prior enrolled school; or

(5) Provided housing or assistance with housing.

c) The student in question or family, before transferring to the new school:

(1) Received impermissible contacts or improper benefits as defined in Bylaw 16;

(2) Sought to be coached by the coach(es) at the new school;

(3) Expresses dissatisfaction with the philosophy, policies, methods, or actions of a coach or administrator about interscholastic athletics;

(4) Sought additional playing time or opportunities or having shown dissatisfaction with the amount of participation or role of participation at former school;

(5) Resided with any athletic coach or any other non-relative who is a member of the school athletic or administrative staff or team member (including parents and boosters); or

(6) Has had all or part of the housing or residence logistics influenced, coordinated or manipulated by a member of the school athletic or administrative staff or team member (including parents and boosters);

d) The change in schools is to nullify or circumvent:

- (1) Documented obligations (including financial obligations) to the sending school;
- (2) Implementation of Board of Education, School-Based Decision Making or school-imposed policy which would have resulted in the student's ineligibility at the sending school by KHSAA Bylaws or Competition Rules; or
- (3) A conflict with the philosophy or action of an administrator, teacher, or coach relating to sports.

SEC. 8) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 8. ENROLLMENT / TRANSFER OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENT

SEC. 1) NON-RESIDENT STUDENT ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTION

- a) Under KRS 156.070 (2) (i), unless deemed to be eligible by the Ruling Officer or the Commissioner through Bylaw 6, any student who transfers enrollment from a district of residence to a nonresident district under KRS 157.350(4)(b) after enrolling in grade nine (9) and participating in a varsity sport shall be ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics for one (1) calendar year from the date of the transfer.
- b) Per KRS 157.350 (4) (c), the provisions of subsection (a) above shall not apply to a nonresident pupil who attends a district in which a parent of the pupil is employed.
 - (1) The following definitions and guidelines must be met for a student to be counted as a CDE (child of district employee) student and, therefore, exempt from section 1(a) above, however said students are subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6:
 - a. The parent must be employed, holding an employment contract with the district at a level that requires that person to receive a W-2 and further requires the employee to participate in one of the state retirement systems (TRS, KRS, CERS), and does not include those who do not work enough hours to qualify for those benefits or if their employment is reported on a 1099-MISC.
 - b. The "parent" is defined as a person who has a school-age child who lives in the employee's household, and the employee exercises custodial care and control of the child, including a biological or adoptive parent, step-parent, foster parent, or any person to who the courts have award custodial care of the child.
 - (2) All tuition fees required of a nonresident pupil may be waived for a pupil who meets the requirements of Sec. 1(b)1 of this bylaw.

SEC. 2) WAIVER PROVISION

- a) Per statute, the Ruling Officer and the Commissioner shall not adopt administrative procedures that allow for the waiver of this rule.

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including required contest forfeiture.
- b) By statute, the provisions of this bylaw are not appealable.

BYLAW 9. BASKETBALL/FOOTBALL CONTESTANT ON OTHER TEAMS, POSTSEASON AND ALL-STAR GAMES

SEC. 1) ORGANIZED COMPETITION

- a) For purposes of this bylaw, a contest, activity or play shall be considered organized if:
 - (1) preparatory practice(s) are conducted prior to the event or by any method other than simple player selection by the players themselves;
 - (2) teams are assigned in advance of the event and made known to participants or others before arrival;
 - (3) a team or playing unit involves three (3) or more members of the same high school basketball team or five (5) or more members of the same high school football team; or

- (4) a team is composed of individuals who previously have played or practiced together as a unit;
- (5) score is kept, either among the players, on a flip scoreboard, digital scoreboard, or using any other device;
- (6) play involves a third party acting in the role of a contest official, whether or not the person is a licensed or approved official;
- (7) play at any event where school funds are expended for participation fees, travel or any other expense, including fees paid by booster organizations or any member of the coaching staff;
- (8) play where future competition is predicated by the outcome of other competition at or preceding the event; and
- (9) play at which players wear school team identifying apparel of any type.

SEC. 2) RESTRICTIONS ON BASKETBALL TEAM MEMBERS

- a) From the first permitted day of practice through the last scheduled contest, including KHSAA-sanctioned postseason contests, no student who, after enrolling in grade nine (9), has subsequently been a contestant in basketball at any level (grades 9-12) and has eligibility remaining in basketball may participate in:
 - (1) organized competition as defined in Sec. 1. unless the event is sanctioned by the Board of Control for the purposes of Olympic Development; or
 - (2) any event where basketball skills are taught, practiced, refined or evaluated outside of the high school program and supervised by a third party not affiliated with the student's enrolled school, even if collegiate coaches are permitted to be present and evaluating.
- b) During the academic school year and before the first legal date of practice and, during the remainder of the school year following the team's last scheduled game (including postseason), there are no organized basketball competition restrictions for the student-athletes except the applicable coaching and facility restrictions as detailed in Bylaw 23.

SEC. 3) RESTRICTIONS ON FOOTBALL TEAM MEMBERS

- a) From the first permitted day of full contact practice through the last scheduled contest, including KHSAA-sanctioned postseason contests, no student who, after enrolling in grade nine (9), has subsequently been a contestant in football at any level (grades 9-12) and has eligibility remaining in football may participate in:
 - (1) organized competition as defined in Sec. 1. unless the event is sanctioned by the Board of Control for the purposes of Olympic Development; or
 - (2) any event where football skills are taught, practiced, refined or evaluated outside of the high school program and supervised by a third party not affiliated with the student's enrolled school, even if collegiate coaches are permitted to be present and evaluating.
- b) Following the team's last scheduled game (including postseason), there are no football competition restrictions during the remainder of the school year for the student-athletes except the applicable coaching, facility and protective equipment restrictions as detailed in Bylaw 23.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 10. AMATEUR/AWARDS

SEC. 1) AMATEURISM AND AMATEUR STATUS

- a) To remain eligible, a student who represents a member school in an interscholastic sport shall be an amateur (and maintain amateur status) in that sport.
- b) An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletic competition solely for the physical, mental, social, and pleasure benefits derived from said participation and not material gain.
- c) An athlete forfeits amateur status and athletic eligibility in a sport by:
 - (1) Competing for money (cash) or other monetary compensation

(allowable travel, meals and lodging expenses may be accepted) including any cash or cash equivalent item (i.e., an item that is negotiable for cash or other services, benefits or merchandise) for athletic participation;

- (2) Receiving any award or prize of monetary value not approved within the permissible awards without immediate restitution by the student-athlete when the violation is detected;
- (3) Accepting gift certificates and merchandise items that cannot be properly personalized;
- (4) Receiving money or other gifts of monetary value not specifically approved by Sec. 2 of this rule;
- (5) Capitalizing on interscholastic athletic fame by the use of a specific athlete(s) likeness with any use of school trademarks, uniforms and equipment, copyrights, including facilities, to promote a specific business or organizational entity including expressly or implicitly endorsing commercial products or services;
- (6) Failing to return player equipment or uniforms issued by a school team when the season for that sport concluded, or when the student's continued participation on such team concluded;
- (7) Signing a professional playing contract in that sport; or
- (8) Accepting more than a nominal standard fee or salary (based on the prevailing market rate based on a comparison with student athlete of similar skill and experience in that sport) for instructing, supervising or officiating in an organized youth sports program or recreation, playground, or camp activities. "Organized youth sports program" includes both school and non-school programs.

SEC. 2) AWARDS AND LIMITATIONS

- a) This bylaw governs all awards received by a student-athlete while enrolled in a member school or awards received before enrollment.
- b) Cash or any other award that an individual cannot receive under these rules may not be forwarded in the individual's name to a different agency or individual.
- c) The following are permissible awards:
 - (1) Awards for participation in special events (postseason tournaments) and established regional or national recognition awards (Mr./Miss Basketball, All-State, etc.) may be presented only by the management of the event, awards program, or by a school that has had, or will have, a team or individual participating in the event or sport, subject to the limitations herein;
 - (2) An organization, business firm or other outside agency may recognize a student-athlete's outstanding performance in a particular contest or during a particular time by presenting an award, subject to the limitations herein;
 - (3) Awards presented by a member school conference, or approved agency shall be uniform for all team members receiving the award;
 - (4) Any award received from a source other than the member school for competition while representing the member high school during the season as defined by Bylaw 23 that does not exceed a value of \$500;
 - (5) Any award presented by the member school or by the Association for participation in KHSAA sponsored postseason events;
 - (6) Any award received by a student-athlete participating in an event while not representing the school at any time that conforms to the regulations of the recognized amateur athletic organization(s) associated with the event. If no limit exists for the amateur organization, the limit shall be \$500; and
 - (7) A scholarship award to attend an institution of higher education after high school paid directly to the institution.
- d) The following are impermissible awards:
 - (1) Cash, gift certificates and merchandise items that cannot be properly personalized;
 - (2) Any award or prize of monetary value not approved within the permissible awards;
 - (3) Cash, gift certificates and merchandise items that are based on athletic performance;
 - (4) An improper benefit as detailed in Bylaw 16, Sec. 1(b);
 - (5) A scholarship award to attend an institution of higher

education after high school not paid directly to the institution; or

- (6) Any otherwise permissible award that exceeds the limitations of Sec. 2(c).

SEC. 3) RESTRICTIONS AND ALLOWANCES ON THE USE OF NAME, IMAGE AND LIKENESS BY PARTICIPANTS AND SCHOOLS

a) Definitions used in this section:

- (1) "Compensation" means anything of value, monetary or otherwise, including but not limited to cash, gifts, in-kind items of value, social media compensation, payments for licensing or use of publicity rights, payments for other intellectual or intangible property rights under federal or state law, and any other form of payment or remuneration, but shall exclude the payment of wages and benefits to a student athlete for work actually performed, but not for athletic ability, or participation at a rate commensurate with the prevailing rate for similar work in the locality of the member school;
- (2) "Name" means the first, middle, or last name, or nickname of the student athlete when used in a context that reasonably identifies the student athlete with particularity, which may include a team number, symbol, logo, or brand;
- (3) "Image" means a picture or video of the student athlete;
- (4) "Interscholastic sport" means a sport played between educational institutions that are not community colleges, colleges, or universities;
- (5) "Likeness" means a physical, digital, or other depiction or representation of the student athlete;
- (6) "Prevailing market rate" means a rate that is tethered to the value of the consideration the student athlete that is reasonable based on a comparison with students and student athletes in that area;
- (7) "Student-athlete" means an individual who is eligible to attend a member school and engages in, is eligible to engage in, or may be eligible in the future to engage in, any interscholastic or intercollegiate sport. "Student-athlete" does not include an individual permanently ineligible to participate in a particular interscholastic or intercollegiate sport for that sport.
- (8) "School Intellectual property" means trademarks (past and present, to include official and unofficial logos whether officially filed or not), school owned or other facilities regularly utilized for practice of competition, school uniforms, school identifying apparel (whether issued by the school or not), and copyrights.
- (9) "Association intellectual property" means the logos (past and present, to include official and unofficial logos whether officially filed or not) of the KHSAA or any of its events; including past audio, video and still images.
- (10) "NIL Agreement" is a written agreement in compliance with KRS 164.6941 allowing for permissible Name, Image and Likeness agreements and compensation to comply with collegiate restrictions.

b) Restriction on Member Schools of the KHSAA regarding compensation

- (1) No member school shall grant a student athlete the right to use the member school's intellectual property, such as trademarks, school uniforms, and copyrights, in the student's earning of compensation through name, image, and likeness activities.
- (2) No enrolled student-athlete with athletic eligibility remaining shall use such intellectual property in earning compensation through name, image, and likeness activities.
- (3) No enrolled student athlete with interscholastic eligibility remaining shall use school owned or managed property to earn compensation through name, image and likeness activities.

c) Clarifications for this section:

- (1) It is not a violation of Bylaw 10 and its amateur provisions for an enrolled student-athlete to receive compensation for:
 - a. work at camps, clinics and instruction that is paid at a prevailing market rate;
 - b. product or business endorsements not using the intellectual property of a member school, district, region or state association;

- c. compensation for activities at a prevailing market rate for activity using the name, image and likeness that does not utilize school or association property or school intellectual property;
- d. compensation for social media activities that do not utilize school, district, region or state association property or school, district, region, state association intellectual property.

(2) It is a violation of Bylaw 10 for any student-athlete to receive compensation directly related to specific ability, performance or contest results (actual or speculative) or to receive compensation in violation of Sec. 1 or Sec. 2 above.

(3) The Commissioner in consultation with the Board of Control shall develop and maintain policies and interpretations surrounding businesses that may be involved with in the compensation of student-athletes guided by existing policies relative to advertising and sponsorship sales by the association, and shall regularly communicate this information to the member schools for distribution.

(4) The Commissioner in consultation with the Board of Control shall develop and maintain policies and interpretations surrounding the monitoring of the provisions of this Bylaw.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 11. FINANCIAL AID

SEC. 1) DEFINITIONS FOR THIS BYLAW

- a) Tuition- means the amount of necessary fees, costs and other charges to attend a member school as determined by that member school's published scale of charges. The tuition at the member school shall be the same for all students in like situation irrespective of participation in athletics and shall include applicable room and board expenses.
- b) Classification of Schools- means the classification of the member schools as follows:
 - (1) A1- District operated general program or multi-program schools;
 - (2) A5 (District-operated alternative education program with no definable attendance boundaries designed to remediate academic performance, improve behavior, or provide an enhanced learning experience. This designation should only be used for offsite alternative education programs and the students may not be A1 enrolled at any other school).
 - (3) B1 Laboratory or training school operated by college or university)
 - (4) D1- Kentucky Department of Education operated schools (Blind and Deaf);
 - (5) F1- Federal Dependent Schools;
 - (6) J1- Roman Catholic schools;
 - (7) M1- Other Religious schools and
 - (8) R1- Private nonchurch related schools.
- c) Public Schools- means the member schools receiving funding from the Kentucky Department of Education or comparable federal sources. Public schools shall include the member schools which are classified as A1, D1, or F1.
- d) Nonpublic Schools- means the member schools not receiving funding from the Kentucky Department of Education or comparable federal sources. Those schools shall include the member schools which are classified as J1, M1, and R1.
- e) Nonpublic School Zone- means the zone to which each nonpublic school is assigned. The four current nonpublic school zones are Covington, Lexington, Louisville, and Owensboro. These nonpublic school zones shall be comprised of the counties contained in the geographic alignment related to the archdiocese of the same name.
- f) Nonpublic School Governing Board- means the entity having oversight over the member school. For purposes of this bylaw, the "governing board" of a nonpublic school shall be determined by the school type. For J1 schools, the "governing

board" shall be the archdiocese and geographic references shall be the counties included in the nonpublic school zone of the school. For the R1 and M1 schools, the "governing board" shall be as defined by the governance structure of the institution.

g) Immediate Family- means the student and the student's father, mother, brother, sister, step-father, step-mother, step-brother, step-sister, husband, wife, aunt, uncle, grandparent.

h) Financial Aid- means any and all aid given to a student which reduces tuition, including awards, grants, work-study, reductions, and waivers.

i) Need-Based Aid- means the amount of financial aid that an independent financial analysis of the student's financial aid application demonstrates that the student needs to pay tuition to attend a member school, provided the analysis is performed by an agency approved by the Board of Control.

j) Merit Aid- means financial aid awards given by the member school based solely on academic/test performance which are available to the entire student body through a competitive application process and that the selection of the recipient(s) is based on published objective criteria which may not include athletic achievement or ability.

k) Merit Aid Test- means the academic assessment or placement test approved by the Board of Control before its administration.

l) Merit Aid Test Window- means the range of dates submitted by each member school for the administration of the merit aid test.

m) Financial Records- means the records related to any financial aid analysis of the student, including the immediate family's records of the method and sources for all tuition payments.

SEC. 2) IMPERMISSIBLE FINANCIAL AID

A student shall be ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics if the student:

- a) Receives financial aid beyond the limits defined in Sec. 1(a) except for merit and need-based aid allowed under this bylaw, and waivers of tuition for nondomestic students meeting all federal laws and regulations who are ruled eligible under Bylaw 7 or Bylaw 8;
- b) Receives merit aid based on an unapproved merit aid test;
- c) Receives merit aid based on a merit aid test not administered on an approved merit aid test date;
- d) Receives merit aid greater than twenty-five percent (25%) of the tuition at the member school;
- e) Is more than sixty (60) days deficient in the payment of tuition, necessary fees, costs and other charges for attending a member school without corresponding documentation and revised needs analysis form;
- f) Receives financial aid that is not available to the entire student body by published objective criteria;
- g) Receives financial aid from a funding source that is not under the custody and control of the member school or its governing board;
- h) Receives any financial aid other than the permitted need-based aid or merit aid detailed above from a member school, any other entity governed by that member school's governing board or any representatives of the member school;
- i) Receives any financial aid that is indirectly or directly related to athletic achievement or ability;
- j) Has any part of the financial obligation to the member school paid directly or indirectly by individuals outside of the student's immediate family; or
- k) Does not agree to complete disclosure of financial records as defined in this bylaw upon request of the KHSAA and its officials, employees, and agents.

SEC. 3) FINANCIAL AID RESTRICTIONS AND REPORTING

All member schools shall annually report detailed financial aid information to the KHSAA including:

- a) Tuition schedule or other fees applicable to the student body at the member school;
- b) The merit aid test being utilized by the school and the merit aid test date; and
- c) A detailed listing of the amount of financial aid awarded by the member school including:
 - (1) The need-based aid each student-athlete is eligible to receive based on the report of the approved independent agency;
 - (2) The merit aid given to each student and the qualifying score

used to make the determination;

- (3) The amount of need-based aid awarded to each student; and
- (4) A specific listing of the sports in which each student participates.

SEC. 4) SPECIAL PROGRAM REVIEW PROCESS

A member school may petition the Board of Control for approval of a specific program existing prior to the adoption of this rule or a program that can be documented to be unrelated to athletics that does not create an advantage to the school and provided that program is available to all students within the school based on objective criteria.

SEC. 5) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 12. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, PARENTAL CONSENT AND INSURANCE

SEC. 1) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND PARENTAL CONSENT

- a) The Superintendent or Principal shall have each student who is trying for a place as a participant on a sport or sport-activity team present a physician's certificate signed by a physician, physician's assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or chiropractor (if performed in the scope of practice as defined in KRS Chapter 312) which shall state that he or she is physically fit to participate without undue risk.
- b) The parent's consent for the child's participation and acknowledgment of receipt of the eligibility rules as promulgated by the Association and Kentucky Board of Education regulations in writing shall be required on KHSAA Form GE04 or an electronic substitute utilizing all information on the form, or an electronic version on the adopted school management package utilized by the association.
- c) The permission shall acknowledge that the student and the parents are aware of the education material available from the KHSAA, Centers for Disease Control, and other agencies regarding the nature and risk of concussion and head injury, including the continuance of play after a concussion or head injury.

SEC. 2) REQUIREMENT FOR INSURANCE

- a) A student, before participation or trying for a place on a sports or sport-activity team shall have in place medical insurance with coverage limits up to the deductible of the KHSAA Catastrophic Insurance program, and that insurance shall remain in force throughout participation.
- b) It shall be the responsibility of each member school to ensure and certify that each student has insurance coverage throughout the school year.

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 13. AGREEMENT REGARDING PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL CONTRACTS

SEC. 1) RESTRICTIONS ON SIGNING A PROFESSIONAL CONTRACT

- a) A student of a KHSAA member school shall not sign a professional baseball contract until the day following his graduation, or if he has left school, until the day following the graduation of his class; nor shall any representative of professional baseball initiate or participate in any negotiations which would violate the student's high school athletic eligibility; except that a student that has been out of school one year or longer may, with the consent of his or her parents, apply to the Major League Baseball Commissioner for permission to sign a contract and if in the judgment of the Major League Baseball Commissioner, the circumstances justify it, he shall approve the application and so notify all major league baseball clubs.

- b) A player may be signed to a professional contract fifteen (15) days after the day of the Major League Baseball Commissioner's notice.

- c) Any school whose employee or official encourages or collaborates in negotiations that violate this agreement shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27.

SEC. 2) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 14. OTHER ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 1) GRADUATES AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

- a) Any student who has graduated from a secondary school, or who has ever played on a college team, is thereafter ineligible to play on a high school team unless said student is properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year.
- b) In the case of a student properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky General Assembly (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP during the 2021-22 school year, said student shall be eligible according to all other bylaws.

SEC. 2) PRACTICE OF INELIGIBLE STUDENTS

- a) A student ineligible by any of Bylaws 2 through 14 may not participate in varsity competition in the defined sports at the varsity level.
- b) A student ineligible under the provisions of Bylaw 4, Sections 1(a), 1(b); or Bylaws 12, 13, or 14; and those students failing to meet the requirements of the Competition rules related to safety regulations as defined may not practice with the high school team at any level or participate in non-varsity competition.
- c) A student ineligible under the provisions of Bylaw 4, Section 3 may not participate in non-varsity competition.
- d) All other practice by ineligible student-athletes who are otherwise permitted to be on the sport or sport-activity roster of the member school shall be determined by the member school if applicable through these and other regulations.

SEC. 3) ASSUMED NAME

If a player enters a contest under an assumed name or when not properly certified, he or she shall be permanently ineligible, and his or her school shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 27.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Hearing Officer matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 15. REQUIREMENT FOR GENDER-BASED PARTICIPATION

SEC. 1) DESIGNATION OF SPORT LEVELS

- a) Notwithstanding KRS 156.070(2)(c) and in compliance with KRS 156.070(2)(g), all athletic teams for sports and sport-activities for KHSAA member schools participating in grades 9-12 for those students enrolled in grades 7-12 shall be designated as Boys/Coed or Girls.

SEC. 2) GENDER DETERMINATION FOR SPORT AND SPORT-ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

- a) The sex of a student for the purpose of determining eligibility to participate in an athletic activity or sport shall be determined by:
 - (1) A student's biological sex as indicated on the student's original, unedited birth certificate issued at the time of birth; or
 - (2) An affidavit signed and sworn to by the physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or chiropractor that conducted the annual medical examination required by

KRS 156.070(2)(3) under penalty of perjury establishing the student's biological sex at the time of birth;

b) An athletic activity or sport designated as "girls" for students in grades six (6) through twelve (12) shall not be open to members of the male sex.

c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the eligibility of any student to participate in an athletic activity or sport designated as "Boys" or "Coed."

SEC. 3) SUPERSEDE BY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION

In the event an order of a court of competent jurisdiction were to deem the provisions of KRS 156.070(g) to be stayed or otherwise eliminated, the Association policy would revert to the currently applicable provisions in force for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) until such time as alternative policies could be appropriately promulgated.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including contest forfeiture.

b) By statute, the provisions of this bylaw are not appealable.

BYLAW 16. RECRUITMENT/UNDUE INFLUENCE

SEC. 1) PROVISIONS ON RECRUITING/UNDUE INFLUENCE

a) A pupil (domestic or foreign) at any grade level shall not be recruited to a member school of the KHSAA to participate in athletics. Recruiting is defined as an act, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a school, including impermissible contact, which attempts to influence a student to transfer to a member school to participate in athletics, including the offer of improper benefits not available to all members of the student body.

b) It shall also be defined as recruiting to provide improper benefits not available to all members of the student body to an already enrolled student to influence that student to remain at a member school including recruitment under the guise of academics.

c) An athletic coach or any other member of the school staff or team member (including parents and boosters) shall not influence a student even if the student, his or her parents or any intermediary from another school, makes the initial contact. In this situation, a coach or staff member (paid or unpaid) should immediately refer the person(s) to the school Principal or Designated Representative.

d) Influencing a student shall include the promise or instilling the expectation of an athletic advantage, playing time, employment of the student or the student's parents or relatives, housing for the student or the student's parents, scholarships or financial aid for which other members of the student body are not generally eligible, providing other improper benefits, making improper contacts or any other material or athletic reward for which other members of the student body are not generally eligible.

e) A school official utilizing an intermediary including a peer, another school employee, a student, a parent or a citizen, to recruit a student-athlete shall be in noncompliance.

f) An individual with a connection to a member school shall not give or promise a prospective or currently enrolled student-athlete compensation for the use of the name, image, or likeness of to recruit or induce the athlete to enroll at any member school.

g) An individual with a connection to a member school shall not give or promise compensation for the use of an athlete's name, image, or likeness;

SEC. 2) PENALTY

a) Any representative of a member school knowingly allowing the recruitment of a student to participate in athletics or who should have known of this recruitment shall be guilty of willful neglect of duty, misconduct, or breach of contract.

b) This shall apply not only to coaches but also to personnel supervising coaches, including the Designated Representative, an athletic director, an assistant principal, Principal or Designated Representative, an assistant Superintendent, a Superintendent or a school board member.

c) This requirement shall also apply to students or their parents.

d) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including contest forfeiture.

e) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 17. CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 1) VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

a) The Principal or Designated Representative of the school shall be responsible for certifying the eligibility of all contestants.

b) Before certifying the eligibility of a player, a Principal or Designated Representative shall verify the player's age and all other requirements contained in these Bylaws.

c) The statement of facts concerning a player on the eligibility list of his or her first year of competition shall be considered authoritative and may not be changed in later eligibility lists for that year or in later years except to carry out the purposes of the Bylaws in providing a cumulative record, or, when authorized by the Commissioner to correct an error.

d) Before the certification of the eligibility of a student, the Principal or Designated Representative shall have on file the physician's certificate, the parental consent, and the parental acknowledgment required by Bylaw 12.

SEC. 2) DUTY OF A NEW PRINCIPAL OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

A new Principal or Designated Representative, before certifying to the eligibility of his or her players, if there is a reason to question any of the information shall secure from the Commissioner's office a copy of the original certification for that player.

SEC. 3) ANNUAL PARTICIPATION LIST

a) Each Principal or Designated Representative of a member school shall submit to the Commissioner at the end of the school year (not later than May 30) a list of the names of all students who participated in any first team contest in any sport during the season.

b) This participation list shall be submitted on a form supplied by the Association, and shall be completed in its entirety for each student.

SEC. 4) PENALTY FOR CERTIFICATION OF INELIGIBLE PLAYER

a) If any school plays an ineligible player when the facts were available and could have been known to a Principal or Designated Representative, that school shall be penalized in accordance with the any or all of the provisions of Bylaw 27.

b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 18. SUPPLYING INFORMATION AND REPORTS

SEC. 1) SUBMISSION OF REQUESTED INFORMATION

a) A Superintendent, Principal or Designated Representative or student, shall, when requested, supply the Commissioner with any information related to the athletic program at a member school.

b) A failure to comply within a reasonable time may forfeit the school's membership in the Association, or the school may be penalized in accordance with approved Association penalty codes.

SEC. 2) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

a) Each member school shall annually certify that it will comply with any and all of the rulings of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, Hearing Officer and Board of Control as they relate to the athletic program at a member school.

b) This compliance shall include student eligibility matters, Board policy directives related to health and safety of student-athletes, and other programs as may be instituted by the convened Board of Control.

SEC. 3) REQUIRED REPORTS

a) Each Principal or Designated Representative shall file with the Commissioner, during, or at the end of each school year, all participation lists and all other reports required by the Association.

b) A membership certificate shall not be issued to any school until the provisions of this bylaw have been fulfilled.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties

detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including contest forfeiture.

- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 19. COMPARABLE OPPORTUNITIES

SEC. 1) REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBER SCHOOLS TO SPONSOR

- a) If a member school sponsors or intends to sponsor an athletic activity that is similar to a sport for which NCAA members offer an athletic scholarship, the school shall sponsor the athletic activity or sport for which the scholarships are offered.
- b) The athletic activity that is similar to sports for which NCAA members offer scholarships is Girls' fastpitch softball as compared to slow pitch.

SEC. 2) REQUIREMENTS TO DEMONSTRATE ATTEMPTS TO SPONSOR:

- a) To qualify as having "sponsored" a sport, a school shall be able to demonstrate the following:
 - (1) If similar versions of a particular sport exist and there are differences in the scholarship opportunities at the NCAA level in that sport, a survey shall be taken of the student population at reasonable times and places to determine the level of interest in the sport(s); and
 - (2) If that survey reveals sufficient interest to field the normal squad required for play in the particular sport, and if any version of the sport is to be played, the school shall make facilities, staff, and other allowances to properly field a team in the version of the sport for which the NCAA members offer scholarships.

SEC. 3) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 20. OFFICIALS DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION

SEC. 1) OFFICIALS WHO LICENSE:

Any person who officiates in baseball, basketball, field hockey, football, lacrosse, soccer, softball (fast pitch), swimming, volleyball and wrestling in grades 9 through 12 between member schools of the Association shall be licensed by the Commissioner and shall carry an official card indicating that licensing.

SEC. 2) REQUIREMENT TO USE LICENSED OFFICIALS

- a) Only officials licensed with the Officials Division of the Association shall be assigned or employed to officiate in baseball, basketball, field hockey, football, lacrosse, soccer, softball, volleyball or wrestling in all competition involving grades nine (9) through twelve (12).
- b) The Commissioner may approve exceptions to this policy in writing.

SEC. 3) OFFICIAL SCRATCHES

- a) A member school shall have the privilege of scratching a limited number of officials (scratches) that it does not desire to have as contractors on the athletic contests of that school.
- b) The number of scratches per school/coach is determined by the Regional Policy Board and by policies adopted by the Board of Control.

SEC. 4) RULES CLINICS

Each official licensed with the KHSAA shall annually attend/complete at least one rules interpretation clinic (in person or online) conducted by representatives of the KHSAA in the sport in which he or she is licensed.

SEC. 5) CANCELLATION OF OFFICIATING LICENSE

The KHSAA may cancel or refuse the license renewal of any official in any sport for cause as detailed in the KHSAA Officials Guidebook and Board of Control Policies.

SEC. 6) ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICIATING ASSIGNMENTS

- a) An official shall accept assignments for contests in grades 9-12 in the amount of time and in the manner prescribed by the local officials association to which he or she belongs.
- b) The penalty for an official's failure to work an assigned game,

unless providentially prevented from doing so, may be cause for up to a one-year suspension in that sport.

SEC. 7) VIOLATION OF ASSIGNING CONTRACTS

The Board of Control Policies shall protect both the officials and the schools against violations related to assignments.

SEC. 8) LOCAL POLICY BOARDS/COMMITTEES

The Commissioner may establish as many bureaus as deemed necessary in each sport to assign officials to games in accordance with the Federal Court Decree of 1971 and policies adopted by the Board of Control.

SEC. 9) GOVERNANCE

The Officials Guidebook and the Board of Control Adopted Policies and Procedures shall govern all officials licensed with the KHSAA.

SEC. 10) COACHES/OTHERS CONNECTED NOT TO OFFICIATE

Coaches or persons connected with the competing schools shall not officiate at contests unless the written consent of all competing schools is given.

SEC. 11) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.

BYLAW 21. PROTESTS AND PRACTICE OF SPORTSMANSHIP

SEC. 1) LIMITATIONS ON PROTESTS OF CONTESTS

- a) Protests against the judgment decisions of contest officials made during a game or meet, including ejection of a player or student-athlete, shall not be considered.
- b) In accordance with adopted policy, a video may be reviewed solely for the purpose of potential player misidentification, non-judgement misapplication of playing rules or a formal request by contests officials for help in identifying individuals when a fighting or other egregious situation occurs.

SEC. 2) SPORTSMANSHIP OBLIGATION

- a) It is the clear obligation of Principals, Designated Representatives, Superintendents, coaches, faculty members, boards of education, and all official representatives of member schools to practice the highest principles of sportsmanship and the ethics of competition in all interscholastic relationships with fans, officials, players, coaches, official representatives of member schools, and the general public.
- b) The Commissioner and the Board of Control shall have the full authority to suspend the coach, student, or any member school whose representatives may be convicted on competent evidence of the violation of this obligation.
- c) Any violation of this rule in any interscholastic contest shall be immediately reported to the Commissioner's office by the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school(s) involved, and by the game officials who work in the contest.

SEC. 3) ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT/VIDEOTAPING

- a) It shall also be considered a violation of this rule if any school or school representative(s) uses or allows the use of illegal equipment which gains a competitive advantage in the contest and which is expressly prohibited by the rules adopted for that sport.
- b) This shall also include the on-site recording of past or future opponents in any electronic form without the expressed consent of all involved teams.
- c) A violation of this provision may result in penalization by the Commissioner's office in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw and in accordance with KHSAA Bylaw 27.

SEC. 4) REQUIREMENT FOR REINSTATEMENT

- a) Any student, coach, or official team representative ejected from an interscholastic contest due to a violation of this obligation shall be disqualified from athletic competition until reinstated by the Commissioner or one of the Assistant Commissioners.

SEC. 5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT AND PERMANENT SUSPENSION

- a) The name of the student or coach shall be reported to the Commissioner's office by the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school that student attends.
- b) When an official disqualifies a student or coach, he or she shall report the disqualification to the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school and to the KHSAA office.
- c) If the Commissioner finds upon administrative review that

the offense was sufficiently serious, the offender shall be permanently disqualified.

SEC. 6) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including contest forfeiture.
- b) The provisions of this bylaw are not appealable with the exception of Sec. 5(c) which shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 22. CONTESTS, SANCTIONS, RULES, FORFEITURES, FACULTY TO ACCOMPANY

SEC. 1) CONTESTS AGAINST IN-STATE OPPONENTS

- a) KHSAA member schools may only compete in contests in KHSAA-sanctioned sports against:
 - (1) Schools located in Kentucky that are current members of the KHSAA; and
 - (2) Students of a non-member at-home private school, or team of students from non-member at-home private schools provided the non-member at-home private schools, and students comply with the following:
 - a) Any student not eligible to represent a KHSAA member school at the varsity level shall not participate for a member school in any varsity event managed by a school in another state.
 - b) Member schools of the KHSAA shall adhere to all restrictions contained in the National Federation of State High School Associations' sanctioning policy when playing any contest or scrimmage against an out-of-state opponent (including Canada and Mexico) in a KHSAA-sanctioned sport, if such sanction is required by the NFHS policies.
- c) The KHSAA member school is responsible for ensuring the legality of the opponents and that the procedures of the NFHS sanctioning policy are followed.
- b) Any KHSAA member school that engages in an athletic contest in a KHSAA-sanctioned sport with a school, not in compliance with Sec. 1(a) above shall be subject to all penalties contained in Bylaw 27.
- c) Any student not eligible to represent a KHSAA member school at the varsity level shall not participate in any varsity event managed by a KHSAA member school.

SEC. 2) CONTESTS WITH SCHOOLS FROM OTHER STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO

- a) Any student not eligible to represent a KHSAA member school at the varsity level shall not participate for a member school in any varsity event managed by a school in another state.
- b) Member schools of the KHSAA shall adhere to all restrictions contained in the National Federation of State High School Associations' sanctioning policy when playing any contest or scrimmage against an out-of-state opponent (including Canada and Mexico) in a KHSAA-sanctioned sport, if such sanction is required by the NFHS policies.
- c) All contests outside of Kentucky must include competition against teams representing a school and playing as a school team.
- d) All contests within Kentucky in a KHSAA-sanctioned sport against schools from out of state that are played by KHSAA member schools shall be governed by the rules and regulations established by the Board of Control. Approval for any exemptions shall come through the Commissioner.
- e) The KHSAA member school is responsible for ensuring the legality of the opponents and that the procedures of the NFHS sanctioning policy are followed.

SEC. 3) FOREIGN TEAMS

- a) KHSAA member schools may compete in contests against teams from foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico, provided such contests are properly sanctioned through the National Federation of State High School Associations' sanctioning policy if such sanction is required.
- b) The KHSAA member school is responsible for ensuring the legality of all opponents and that any applicable procedures of the NFHS sanctioning policy or other adopted KHSAA policies are followed.

SEC. 4) CONTRACTS

- a) Official written contracts supplied by the office of the

Commissioner (or an electronic substitute utilizing all information on the form, or an electronic version on the adopted school management package utilized by the association) shall be used for all contests between members of the Association, and the contract shall include statements to the effect that contracting parties are members of the Association.

- b) The Association shall not undertake to enforce oral contracts or oral agreements to changes in written contracts, or contracts that do not use the official written contract form as detailed above.
- c) The recipient of a contract for an athletic contest between two member schools of the KHSAA shall return the contract, either signed or unsigned (approved or not approved), to the sender within thirty (30) days after having received it.
- d) All contracts between member schools shall contain a specific date for each contest covered in the contract. A contract in which the words "corresponding date" appears, rather than a specific date, shall not be enforced.
- e) The Superintendent, Principal, or Designated Representative shall countersign all contracts to engage in interscholastic contests. Contracts signed by any other individual will not be enforced by the KHSAA.
- f) Provisions may be made for a forfeit fee to be paid by the school that fails to follow the terms of a contract. The Commissioner shall suspend from the Association a school that fails to pay during the same season a stipulated forfeit fee, and the suspension shall remain in effect until the Commissioner or the Board of Control removes it.
- g) Schools in districts that vote to seed regular season play shall by that action, be entering into a contract, even if a written contract is not executed. Schools agreeing to participate in football postseason playoffs shall, by that action, be entering into a contract, even if a written contract is not executed. The Commissioner shall determine the default forfeit fee for any school failing to play a seeded district game (for any reason) or failing to play a district football game for a team that has previously opted to participate in postseason playoffs.
- h) If a written contract using the official contract form is canceled because of suspension of the school, the Commissioner shall determine the financial liability involving the suspended school.

SEC. 5) RULES GOVERNING CONTESTS

- a) National Federation of State High School Association rules shall govern all contests involving member schools if an official set of rules is issued for that sport.
- b) Unless modified through the competition rules adopted by the Board of Control, contests in tennis shall be governed by the rules of the United States Tennis Association (USTA) and contests in golf shall be governed by the rules of the United States Golf Association.
- c) The Board of Control shall adopt competition rules for all sport activities in which the KHSAA conducts a championship.
- d) All contests within Kentucky in a KHSAA-sanctioned sport against schools from out of state that are played by KHSAA member schools shall be governed by the rules and regulations established by the Board of Control. Approval for any exemptions shall come through the Commissioner.

SEC. 6) WAIVING OF RULES

School officials of member schools shall not by agreement waive or modify any of the rules of the Association (including playing rules) for any contest sanctioned by the Association.

SEC. 7) FAILURE TO PLAY A SCHEDULED CONTEST

- a) If a school fails to carry out its contract to play a regularly scheduled contest, the contest shall be forfeited to the offended school.
- b) If a school uses a participant in any contest and that student is ineligible, the contest shall be forfeited.

SEC. 8) REQUIREMENT TO ACCOMPANY TEAM TO CONTESTS

- a) The Principal or Designated Representative, coach, or another individual approved by the local Board of Education shall accompany the team to all contests.
- b) His or her expenses, when he or she accompanies the contestants, shall be paid in the same manner as those of the contestants. Individuals fulfilling this requirement shall adhere to the requirements of KRS 161.185.

SEC. 9) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 23. LIMITATION OF SEASONS

SEC. 1) GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING ALL SPORTS AND SPORT-ACTIVITIES

- a) **Playing During School Hours**
School Time shall not be lost for travel to or from, or participation in, any regular season interscholastic athletic contest.
- b) **Schedule of Contests on Consecutive Days**
Contests shall be scheduled so that there are not four consecutive days of competition on any Monday through Thursday period while school is in session.
- c) **Specific Definitions for Ending of School**
For all interpretations and regulations concerning the ending of the school year, including restrictions on coaching involvement, the end of the school year shall be defined as the earlier of the last day of school or May 31.
- d) **Specific Penalties for Violations- Too Many Contests**
Any school violating provisions of this Bylaw by playing too many contests shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27 but shall remain eligible for tournament play during the current season.
- e) **Specific Penalties for Violations- Too Many Scrimmages**
Any school violating scrimmage limitations may be placed on probation, prohibited from participating in preseason scrimmages in that sport for two (2) seasons, and may be prohibited from taking part in KHSAA state championship competition or other penalties in accordance with Bylaw 27. The second violation shall result in an automatic suspension.
- f) **Organized Play and Involvement of Members of the Coaching Staff Out of Season During the School Year**
 - (1) Coaches (paid or unpaid) shall not coach (give instruction in any manner or evaluate) members of that school's team during competition on the campus of a member school if the activity involves at least fifty (50) percent of the normal playing squad being from any member school (e.g., 6 or more in football or soccer, 3 or more in basketball, 5 or more in baseball or softball); and
 - (2) Member school facilities shall not be utilized for organized competition against another organized group that involves students enrolled at a member school;
 - (3) Sport-specific coaching (observation, instruction, and evaluation) of any player from a team at that school is permitted provided that player is enrolled in that school or a defined feeder pattern school under the same local board of education as the coach is employed and provided that play is not in conflict with other KHSAA bylaws; and
 - (4) With the permission of school administration, coaching (observation, instruction, and evaluation) of students from the school team is permitted at facilities not located on the campus of a member school.
 - (5) Member school facilities may be utilized during the school year outside of the defined limitation of seasons for semi-organized play both in and not in the presence of that school's coaches, provided:
 - a. No activity may be mandatory for team members;
 - b. No penalty may exist for team members failing to participate;
 - c. No activity may be restricted solely to team members;
 - d. No activity may involve students involving students who are not currently enrolled in the school and are not currently enrolled in a school within the defined feeder pattern under the same local board of education without the expressed written consent of the Principal or Designated Representative of that student's enrolled school, and
 - e. No activity may simulate competition with the presence of officials, scoreboard/clock usage or other game like conditions.

g) The Board of Control on recommendation of the Commissioner may adjust the start and end dates or lessen the limit of contests of a specific season by majority vote if an agreed facility location for a specific state event is unavailable or conducting the event during that specific time frame is not deemed in the best interest of the member schools.

h) The Board of Control may waive provision(s) of this Bylaw to allow member schools to participate in Hall of Fame Classic or Foundation contests. Rules on participation in the Classic contests shall be made approved the Board of Control and published on the Association website as a part of the official record of the Association.

SEC. 2) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- BASEBALL- BOYS/COED

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized baseball practice before the Monday of the corresponding week containing February 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the Monday following the last state basketball tournament.
- c) The first game shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the designated week of the district tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar, and may begin during a zero (0) week in years that Memorial Day is in NFHS Week 48.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of thirty-six (36) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 3) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- BASKETBALL- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized basketball practice before October 15.
- b) Before the opening game of regular season play, a basketball team may have only two (2) scrimmages or practice games with players other than members of the squad.
- c) The first basketball game shall not take place before the Monday twelve weeks before the designated week of the district tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of thirty (30) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 4) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- CROSS COUNTRY- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two scrimmage, or practice meets before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first meet of the season shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the week of the region meet.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of thirteen (13) meets to be held before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (region).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 5) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- FIELD HOCKEY-GIRLS

- a) The first organized practice for the fall varsity (grades 9-12) season shall not take place before July 15.
 - b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the first regular season contest of that year.
 - c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the week of the region tournament.
 - d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty-four (24) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (region).
 - e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- SEC. 6) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- FOOTBALL- BOYS/COED**
- a) Organized practice shall be defined and structured in football as follows:
 - (1) Football drill work and practice activity shall be defined in the following five categories:
 - a. "Level 0" or "air" means that players run a drill unopposed without contact;
 - b. "Level 1" or "bags" means that a drill is run against a bag or another soft contact surface;
 - c. "Level 2" or "control" means that a drill is run at an assigned speed until the moment of contact; One (1) player is predetermined the winner by the coach; Contact remains above the waist; and Players stay on their feet.
 - d. "Level 3" or "Control to Ground" means that a drill is run at an assigned non-competitive speed or with players pre-engaged, there is a pre-determined winner, players are allowed to take their opponent to the ground in a controlled manner.
 - e. "Level 4" or "thud" means that a drill is run at a competitive speed through the moment of contact; there is no predetermined winner; contact is above the waist; players stay on their feet, and a quick whistle ends the drill; and
 - f. "Level 5" or "live action" means that a drill is run at a competitive speed in game-like conditions.
 - (2) Contact and non-contact shall be defined as follows:
 - a. "Contact" means that drills are run at Level 3, Level 4 or Level 5 as defined above; and
 - b. "Non-contact" means that drills are run at Level 0, Level 1 or Level 2.
 - (3) Football contact and non-contact practice shall use the appropriate clothing and equipment (including current certification/recertification of equipment as stipulated by the manufacturer) for the level of drill, including:
 - a. A drill conducted in helmets-only shall be Level 0 or Level 1;
 - b. A drill conducted in shells (shorts, shoulder pads, and helmets) shall be a non-contact drill as defined; and
 - c. Any contact drill shall be conducted in full equipment.
 - (4) There is no opportunity for any team activity in football gear at camps where representatives of any other school are present except for the noncontact game simulations with other schools where no more than seven players are participating simultaneously as detailed between July 10 and July 31.
 - (5) There is no allowance for full contact camps for teams or issuing other equipment to individuals except as detailed in the all-star game/individual camp exception.
 - (6) From the end of the season through the day before the first day of spring practice; and from the last day after spring practice through May 31:
 - a. Schools shall not issue football equipment included in NFHS Rule 1-5 except an all-star game or individual camp as detailed;
 - b. Schools shall not organize or participate in any football activities that allow players to be in football gear included in NFHS Rule 1-5 even if contact does not occur;
 - c. No session shall be held where attendance is taken;
 - d. No session shall be held where attendance is implicitly or

- explicitly required;
 - e. No session shall be held where other schools or organized teams are present and involved in any activity;
 - f. The KHSAA catastrophic insurance provided by the Association is not in effect during this period; and
 - g. Heat index monitoring guidelines shall be complied with during any activity.
- (7) From June 1 through June 24:
- a. Schools shall not issue football equipment included in NFHS Rule 1-5, except an all-star game or individual camp as detailed;
 - b. Schools shall not organize or participate in any football activities that allow players to be in football gear included in NFHS Rule 1-5, even if contact does not occur;
 - c. No session shall be held where attendance is taken;
 - d. No session shall be held where attendance is implicitly or explicitly required;
 - e. No session shall be held where other schools or organized teams are present and involved in any activity;
 - f. The KHSAA catastrophic insurance provided by the Association is not in effect during this period;
 - g. Heat index monitoring guidelines shall be complied with during any activity; and
 - h. Activity during this period shall not include Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4 or Level 5;
- (8) Non-contact interscholastic simulations during the period beginning on the day immediately following the dead period (Bylaw 24), July 10 and continuing through July 31:
- a. Schools may participate in non-contact interscholastic simulations with other schools where no more than seven players are participating simultaneously during this period, and such participation does not count against scrimmage limitations provided that the first practice in full gear has not been conducted;
 - b. The school issued helmet may be used during these activities, but no other equipment included in NFHS Rule 1-5 may be used;
 - c. Activity may be required of team participants including the monitoring of attendance;
 - d. The KHSAA catastrophic insurance is in effect for these simulations if other schools are involved;
 - e. Heat index monitoring guidelines shall be complied with during any activity; and
 - f. Activity through the end of the non-contact simulations shall not include Level 2, Level 3, Level 4 or Level 5 as defined.
- (9) Preseason acclimation and acclimatization beginning July 10:
- a. Heat index monitoring guidelines shall be complied with during any activity;
 - b. The KHSAA catastrophic insurance is in place for these drills and practice sessions;
 - c. Beginning July 10, the first legal organized practice wearing a helmet may be conducted;
 - d. The first five (5) days of organized practice shall be in helmets only;
 - e. During the first five (5) days in helmets only, the total practice time in helmets shall not exceed three (3) hours; and
 - f. During the first five (5) days in helmets only, only Level 0-"Air" and Level 1-"Bags" drills shall be conducted;
 - i. Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 3-hour limit; and
 - ii. Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against 3-hour limit;
 - g. Following the first five days, on days when the maximum of two practices of any type is held, a total limit of 5 hours per day of practice, not including the mandatory break shall be allowed;
 - i. Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 5-hour limit; and
 - ii. Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching

- period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against 5-hour limit;
- (10) Beginning July 22 through July 31:
- Practice may be conducted in shells (shorts, helmets, shoulder pads) for each player who has had at least five days in helmets only;
 - Only Level 0, Level 1 and Level 2 drills shall be conducted before the final non-contact interscholastic simulation;
 - No person may participate who is not on the school roster at that time;
 - No single practice session shall be longer than three (3) hours;
 - On days when the maximum of two practices of any type is held, a total limit of 5 hours per day of practice, not including the mandatory break shall be allowed;
 - Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 5-hour limit; and
 - Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against the 5-hour limit;
 - On days when only one practice of any type is held, a total limit of 3 hours per day of practice shall be allowed;
 - Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 3-hour limit; and
 - Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against the 3-hour limit;
 - A 3-hour break is required after a contact practice where Level 3-“Thud” drills are conducted during which no activity shall be held, and the athletes are located where cooling and recovery is possible;
 - During this break, there shall be no gear worn, and no activity that in any way simulates football or football drills. This restriction is in place regardless of where the practice occurs, including camps, home practices, or other workout areas. This period is solely for rest/recovery; and
 - Weight training, conditioning, meetings, film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall not be conducted during the three-hour required break; and
 - The KHSAA catastrophic insurance is in place for these drills and practice sessions.
- (11) Beginning August 1, practice may be conducted in full gear for all players who have had at least three practices wearing shells (helmets and shoulder pads).
- Level 0, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4 and Level 5 drills may be conducted however Level 4 and Level 5 drills may only be conducted in one practice per day;
 - No person may participate who is not on the school roster at that time except for the allowable scrimmage(s);
 - No single practice session shall be longer than three (3) hours;
 - Multiple contact practices shall not be held on any day where Level 4 or Level 5 drills are conducted;
 - On days when two practices of any type is held, a total limit of 5 hours per day of practice, not including the mandatory break shall be allowed;
 - Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 5-hour limit.
 - Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against the 5-hour limit;
 - On days when only one practice of any type is held, a total limit of 3 hours per day of practice shall be allowed.
 - Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 3-hour limit.
 - Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against 3-hour limit
 - A 3-hour break is required after a contact practice where Level 4 or Level 5 drills are conducted during which no activity shall be held and the athletes are located where cooling and recovery is possible.
 - During this break, there shall be no gear worn, and no activity that in any way simulates football or football drills. This restriction is in place regardless of where the practice occurs including camps, home practices, or other workout areas. This period is solely for rest/recovery;
 - Weight training, conditioning, meetings, film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall not be conducted during the three-hour required break;
 - The KHSAA catastrophic insurance is in place for these drills and practice sessions;
- (12) Beginning Monday of the week the first scrimmage is played by the school, each school may participate in Level 4 and Level 5 drills and game time simulations (not including contests or legal scrimmages) for no more than ninety-minutes per team, per week;
- (13) After the opening day of the school year:
- A school shall not conduct multiple on-field practice sessions of any type on the same day; and
 - No single practice session shall be longer than three (3) hours;
- (14) All schools shall upon request, submit any required documentation to verify the proper execution of the practice regulations, including scrimmage, contact, and Heat/Humidity Measurement and Compliance Programs.
- (15) Following the season and until organized practice begins for the next season (other than the Dead Period as defined in Bylaw 24, no football gear may be issued / used by a member of the team for any activity except for the approved spring football practice period and issuance of gear to a specific individual for attendance/participation in a specific event at an off-campus facility:
- Football gear as defined in NFHS rule 1-5 (including shoulder pads and other protective gear) may be issued to a player who has previously played for the team to participate in an all-star game between the last day of the previous season and before the Dead Period as defined in Bylaw 24 provided no more than four players from any school participate in the same sessions at that game/camp. Any all-star game for which gear is issued under this exception shall be required to be considered an all-star game by the NCAA and the gear may be issued solely for the days of participation;
 - Football gear as defined in NFHS rule 1-5 (including shoulder pads and other protective gear) may be issued to a player who has previously played for the team to participate in an individual camp between the last day of the previous season and before the Dead Period as defined in Bylaw 24, provided no more than four players from any school participate in the same sessions at that camp and the gear may be issued solely for the days of participation;
 - Any gear issued to a player in accordance with (a) or (b) above shall be returned by the individual immediately following the camp. No football gear as defined in NFHS rule 1-5 (including shoulder pads and other protective gear) may be issued for any event involving any person not enrolled at that school that is held at a KHSAA member school or at a facility utilized for games by a member school, except for the all-star game/individual camp exception detailed in (a) or (b) above. This includes camps sponsored by outside entities if a member school's coaches are present or any equipment is issued to participants; and
 - There is no opportunity for any team activity in football gear at camps where representatives of any other school are present except for the noncontact game simulations as detailed above.
 - There is no allowance for full contact camps for teams or issuing other equipment to individuals except as detailed in the all-star game/individual camp exception.
- b) After August 1 and before the opening varsity game of the season:
- There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice

- games per member school (grades 9-12) with players other than members of the squad.
- (2) Scrimmage or practice games with players other than members of the squad that are held in NFHS corresponding week 6 or NFHS corresponding week 7 may involve full gear for those students who have completed the requisite acclimation and acclimatization practice periods as specified in Section 6(a) above.
 - (3) Scrimmages or practice games with players other than members of the squad that are held in NFHS corresponding week 5 may involve only the gear and students permitted by the acclimation and acclimatization practices periods as required.
- c) The first game shall not take place before the Friday eleven (11) weeks before the designated week of the first round of the football playoffs per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of ten (10) regular season games and the opportunity to play regular season games shall conclude on the Saturday of the 11th playing week.
- (1) Provided that at least one classification within the KHSAA conducts playoffs that last five (5) weeks, any school that chooses to compete for a district title and is placed in a classification where only four (4) weeks are needed to complete the playoffs may play an additional regular season contest (total of 11 contests), the last of which shall be played during the first round of the playoffs for the other classifications.
- f) Each player, in order to be eligible to participate against another school and to become acclimatized and acclimated, shall have taken part in a minimum of five (5) practices over five (5) days in helmets only, three (3) practices in helmet and shoulder pads over three (3) days followed by three (3) contact practices over three days. A contact practice on the date of a contest shall not count as one of the required practices in allowing the student to play in that contest.
- g) Each football school may elect to conduct spring football practice under the following conditions:
- (1) A school may conduct ten (10) spring practice periods of not more than two (2) hours in length and not more than one practice per day over ten (10) days during three consecutive calendar weeks, which shall be chosen by the school on or before December 15;
 - a. Water breaks, rest breaks, and injury treatment shall not count against the 2-hour limit.
 - b. Weight training, conditioning, required meetings, required sport and skill specific film study, and teaching period/walk through simulations without equipment shall count against the 2-hour limit;
 - (2) Failure to submit the schedule by December 15 will result in a loss of the ability to conduct spring football practice;
 - (3) The three consecutive calendar weeks shall not begin before the Monday following the school's elimination from postseason play in basketball, and shall not conclude later than the last day of school on the original school calendar;
 - (4) Any period when school is not in session on a week day, including testing and breaks, shall not count as one of the ten (10) permitted days, and practice shall not be conducted on those days;
 - (5) All equipment authorized by the football playing rules may be used during this period;
 - (6) There shall be no interscholastic competition during this period, and all participants shall be eligible according to all KHSAA eligibility rules;
 - (7) After December 15, the dates shall not be changed except by request of the member school Principal, and only if the newly requested period begins not later than the Monday following the conclusions of the originally scheduled school spring break;
 - (8) Practice sessions shall conform to the following rotation of types of practice;
 - a. Two days Non-Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1;
 - b. Two days Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1;
 - c. One day Non-Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1;
 - d. Two days Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1;
 - e. One day Non-Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1; and
 - f. Two days Contact as defined in Sec. 6(a)1;
- (9) A student below grade nine or in grade 12 shall not participate;
- (10) Intrasquad games may be held but shall be counted as one of the ten practice sessions;
- (11) Any student who has neither participated in organized competition in a KHSAA-sanctioned winter or spring sport, nor has documentation of supervision by a coach qualified under Bylaw 25 in a minimum of 8 conditioning workouts after the previous season and before the start of spring practice (including competition on a competitive weight lifting team at the school), shall have two (2) days of practice in helmets only and two (2) additional days in shells (helmets and shoulder pads) for acclimation prior to wearing the remainder of the allowable football gear; and
- (12) There shall be no mandatory participation (including school or coach-imposed penalty) by any person on a spring sports eligibility list (or entering any spring sport scrimmage or contest) or any other student desiring not to participate.
- SEC. 7) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- GOLF- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS**
- a) Organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
 - b) There shall be no more than two (2) practice matches before the first regular season contest of that year.
 - c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the designated week of the region tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar.
 - d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty (20) rounds of golf against other school representatives (minimum nine holes) to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (region). Any team reaching this limitation shall have its regular season end immediately. Any forfeit fees necessitated by match cancellations after this date shall be paid, and the forfeit win shall NOT be counted against the game limit for the opponents.
 - e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- SEC. 8) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS - LACROSSE - BOYS/COED**
- a) Organized practice shall not take place before the Monday of NFHS Week 31.
 - b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the first regular season contest of that year.
 - c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday eight weeks before the designated week of the regional tournaments per the official published corresponding date calendar.
 - d) The season shall consist of a maximum of eighteen (18) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
 - e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- SEC. 9) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS - LACROSSE - GIRLS**
- a) Organized practice shall not take place before the Monday of NFHS Week 31.
 - b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the first regular season contest of that year.
 - c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday eight weeks before the designated week of the regional tournaments per the official published corresponding date calendar.
 - d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty-one (21) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).

- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 10) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- SOCCER- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday eight weeks before the designated week of the district tournaments per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty-one (21) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 11) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- SOFTBALL- GIRLS (FASTPITCH)

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before the Monday of the corresponding week containing February 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice games before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first game shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the designated week of the district tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar, and may begin during a zero (0) week in years that Memorial Day is in NFHS Week 48.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of thirty-six (36) games to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 12) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- SWIMMING AND DIVING- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before October 1.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) practice meets before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first meet shall not take place before the Monday twelve (12) weeks before the week of the region meets.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of fifteen (15) meets to be held before the beginning of KHSAA state championship tournament competition (region).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or competition during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 13) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- TENNIS- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before the Monday of the corresponding week containing February 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) practice matches before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday ten

weeks before the designated week of the region tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar (or first week if multiple are designated on the calendar).

- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty-two (22) matches to be held before the beginning of KHSAA state championship tournament competition (region). Any forfeit fees necessitated by match cancellations after this limit is reached shall be paid, and the forfeit win shall NOT be counted against the game limit for the opponents. Any four (4) invitational tournaments shall count as one (1) match each against this limit. All dual matches shall count as one (1) match each against this limit.

- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 14) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- INDOOR AND OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before December 1.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) practice meets (indoor or outdoor) held by each team, and these shall be held on or before the Monday of Week 9 of the season corresponding date calendar.
- c) The first meet (indoor or outdoor) shall not take place before the Monday eighteen (18) weekends prior to the designated regional meet week per the official published corresponding date calendar (or first week if multiple are designated on the calendar), but not before January 1.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of nineteen (19) meets, to be held before the beginning of KHSAA state championship tournament competition (region). All meets, regardless of format or being an indoor or outdoor meet, shall count against the limit of meets.
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season outdoor contests season shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 15) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- BOYS/COED

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before the Monday of NFHS Week 31.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice matches before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday eight weeks before the designated week of the regional tournaments per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of twenty-five (25) matches to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship competition (district).
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 16) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- VOLLEYBALL- GIRLS

- a) Organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) scrimmages or practice matches before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday nine weeks before the designated week of the district tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of thirty-five (35) matches to be played before the beginning of KHSAA state championship tournament competition (district).

- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the second day preceding the first KHSAA Tournament (district, region or state), with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 17) SPORTS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- WRESTLING- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) Following the opening day of school, there shall be no organized practice before October 15.
- b) There shall be no more than two (2) practice meets before the first regular season contest of that year.
- c) The first match shall not take place before the Monday eleven weeks before the designated week of the region tournament per the official published corresponding date calendar.
- d) The season shall consist of a maximum of seventeen (17) matches in each weight class to be held before the beginning of KHSAA state championship tournament competition (region). Tournaments or contests involving three (3) or more schools shall count as one (1) match toward the match limit.
- e) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day before the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- f) The KHSAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations shall establish official weight classes.

SEC. 18) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- ARCHERY- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) The first organized practice shall not take place before December 1.
- b) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day prior to the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- c) From the start of the academic school year until the published first date of practice, schools are permitted to designate a single two-week tryout period following which there shall be no further practice or competition outside of the defined season as detailed in subsections (a) and (b) above.

SEC. 19) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- BASS FISHING- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) The first organized practice shall not take place before the Monday of Week 31.
- b) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day prior to the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- c) From the start of the academic school year until the published first date of practice, schools are permitted to designate a single two-week tryout period following which there shall be no further practice or competition outside of the defined season as detailed in subsections (a) and (b) above.

SEC. 20) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- BOWLING- BOYS/COED AND GIRLS

- a) The first organized practice shall not take place before October 15.
- b) The opportunity to participate in regular season contests shall end at all levels of play (grades 9-12) on the day prior to the first day for varsity level competition in KHSAA-sanctioned postseason events, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-

sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

- c) From the start of the academic school year until the published first date of practice, schools are permitted to designate a single two-week tryout period following which there shall be no further practice or competition outside of the defined season as detailed in subsections (a) and (b) above.

SEC. 21) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- COMPETITIVE CHEERLEADING (INTERSCHOLASTIC SPIRIT)

- a) The first organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
- b) The opportunity to enter competitive cheerleading contests ends at all levels (grades 9-12) for that academic year on March 1, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- c) In April of each school year, schools are permitted to designate a single two-week tryout period following which there shall be no further practice or competition outside of the defined season as detailed in subsections (a) and (b) above.

SEC. 22) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- DANCE

- a) The first organized practice shall not take place before July 15.
- b) The opportunity to enter Dance contests ends at all levels (grades 9-12) for that academic year on March 15, with the exception that the varsity team may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.
- c) In April of each school year, schools are permitted to designate a single two-week tryout period following which there shall be no further practice or competition outside of the defined season as detailed in subsections (a) and (b) above.

SEC. 23) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS- OTHER SPORT-ACTIVITIES- ESPORTS

- a) The first organized practice will be defined by the association
- b) The opportunity to enter Esports contests ends at all levels (grades 9-12) for that academic year on the first day of the spring competition finals postseason, with the exception that the designated teams may practice and play through its elimination from KHSAA-sanctioned tournament play. Following the elimination, there shall be no further official practice or play during the remainder of the academic school year.

SEC. 24) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 24. SUMMER SPORTS AND SPORT-ACTIVITIES

SEC. 1) SCHOOL TEAM PLAY IN SUMMER (NONDEAD PERIOD)

- a) Member schools may participate in sanctioned play during the summer to complete spring seasons in baseball, softball, tennis and track, and may begin sanctioned regular season play and practice as defined by Bylaw 23 prior to the opening of school in cheerleading, cross country, dance, field hockey, football, golf, soccer, and volleyball.
- b) Only participants eligible during the spring semester may compete on the school teams.
- c) All KHSAA eligibility rules apply, and full control of the summer program shall remain with the participating high school and the Principal or Designated Representative of the member school.
- d) Member school facilities may be utilized during the summer for sports that are not in season according to Bylaw 23 for semi-organized play both in and not in the presence of that school's coaches, provided:
 - (1) No activity may be mandatory for team members;
 - (2) No penalty may exist for team members failing to participate; and
 - (3) No activity may involve students who are not currently enrolled in the member school and are not currently enrolled

in a school within the defined feeder pattern under the same local board of education without the expressed written consent of the Principal or Designated Representative of that student's enrolled school;

SEC. 2) RESTRICTIONS ON FOOTBALL AND BOYS' BASKETBALL

- a) Students shall not participate in any organized team activity or organized or semi-organized team competition in football in any format between the earlier of the last day of school and June 1, through the day before the start of the dead period. During this period, students may participate in activities such as weight training, skill development, individual camps (with per team limits on participation) and accepted open gym or field activities where no inter-school competition is involved.
- b) Students shall not participate in any organized team activity or organized or semi-organized team competition in Boys' basketball between the end of the dead period and July 31. During this period, students may participate in activities such as weight training, skill development, individual camps (with per team limits on participation) and accepted open gym/field activities where no inter-school competition is involved.

SEC. 3) SUMMER DEAD PERIOD

- a) From June 25 to July 9 (inclusive) each year:
 - (1) Students may not receive coaching or training from school personnel (either salaried or non-salaried) in any KHSAA-sanctioned sport or sport-activity;
 - (2) School facilities, uniforms, nicknames, transportation or equipment, may not be used in any KHSAA-sanctioned sport or sport-activity;
 - (3) School funds may not be expended in support of interscholastic athletics in any KHSAA-sanctioned sport; and
 - (3) Postseason wrap-up activities, celebrations and recognition events relating to a spring sports team at a school which participated in KHSAA state championship play in that particular sport during that particular year may be held.

SEC. 4) PENALTY

- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure.

BYLAW 25. REQUIREMENT FOR COACHES AND OTHERS WORKING WITH HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS

SEC. 1) DEFINITIONS

- a) Level 1 Coaches
An individual seeking a coaching position (or performing duties commensurate with a coaching position) at the high school shall be categorized as Level 1 if that individual is a certified teacher and member of the regular school system faculty and meets the following criteria before assignment to coaching duties:
 - (1) Is employed a minimum of three (3) regular periods for teaching classes, which may include physical education;
 - (2) Is employed for the supervision of study halls; or
 - (3) Is exercising responsibilities in other activity assignments within the school schedule.
- b) Level 2 Coaches
An individual seeking a coaching position (or performing duties commensurate with a coaching position) at the high school shall be categorized as Level 2 if that individual meets the following criteria prior to assignment to coaching duties and does not meet the qualifications of Level 1:
 - (1) Shall be a high school graduate and 21 years of age as detailed in KRS 156.070(f)(2);
 - (2) Shall not be a violent offender or convicted of a sex crime as defined by KRS 17.165 that is classified as a felony;
 - (3) Shall submit to a criminal record check under KRS 160.380;
 - (4) Shall meet one of the following additional qualifications:
 - a. Have graduated from a public or accredited high school and hold a provisional or standard teaching certificate;
 - b. Have completed sixty-four semester hours of college credit from an accredited college or university as documented by an official transcript;
 - c. Be a graduate from a public or accredited high school and

comply with the local district standards for serving as an approved substitute teacher as approved by the Education Professional Standards Board; or

- d. Be a graduate from a public or accredited high school and complete all Board of Control prescribed electives as detailed. Level 2 coaches approved under this provision shall complete these requirements before coaching in the first interscholastic contest.

- (5) Before assuming duties, Level 2 coaches shall complete the training required and provided by the local school district. The training shall include information on the physical and emotional development of students of the age with whom the Level 2 coach will be working, the district's and school's discipline policies, procedures for dealing with discipline problems, and safety and first aid training. Follow up training shall be provided as locally required.

c) Head Coach

As referred in this regulation, the head coach at the high school level shall be the head varsity coach designated by the school or Board of Education unless otherwise noted in the bylaw.

d) Athletic Director

As referred in this regulation, the Athletic Director is a classified or certified position or contractor hired to oversee work related to the interscholastic athletic program.

SEC. 2) HIRING AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COACHING POSITIONS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

a) Required Level

Level 1 or 2 individuals (head and assistant) may be assigned as the head or assistant coach or assigned duties commensurate with those of someone designated as a coach in any sport or sport-activity.

b) KHSAA Member School Obligations in Hiring

- (1) The Superintendent shall ensure that all assignments for coaching duties comply with all applicable state and local policies.
- (2) The hiring process shall ensure that in considering those individuals seeking coaching duties, the most qualified individual shall be assigned.
- (3) In considering qualifications, the qualifications desired for the position, the references, interviews, and experience of those seeking the duties, and the education background shall be considered.
- (4) If a coaching announcement is posted by the district, the determination of qualifications shall comply with that announcement.

c) Compensation for Coaches at the High School Level

Any person assigned to coaching duties at any level (grades 9-12) shall be duly employed through the respective board of education, and the entire coaching salary shall be paid through that board by local Board of Education policy.

d) Association / School Coach Relationship

- (1) All coaches listed or registered within the KHSAA online system or otherwise utilized by a local school district or school (paid, unpaid) are considered employees, designated, agents or contracted personnel of the respective school district/school that hires them and are not employees, designees, agents, or contractors of Association under any circumstances.
- (2) The hiring, evaluation, and management of all coaches are the sole responsibility of the employing school district and school.
- (3) All personnel-related matters, including discipline, performance management, and employment decisions, fall under the jurisdiction of the school district, in accordance with its policies and procedures.

SEC. 3) POST HIRE REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING COACHING DUTIES

a) C.P.R. First Aid and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Training for Coaches at the High School Level

- (1) All coaches (head and assistant, paid or unpaid) at any level in all sanctioned sports and sport-activities shall provide documentation of successful completion and current certification of a C.P.R. course including the use of an automatic external defibrillator and the first aid training, conducted by an instructor or program approved by a college

- or university, the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or other bona fide accrediting agency that is approved by the KHSAA based upon industry standards.
- (2) The certification shall be timely and appropriately updated as required by the approving agency.
- (3) All coaches (head and assistant, paid or unpaid) at any level in all sanctioned sports and sport-activities shall provide documentation of participation in the rehearsal by participation and simulation of the emergency and cardiac response action plan required under KRS 160.445 and KRS 158.162 before the first contest of any sports season in which the individual performs coaching duties.
- b) Coaches Education Program for Coaches at the High School Level
- (1) The NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching Course is the approved coaching education program in Kentucky. For those coaches hired before 2008-2009, the American Sport Education program is the approved coaching education program in Kentucky.
- (2) The cost of attending/completing course shall be the responsibility of the individual coach(es).
- (3) Local school districts or local schools may, upon successful completion of all coaching education requirements including all examinations, reimburse the coaches for the expense of attending the course.
- (4) Level 1 individuals assigned to coaching duties (head or assistant, paid or unpaid), who are hired as a member of the school system faculty for the first time following the 1995-96 school year shall take and complete all requirements as detailed in subsection b(1) above prior assuming coaching duties at any practice or contest.
- (5) Level 2 individuals (Sec. 1, subsection b(4)) assigned to coaching duties (head or assistant, paid or unpaid) shall take and complete all requirements for the NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching Course as detailed in subsection b(1) before assuming coaching duties at any practice or contest.
- (6) The penalty for noncompliance with this section and failure to hold current valid completion credentials shall be immediate suspension from coaching duties or another penalty under Bylaw 27.
- c) Sports Safety Training and Medical Symposium Updates for Coaches at all Interscholastic Levels
- (1) Each coach (head and assistant, paid or unpaid) at all levels (grades 9-12) shall be required to complete a sports safety course and medical symposium update consisting of training on how to prevent common injuries.
- (2) All member schools of the KHSAA shall pay the necessary expenses of coaches for the required attendance at the sanctioned sports safety course and sports medicine symposium update.
- (3) The course shall meet the following criteria:
- The content of the course shall include the elements specified in KRS 160.445 including the risk of concussion and head injury;
 - The course elements shall be taught by a Certified Athletic Trainer, Registered Nurse, Physician or Physician's Assistant licensed to practice in Kentucky; and
 - Each coach, having completed the course shall re-certify by taking the course not less than once every two (2) years.
- (4) Successful completion of the course shall constitute a passing score.
- (5) Each coach (head or assistant, paid or unpaid) of a sport or sport-activity at all interscholastic levels shall have completed the sports safety course and medical symposium update before assuming coaching duties at any practice or contest.
- (6) The penalty for noncompliance with this section and failure to hold current valid completion credentials shall be immediate suspension from coaching duties or another penalty under Bylaw 27.
- d) KHSAA Rules Clinic for Coaches at the High School Level
- (1) All coaches (head and assistant, paid or unpaid) shall annually attend/complete at least one rules interpretation clinic conducted by representatives of the KHSAA in the sport in which they coach and the school desires to enter a team in postseason play, provided these clinics are conducted under the authorization of the Commissioner.
- (2) The penalty for noncompliance with this section shall be suspension from coaching duties in all contests for a period not to exceed one year or any penalty otherwise included in Bylaw 27.
- e) Continual Education and Improvement
- As approved by the school or school system, each coach shall be required to demonstrate attendance and participation in continual improvement activities involving the teaching of skills and tactics, evaluation of opponents, and opportunities for adaptation of updated systems to enhance the student participation experience.
- SEC. 4) HIRING AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL
- a) All persons designated as high school Athletic Directors shall comply with any adopted regulations as governed by the local Board of Education.
- b) Compensation for Athletic Directors at the High School Level
- Any person assigned to duties as an Athletic Director at the high school level (grades 9-12) shall be duly employed through the respective board of education, and the entire salary shall be paid through that board by local Board of Education policy.
- SEC. 5) POST HIRE REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING DUTIES AS AN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR
- a) Continual Education and Improvement for Athletic Directors hired for the first time before August 1, 2016:
- Each Athletic Director shall be required to annually demonstrate attendance and participation in continual improvement activities involving twelve (12) hours of educational programs validated by a local board approved credit and produced by:
 - The Kentucky High School Athletic Association;
 - the Kentucky High School Athletic Directors Association;
 - The National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association; or
 - The Kentucky Department of Education.
- b) Continual Education and Improvement for Athletic Directors hired for the first time after August 1, 2016:
- For the first three years holding the position of Athletic Director, each Athletic Director shall be required to annually demonstrate attendance and participation in continual improvement activities involving eighteen (18) hours of educational programs validated by local board approved credit and produced by:
 - the Kentucky High School Athletic Association including requirements incorporated by regulation;
 - the Kentucky High School Athletic Directors Association;
 - the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association; or
 - The Kentucky Department of Education.
 - After completing three years holding the position of Athletic Director, each Athletic Director shall be required to annually demonstrate attendance and participation in continual improvement activities involving twelve (12) hours of educational programs validated by a local board approved credit and produced by:
 - The Kentucky High School Athletic Association including requirements incorporated by regulation;
 - The Kentucky High School Athletic Directors Association;
 - The National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association; or
 - The Kentucky Department of Education.
- SEC. 6) PENALTY
- a) Any violation of this bylaw may have any or all penalties detailed in Bylaw 27 applied as part of the final dispensation of the matter, including a period of ineligibility or contest forfeiture.
- b) Appeals or other considerations under this bylaw shall be considered Board matters under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure. Bylaw 26. Rulings, Reporting of Violations

BYLAW 26. RULINGS, REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS

SEC. 1) REQUESTS FOR RULINGS

The Principal or Designated Representative shall direct all requests

for rulings and interpretations to the Commissioner in writing. In all cases in which players are involved, the names of the players and all possible pertinent information shall be given.

SEC. 2) REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS

- a) Any person wishing to report a violation of the KHSAA Constitution, Bylaws or Competition Rules shall do so in writing.
- b) If evidence is presented to warrant an administrative review, the Commissioner shall ensure that such review is performed.
- c) The Commissioner's office shall notify the Principal or Designated Representative or Superintendent of the protested school, telling him or her the exact nature of the charges made.
- d) If an investigator is appointed to gather evidence in connection with the protest, he shall provide a copy of the report to the Commissioner, and a copy shall be made a part of the official school records with the Association and shall be made available to the Principal or Designated Representative or Superintendent of the schools involved upon request..

BYLAW 27. IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES

SEC. 1) AUTHORITY TO PENALIZE

- a) If Association rules and regulations have been violated, penalties may be imposed on the offending schools or individual within the defined parameters of this bylaw, the KHSAA Due Process Procedure, and KRS Chapter 13B. These penalties may be by the Commissioner's office, the KHSAA Hearing Officer or the Board of Control dependent upon the specifics of the bylaw, KHSAA Due Process Procedure, or KRS Chapter 13B.
- b) Each member school of the KHSAA, through its Principal, shall ensure that its athletic program remains compliant with KHSAA rules and that there is institutional control over the interscholastic athletic program.

SEC. 2) EXCEPTION TO PENALTY AUTHORITY FOR COURT-ORDERED PLAY

A member school, student, coach, or administrator shall not be punished or sanctioned, in any manner, by the KHSAA for allowing a student to play in an athletic contest or practice with the team during a time when an order of a court of competent jurisdiction permits the student to participate or otherwise stays or enjoins enforcement of a final KHSAA decision on eligibility.

SEC. 3) RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Any member elementary or secondary school or school employee or official who knowingly allows participation of an ineligible player under the provisions of this bylaw, or who, through reasonable diligence, should have known of that ineligibility, shall be considered in noncompliance with state accreditation standards or guilty of willful neglect of duty or breach of contract. This provision shall apply not only to coaches, but also to personnel supervising coaches including an athletic director, Principal or Designated Representative, an assistant principal, an assistant Superintendent, a Superintendent, or a school board member.

SEC. 4) PENALTY OPTIONS

For violation of any rule or regulation by any member school or school designated staff, student-athlete, official, or another representative, the penalty as may be called for under the specific rule or regulation, or, in case no specific penalty is called for, disciplinary action, including warning, reprimand, probation, suspension, or payment of a fine may be imposed.

a) FINE

- (1) A fine may be levied instead of, or in addition to, any other penalty imposed upon the school and may only be levied against a member school.
- (2) The Board of Control shall adopt a schedule of fines and publish said schedule annually in the Association Handbook.
- (3) The fine schedule shall also include any amounts paid by the Association or received by the school as a result of postseason competition.
- (4) A fine shall not be levied against any individual within the interscholastic athletic program but may only be levied against the member school and only for selected violations as determined by the Board of Control approved fine schedule.

b) FORFEIT

- (1) The forfeit of contests or meets may be included in penalties assessed for violation of Association rules.
- (2) In addition, if a student is declared ineligible, all contests in

which he or she has played while ineligible shall be forfeited to the opposing team.

c) WARNING

A warning may be issued which is written notification that a violation, or an inexcusable or unethical action, has occurred, is a matter of record, and that the action shall not be repeated.

d) LETTER OF REPRIMAND

- (1) A written reprimand of the individual, program, or school may be issued if a violation of the rules has occurred, which was preventable.
- (2) The action is a matter of record, and warnings that repeat actions of this type may be cause for further penalty.

e) PROBATION

- (1) Probation is a more severe penalty and may be described in the following manner. Normally, an individual or a school on probation is on conditional Association membership, but may be permitted to engage in a regular schedule, sanctioned events, or district, region and state championships. This is provided that the individual or school has taken steps to ensure the problem which placed the individual or school on probation has been alleviated and will not re-occur.
- (2) Additionally, a school on probation may be restricted to limits on scrimmages, regular season contests, or postseason competition as may be deemed appropriate.

f) SUSPENSION

- (1) An individual participant, coach, specific sport or school may be suspended from competition or scrimmage participation, including suspension for receipt of improper benefits.
- (2) This penalty may range from the elimination of individual or team(s) participation in games, tournaments, meets or state championship competition, to suspension of the school from the Association.
- (3) Individuals or teams suspended may not engage in contests with member schools of the Association, or with any other school that is a member of another state associated with the National Federation of State High School Associations.

g) REIMBURSEMENT

- (1) A fine may be levied equal to the amount of itemized legal fees expended by the Association in defense of its rules in a court of law in cases where a school or school system is directly or indirectly involved in the legal challenge of an association rule which has passed via the proper Constitutional process and in which case, the Association prevails in court.
- (2) If the Association, its Commissioner, or other persons associated or employed by the Association are named as a party, or if the Association intervenes in any action to enforce a ruling, bylaw or other provision, it shall be presumed that the school where the student attends or the coach or other person is employed or is otherwise associated or connected, is involved in the legal challenge.
- (3) The presumption of involvement may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
- (4) Involvement includes providing testimony, staff, staff legal counsel or funds for counsel, or direct filings by or on behalf of the school or school system.
- (5) If the Association conducts an administrative review or outside investigation regarding any player, coach, assistant coach, paraprofessional, booster, supporter or other person associated with a team, program or member school, and the administrative review results in any penalty being imposed by the Association, the school may be required to pay all costs of that administrative review.
- (6) The costs may include the costs, fees, and expenses charged by an investigator, and the costs, fees, and expenses charged by the Association's legal counsel.

h) PERMANENT SUSPENSION

Any coach, participant or other school representative may be permanently suspended from involvement in interscholastic athletics in this state if found by competent and conclusive evidence to be guilty of assaulting a sports official.

i) REDISTRIBUTION

As an extension to the fine penalty listed above, a school may be directed that a portion or all of the net proceeds received from a postseason contest or tournament be returned to the host or redistributed to the other contest or tournament participants.

j) VACATE/STRIKE

A school may be directed to vacate or strike individual records and performances; team records and performances including place finishes, and individual or team awards be returned to the Association.

k) SCHOOL EXCLUSION

If a school has been found to have unduly influenced a student to enroll, or there is a documented finding of Bylaw 6, Sec. 3, Bylaw 7, Sec. 5, or Bylaw 8, Sec. 8 of Athletic Advantage, the student may be restricted from enrolling at a specific school due to the influence. In this matter, a student would have the option to enroll at another school provided influence could not be documented.

l) DISASSOCIATION

(1) If an individual or entity not under the direct control of a member school is found to have contributed to or been causal to, a violation of KHSAA bylaws, the disassociation of relations in all phases of interscholastic athletics may be imposed on a permanent basis, for the duration of the applicable period or for another specified period of time.

(2) When a member school is required to disassociate with an individual or entity, such disassociation shall require that the institution:

- (a) Refrain from accepting any assistance from the individual that would aid in support of enrolled or non-enrolled student-athletes;
- (b) Not accept financial assistance for the member school's athletics program from the individual;
- (c) Ensure that no athletics benefit or privilege be provided to the individual that is not generally available to the public at large, and
- (d) Take such other actions against the individual that the institution determines to be within its authority to eliminate the involvement of the individual in the member school's athletics program.

Case Situations for Bylaw 1- Responsibility for Eligibility

Case BL-1-1- What role does the Principal play in the management of the Association and the regulation of eligibility in the member school and what level of institutional control is the Principal of each member school expected to maintain?

The member school Principal is ultimately responsible for all aspects of the athletic program, whether it is rules enforcement and reporting or eligibility certification. It is important that each member school through its Principal exercise the principles of institutional control in order for the Association to continue as a fully functioning membership organization and in order for the school to remain a member.

There are several principles that go into the concept of maintaining institutional control. Control shall first be defined in common sense terms and is best summarized by the school having in place the proper policies to ensure that violations do not occur, and if they do occur, the Principal exhibiting the leadership and duty to correct the problems and prevent recurrence. In general, violations do not result from a lack of institutional control if there are adequate preventive measures in place that are properly monitored and followed, and if swift action is taken.

However, there are several things that demonstrate a lack of institutional control including the failure to implement proper preventive procedures; failure by members of the designated athletic staff to thoroughly investigate and report violations; failure to adequately disseminate and distribute compliance information; failure to adequately distribute compliance duties to allow for effective control; failing to make clear to all coaches and participants that rules violations will not be tolerated; failing to fully investigate and file reports as requested when potential violations are reported; a head coach failing to create a compliant atmosphere with the assistant coaches.

The KHSAA enforces its rules based on the following premises: KHSAA regulations and information are readily available to the member schools and general public; the Principal or Designated Representative properly distributes information, rules manuals, communication, forms, and other needed materials to the members of the athletics staff; that meaningful education programs are conducted within the schools to ensure compliance; student-athletes are properly informed about rules prior to and during participation. Certainly the compliance history of a school and its cooperative spirit during any administrative review or inquiry will factor into any penalty decision regarding violations.

Case BL-1-2- Are there additional steps the Commissioner or the Board of Control may take to emphasize institutional control to a member school?

Yes. Beyond the scope of Bylaw 27 penalties to be implemented by the Commissioner and which under the Due Process Procedure, become appealable to the Board of Control, either the Commissioner or the Board of Control may compel an appearance before the Board by the member school. This step would be to allow for the member to show cause as to why its membership should not be reviewed and potentially denied for a serious lack of institutional control on the part of a coach, administrator or other individual representing the school.

An individual coach (head or assistant, paid or unpaid) or athletic department representative (including all school employed personnel) may be requested to appear before the Board based on the findings in a matter. Such request may also be issued for coaches, athletic department representatives or other personnel who fail to file complete information as requested, file false, misleading or inaccurate information or otherwise impede the discovery of facts related to a matter under review. Such request may also be made based on specific findings in a matter ripe for review.

The appearance should allow the member to show cause as to why the member school should continue to remain a member

of the Association despite a finding regarding institutional control.

Case Situations for Bylaw 2- Age

Case BL-2-1- Why is there an age restriction?

To ensure equality of competition and opportunity, a standard must be established to determine the cutoff date for age eligibility. Use of a specific cutoff date gives notice to all parties involved in interscholastic athletics and maintains equality of participant eligibility between schools.

An age limitation requirement:

- (1) Provides commonality between student-athletes and schools in interscholastic competition;
- (2) Inhibits "redshirting" or failing to make normal progress through school;
- (3) Allows the participation of younger and less experienced players;
- (4) Enhances the opportunity for more students to participate;
- (5) Promotes quality of competition;
- (6) Avoids over-emphasis on athletics; and
- (7) Helps to diminish the inherent risk of injury associated with participation in athletics.

Case BL-2-2- Are rulings related to Bylaw 2 (Age) appealable through the KHSAA Due Process Procedure other than the published exception stipulated in KRS 156.070?

No. Bylaw 2 as approved by the Kentucky Board of Education expressly prohibits appeals concerning this bylaw. In addition, with the adoption of HB215 from the 1998 Legislative Session, the Kentucky General Assembly has placed this provision in KRS 156.070 in the form of state law with the only exception being the provisions passed by the 2007 Kentucky General Assembly.

Case BL-2-3- What is the primary school program as used in KRS 156.070 (2) (e) as amended by the 2007 Kentucky General Assembly?

KRS 158.031 defines "primary school program" as "that part of the elementary school program which children are enrolled from the time they begin school until they are ready to enter the fourth grade" (PK-3). Bylaw 2 applies this same definition.

Case BL-2-4- What evidence is required to request a waiver under the statutory age rule provisions?

Documentation shall be presented to the KHSAA from official school records including any relevant minutes and notes from the required provisions related to exceptional children services. Records from anecdotal or other unofficial sources, or documentation generated after the fact that are not official academic or school may not be considered as evidence with a request for this waiver due to the statutory requirements.

Case BL-2-5- What are the requirements and restrictions around Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and the opportunities for athletics within that statute?

As enacted by the 2021 Kentucky General Assembly, Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts created a Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) that permits students to take 2021-22 as a supplemental year to 2020-21 due to issues surrounding the COVID-19 / Coronavirus pandemic.

As such, students and families were required to declare in their enrolled school on or before May 1, 2021 that they desired to exercise this option. Such decisions required approval by the local Board of Education prior to June 1, 2021, with the entire group within that school system being approved or not approved.

From the athletics standpoint, schools are then required to indicate via the online roster system, which students are designated as SSYP students. That designation is considered part of the student's academic record and therefore, not subject to public disclosure. No additional future students are permitted to be designated as SSYP students unless they were previously not enrolled in the school and otherwise qualify for the designation.

Students are allowed to remove such designation (from an

athletics standpoint) at any time, however, compliance with state regulations regarding funding and attendance could be impacted by this change.
Specific in the Act, the statutory limitations on the age rule were not waived and are in full force for SSYP designated students.

Case Situations for Bylaw 3- Maximum Number of Years

Case BL-3-1- Why is there a requirement that limits the number of years and stipulates a maximum participation requirement?

Without a clearly defined limit, avenues remain open for redshirting, deception, legal maneuvering, and other athletics-driven motivations for a student to remain in school rather than proceeding on into college or into the work force thereby denying the participation of a student who is otherwise "next in line" to play. However, the mere lack of these motivations does not in and of itself constitute justification for a waiver.

A maximum participation requirement is in place because it:

- (1) promotes timely progress toward graduation by discouraging students from delaying or interrupting their high school education;
- (2) disallows students to enroll for one single semester each school year to increase athletic ability and skill;
- (3) diminishes risks stemming from unequal competition;
- (4) places emphasis on the year-long academic mission of the school;
- (5) promotes harmony and fair competition among member schools by maintaining equality of eligibility affording each student the same number of semesters of athletic eligibility;
- (6) increases the number of students who will have an opportunity to participate in interscholastic athletics;
- (7) is conducive to the prevention of redshirting;
- (8) helps avoid exploitation by coaches or boosters who otherwise might seek to obtain transfers or to delay a student's normal progress through school; and
- (9) prevents displacement of younger student-athletes by older students wishing to protract unfairly their high school careers.

Case BL-3-2- Is it permissible for a school district or member school to adopt additional stipulations regarding a maximum number of years that are more stringent than KHSAA rules?

Yes. While a school or school district cannot establish a standard that is more lenient than the KHSAA requirements, a school or school district may set other requirements. For those requirements which are more stringent than the KHSAA rules, the KHSAA will not be involved in enforcement of those regulations.

Case BL-3-3- How is the determination made regarding eligibility under Bylaw 3 when a student comes in from a nonmember school system in Kentucky or when promotion/retention records are not available?

Students enrolling at KHSAA member schools after having been enrolled in non-KHSAA school districts (home school, nonmember school) are placed into the proper class according to documented procedures within the school district of the KHSAA member school.

From that point, the provisions of Bylaw 3 apply and the student will have only one year of eligibility per remaining grade, and shall meet the provisions of all other KHSAA bylaws.

Case BL-3-4- When is a waiver available under Bylaw 3, Sec. 2 and are there legal provisions for gaining additional semesters/years for those students retained by the parents or due to athletic injury?

Excluding those students properly and timely designated under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and permitted the SSYP exclusively during the 2021-22 school year; and unless basic education services are not available to the student-athlete due to illness or injury, each student shall be limited to four consecutive years of opportunity for participation in high school sports. Without this clearly defined limit, other athletic-driven motivations for a student to remain in school rather than proceeding on

into college or into the work force exist and thereby deny the participation opportunity of a student who is otherwise "next in line" to play. This opportunity expired after the 2021-22 school year in accordance with Chapter 108 (SB128).

Additional semesters/years are available only in tightly crafted exceptions contained in the bylaw. The necessary written verification of the lack of available education services shall come from the attending physician at the time of the injury or illness that resulted in deprivation of educational services. There are no provisions in the bylaws for other types of repeating in order to allow for additional semesters/years due to sports related injuries.

A ruling for additional semesters/years is not ripe for review until it is clear that a student will not be able to complete the academic requirements to graduate. Until that time, any request is speculative and is not to be reviewed. This will normally be at the end of the student's third year following entry into grade nine (9), but may be into the fourth year depending upon the individual circumstances.

Kentucky Department of Education regulations place the responsibility for promotion or retention of a student on school personnel and not parents. Verification and documentation as to the retention/promotion decision is solely the responsibility of school personnel and will be based solely on the written record by the school in which the student was enrolled at the time of retention or promotion.

Documentation of the promotion/retention decision may include such things as STI/Infinite Campus records or other written documentation and shall always be available for review until the student graduates.

Case BL-3-5- What are the requirements and restrictions around Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and the opportunities for athletics within that statute?

As enacted by the 2021 Kentucky General Assembly, Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts created a Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) that permits students to take 2021-22 as a supplemental year to 2020-21 due to issues surrounding the COVID-19 / Coronavirus pandemic.

As such, students and families were required to declare in their enrolled school on or before May 1, 2021 that they desired to exercise this option. Such decisions required approval by the local Board of Education prior to June 1, 2021, with the entire group within that school system being approved or not approved.

From the athletics standpoint, schools are then required to indicate via the online roster system, which students are designated as SSYP students. That designation is considered part of the student's academic record and therefore, not subject to public disclosure. No additional future students are permitted to be designated as SSYP students unless they were previously not enrolled in the school and otherwise qualify for the designation.

Students are allowed to remove such designation (from an athletics standpoint) at any time, however, compliance with state regulations regarding funding and attendance could be impacted by this change.

For Bylaw 3, this change permitted an additional year of eligibility beyond initial enrollment in grade nine for those enrolled in grade 9, 10, 11 or 12 during the 2020-21 school year and who were properly designated. This designation is to remain in effect unless changed by the member schools in accordance with the table below.

School Year	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
2017-18	9			
2018-19	10	9		
2019-20	11	10	9	
2020-21	12	11	10	9
2021-22	12	11	10	9
2022-23		12	11	10
2023-24			12	11
2024-25				12

Case BL-3-6- Is/was there an opportunity to request additional eligibility under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) after the original May 1, 2021 application deadline in statute?

No. The statute and its provisions were enacted as state law and as such, the Association is not empowered to authorize waivers that did not meet the strict statutory provisions.

Case Situations for Bylaw 4- Enrollment Requirements

Case BL-4-1- Why is there a requirement that a student be enrolled at a member school or feeder school under the same Board of Education?

A student enrollment requirement in a member school accomplishes the following:

- (1) Promotes loyalty and school spirit which lends itself to cohesion of the student body;
- (2) Helps promote amateurism by drawing athletes only from each school's student population which, in turn, prompts students to maintain the academic standard required for participation and promotes graduation in a common time frame;
- (3) Avoids professionalism and over-emphasis on athletics; and
- (4) Discourages "team-shopping" which wrongfully skews the relationships among student-athletes and coaches.

Case BL-4-2- Is it permissible for a school district or member school to adopt additional stipulations regarding enrollment and residence that are more stringent than KHSAA rules?

Yes. While a school or school district cannot establish a standard that is more lenient than the KHSAA requirements, a school or school district may set other enrollment and residence requirements. For those requirements which are more stringent than the KHSAA rules, the KHSAA will not be involved in enforcement of those regulations.

Case BL-4-3- What type of enrolled students are eligible to participate in interscholastic athletics at a KHSAA member school?

Only those students enrolled in grades 9-12 as a full-time student at an A1 (District operated general or multi-program school); A5 (District-operated alternative education program with no definable attendance boundaries designed to remediate academic performance, improve behavior, or provide an enhanced learning experience and this designation should only be used for offsite alternative education programs, and the students may not be A1 enrolled at any other school); B1 Laboratory or training school operated by college or university); D1 (State Department of Education operated school); F; (Federal Dependent school); J1 - Roman Catholic School; M1 - Other religious school; R1 - Private, non-church school) or Public Charter School as defined by KRS 160 may participate. These schools are the only schools, per statute and regulation, that can be considered "connected" for the purpose of the privilege of athletic participation and any revision in this clarification would require legislative action.

Case BL-4-4- What is a "full-time student according to regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education" as listed in Sec. 1(a) of Bylaw 4?

Students are required to be enrolled as full-time students according to the rules and regulations of the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) earning credits toward graduation.

The KHSAA expects all of its member schools to comply with all applicable rules from KDE, but the KHSAA does not become involved in enforcement of regulations or policies that are not a part of KHSAA regulations.

Case BL-4-5- For the purposes of Bylaw 4, when is a student enrolled (date of enrollment) at a KHSAA member school and how is enrollment verified for a student?

Following the first day of classes through the last day of the academic school year (including the extension of play into the summer per Bylaw 24, Sec. 1), a student is considered

enrollment by being a verified full-time student on the school attendance system being able to attend classes at a member school per their regulations. In addition, students below grade nine (9) enrolled at a defined feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Section 2.

At an A1, A5 or B1 school (KDE school federal organization type), enrollment is verifiable through the Infinite Campus system and the enrollment directly traceable to that member school.

Prior to the first day of classes and after the last date of classes during the previous school year, a student may be considered enrolled at a KHSAA member school prior to the start of the school year when it is a student who:

- (1) is officially enrolled within the adopted policies of the local board of education as applied to all students and not enrolled in any manner at any other school;
- (2) has attended the school and sat for one or more class periods while listed as an enrolled student (i.e. summer school);
- (3) attends a formally defined feeder school under the same local Board of Education as the member school where participation is desired as defined by the local Board of Education adopted policy, such is the one and only school at which participation is permitted, and the student participates at a high school within the constraints of Bylaw 4, Sec. 2 (a) and (b);
- (4) is an incoming 9th grade student who is no longer enrolled at a feeder or non-feeder school, is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled; or
- (5) is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve (whether or not subject to restrictions contained in other bylaws), is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled.

Case BL-4-6- How does Bylaws 4 relate to schools with nontraditional (block) or other nontraditional schedules and correlate with Bylaw 5?

A student shall be enrolled as a full-time student in the member school or defined feeder school within the restrictions of Bylaw 4, and passing in four full credit hours (240 minutes) worth of classes as defined in Bylaw 5. For example, if a student were attempting four full credits of one and one-half hours each, he/she would need to pass three (four and one half hours) worth. As another example, if the periods are 80 minutes, he/she would need to pass three.

It is imperative when interpreting this rule that the amount of credits attempted and class length is considered when determining the eligibility of a student-athlete as the student shall pass 240 minutes of class (four full credit hours).

Case BL-4-7- Is it permissible for a student to participate for a member school while enrolled full-time in another school that does not offer a particular sport?

No. A student desiring to participate shall be enrolled as a full-time student and receiving credit through the member school at which participation is desired, or be a student at a "feeder" school in the same school district as defined and applied under Bylaw 4.

Case BL-4-8- Are there regulations regarding participation in high school sports and sport-activities by home schooled students and other students not enrolled full-time in the school?

Yes. In order to participate for a member school, a student must be enrolled full-time at that local high school or at a "feeder" school under that local Board of Education as defined and applied under Bylaw 4, and attempting four-hours of credit toward graduation. Without meeting these requirements, the students are not "connected" to the member school..

Case BL-4-9- Are there regulations regarding a home-bound student participating in interscholastic sports or sport-activities at a KHSAA member school?

Yes. In order to represent a member school, a student shall be a full-time student at a KHSAA member school or at a feeder school under the same local Board of Education as the member school as defined within Bylaw 4 and its interpretations.

In accordance with 704 KAR 7:120, Sec. 2, part (7), "Eligibility for home/hospital instruction shall cease if the student works or participates in athletic activities."

Schools and school districts are reminded that a student who practices or plays in an athletic scrimmage or contest is no longer able to be in home bound instruction once such participation occurs.

Case BL-4-10- What interscholastic athletic participation opportunities are available to students desiring to participate in high school level (freshmen, junior varsity or varsity) sport who are enrolled below grade nine (9)?

Only those students enrolled in a feeder school in grades 7 and 8 are permitted to play in a high school sport or sport-activity (at any level) except for boys' lacrosse, football and soccer.

Students below grade seven (7) may not participate in any activity (practice, scrimmage or game). Students below grade seven (7) may not wear the game uniform (in whole or part), or be involved in pre-game activities or any other contest related activity prior to, during or after a practice, scrimmage or contest.

Only those students enrolled in the member school and in the 7th grade or above may be involved in those activities or wear the uniform or other school clothing in the proximity of the team area.

For boys' lacrosse, football and soccer, students enrolled in a feeder school in grades 7-8 may only participate in nonvarsity level practice and play, and only if permitted within local board of Education and school-based policy.

Students in grades 7 and 8 may not participate in any activity designated by either team as "varsity (first team)" in boys' lacrosse, football or soccer. 7th and 8th grade students may not wear the game uniform (in whole or part), or be involved in pre-game activities or any other contest related activity prior to, during or after, a varsity practice, scrimmage or contest in the sports of boys' lacrosse, football or soccer. 7th and 8th grade students may not participate (practice, scrimmage or contest) on nonvarsity (freshmen, junior varsity, etc.) level teams in boys' lacrosse, football or soccer if any member of the team they are representing or the team they are competing against during any part of that practice, scrimmage or contest is enrolled in any grade above grade ten (10). It is the obligation of the school desiring to allow the seventh or eighth grade student to participate with the nonvarsity team to ensure compliance with this provision.

Students below grade seven (7) may not participate (practice, scrimmage or contest) on any high school level team (freshmen, junior varsity, varsity) in boys' lacrosse, football or soccer.

Case BL-4-11- Is it permissible for a local school board or school based decision making council to place restrictions and limits on participation in sports for those students in grades seven (7) and eight (8) other than football, soccer and wrestling?

Yes. While KRS 156.070 (2) bans the KHSAA or Kentucky Board of Education from implementing a statewide prohibition on 7th and 8th graders participating in high school sports, that restriction does not apply to local school boards or school councils. Specifically exempted from this statute are the sports of football and soccer, whose participants may be restricted if they are enrolled below grade nine.

OAG 15-022 as published in December of 2015 set aside prior restrictions and Attorney General opinions regarding participation limits on 7th and 8th grade students as applied to KRS 156.070 (2). This opinion determined that the Local Board of Education or SBDM Council does in fact have authority to make a district or school wide decision at the local level.

The details of the final opinion are located at <https://ag.ky.gov/Resources/Opinions/Opinions/OAG15-022.doc>.

Case BL-4-12- Why is there a requirement that a student be eligible only one year in each grade as detailed in Sec. 3?

702 KAR 7:065, Sec. 3(19) requires that any student enrolled initially in grade seven (7) through twelve (12) who is repeating a grade for any reason, is to be ineligible during the school year that the grade is repeated, to compete in interscholastic athletics competition at any level.

Holding a student back and allowing the student to participate in contests (redshirting) is prohibited and goes against the basic principles of fair play.

The repeating student at any level is prohibited from participation in scrimmages or other contests involving another school, and beginning with initial entry into grade nine (9), the four-year count of eligibility has begun. Practice for repeating students at the high school level is a decision of the local school or school district.

According to OAG82-473 opinion, the promotion and retention of students in all grades are the direct and sole responsibility of the Principal through policy developed by the local board of education.

Case BL-4-13- What interscholastic athletic participation opportunities at the high school level are available to students who are repeating a grade?

Student-athletes may not represent a KHSAA member high school as a participant in any sport at any level if they are repeating a grade, whether or not that student played interscholastic sports at any level during the first year in the grade. This requirement is explicitly contained in 702 KAR 7:065, Sec. 3(19) which requires that any student enrolled initially in grade seven (7) through twelve (12) who is repeating a grade for any reason, is to be ineligible during the school year that the grade is repeated, to compete in interscholastic athletics competition at any level.

Case BL-4-14- What are the regulations on a student "reclassifying" to another grade while in high school, or middle school (in the case of a student legally playing up to the high school level from middle school grades)?

A student desiring to graduate early (choosing to graduate a year prior to the normal year of his/her class) is considered to be reclassifying. As such, they are still bound by the Bylaw 4 and Bylaw 5 requirements of newly reclassified grade, but that discretion is left to local districts.

A student desiring to graduate later than their original or normal year is not reclassifying, but is in fact "red-shirting" and such is not permitted as that student would be repeating a grade at some point in his or her high school years, and likely be ineligible while repeating, but also exceed the limit of semesters / years following grade nine (9) enrollment.

Case BL-4-15- Can an A5 student (KDE Federal Org Code) in a public school participate in interscholastic sports for a member school?

In order to be eligible for interscholastic athletics, a student in an A5 school would need to also be listed in the Infinite Campus system as being A1 to the member school (with A1 as the primary school). Those determinations are made at the local level, but permit students to participate if properly noted by the school.

In addition, the KHSAA now permits A5 schools (entire schools) to join and those students to participate as a unit provided that they are not listed as A1 to any other school. This choice between the status designations is established through the local Board of Education under KDE regulations.

Case BL-4-16- Is/was there an opportunity to request additional eligibility under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) after the original May 1, 2021 application deadline in statute?

No. The statute and its provisions were enacted as state law

and as such, the Association is not empowered to authorize waivers that did not meet the strict statutory provisions. This opportunity is also lost when the student leaves the original district that approved the SB128 program and enrolls as a student in another school that did not approve the program, including an out of state school.

Case BL-4-17- What are the requirements and restrictions around Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and the opportunities for athletics within that statute?

As enacted by the 2021 Kentucky General Assembly, Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts created a Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) that permits students to take 2021-22 as a supplemental year to 2020-21 due to issues surrounding the COVID-19 / Coronavirus pandemic.

As such, students and families were required to declare in their enrolled school on or before May 1, 2021 that they desired to exercise this option. Such decisions required approval by the local Board of Education prior to June 1, 2021, with the entire group within that school system being approved or not approved.

From the athletics standpoint, schools are then required to indicate via the online roster system, which students are designated as SSYP students. That designation is considered part of the student's academic record and therefore, not subject to public disclosure. No additional future students are permitted to be designated as SSYP students unless they were previously not enrolled in the school and otherwise qualify for the designation.

Students are allowed to remove such designation (from an athletics standpoint) at any time, however, compliance with state regulations regarding funding and attendance could be impacted by this change.

For Bylaw 4, this change created an exception to Bylaw 4, Sec. 3 only, for the 2021-22 school year only, allowing those students repeating a grade in 2021-22 and properly designated as SSYP to remain eligible for interscholastic athletics during that year. This opportunity to play while repeating ended at the conclusion of the 2021-22 school year.

Case Situations for Bylaw 5- Minimum Academic Requirement

Case BL-5-1- Why is there a Minimum Academic Requirement as contained in Bylaw 5?

The primary purpose of high schools is to academically prepare students for productive contributions in their future lives as citizens in this country, whether they are bound for college or ready to embark on a career. For that reason, standards must be developed and applied, including:

- (1) Interscholastic athletic activity programs are an extension of the classroom, and academic standards help ensure the balance between participation in the activity and appropriate academic performance;
- (2) Interscholastic athletic and activity programs assist in the educational development of all participants;
- (3) Academic standards promote the objective of graduation from the institution and that student participants are truly representing the academic mission of the institution;
- (4) Overall, academic standards promote educational standards, underscore the educational values of participating in activities, encourage appropriate academic performance and allow the use of interscholastic participation as a motivator for improved classroom performance;
- (5) Participants in the interscholastic athletic program are expected to be student-athletes;
- (6) High school sports are not intended to be a "farm team" for college and professional sports, but a complementary activity to the total learning experience;
- (7) Standards shall be in place to ensure that in addition to sports participation, a student shall be on schedule to graduate with his/her class; and
- (8) As class systems change (block and other alternative schedules), these requirements shall be continually reviewed

to make certain that all students are meeting the necessary requirements to graduate from high school and be positive contributors to society.

Though athletics and activities serve as deterrents for many students to become involved in less-desirable elements of society, a young person shall be a student first and an athlete second.

The combination of Bylaw 5, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2 attempts to ensure that each student-athlete not only makes progress throughout a season, but through each year and through the course of the four years following enrollment in grade nine (9).

Case BL-5-2- Is it permissible for a school district or member school to adopt an academic standard that is different, more rigid from the KHSAA Minimum Academic Requirement?

Yes. A school or school district may set a higher (more rigid) requirement than the KHSAA minimum requirement. The KHSAA requirement for participation is that a student shall be at proper grade level, and on schedule to graduate in order to be eligible for interscholastic athletics and make continual progress during the school year. For any requirement which is a higher requirement than the KHSAA minimum standard, the KHSAA will not be involved in enforcement of that requirement. A school cannot establish a standard that is lower than the KHSAA minimum standard.

Schools are strongly encouraged to ensure that the normal promotional requirement for advancement to the following grade concurs with eligibility requirements for that grade. This will help ensure that students promoted to the next grade are in fact eligible in that particular grade and that the locally adopted standard does not fall below the requirements of Bylaw 5.

Case BL-5-3- How long must a student be enrolled during the previous grading period to be considered enrolled as a full-time student during the previous credit recording period?

Six weeks enrollment in a school shall constitute a semester in the interpretation of this rule.

Case BL-5-4- How is Sec. 1(a) of Bylaw 5 applied to determine eligibility of a student on the first day of school?

On the first day of school, guidance counselors or other personnel shall use the following chart to determine eligibility based on the local districts requirements for graduation.

Any number of credits required which cannot be matched directly to the credits of the school shall be rounded to the next possible number. For example, if 9.45 is required, but the school only gives half and full credits, 9.5 would be required. If that same school only gave full credits, 10 would be required. Any other means of rounding would result in the requirement not being met.

Graduation Requirement (Credits)	First Year (Normally Grade 9)	Second Year (Normally Grade 10) 20%	Third Year (Normally Grade 11) 45%	Fourth Year (Normally Grade 12) 70%
20	Promoted from 8	4.00	9.00	14.00
21	Promoted from 8	4.20	9.45	14.70
22	Promoted from 8	4.40	9.90	15.40
23	Promoted from 8	4.60	10.35	16.10
24	Promoted from 8	4.80	10.80	16.80
25	Promoted from 8	5.00	11.25	17.50
26	Promoted from 8	5.20	11.70	18.20
27	Promoted from 8	5.40	12.15	18.90

Graduation Requirement (Credits)	First Year (Normally Grade 9)	Second Year (Normally Grade 10) 20%	Third Year (Normally Grade 11) 45%	Fourth Year (Normally Grade 12) 70%
28	Promoted from 8	5.60	12.60	19.60
29	Promoted from 8	5.80	13.05	20.30
30	Promoted from 8	6.00	13.50	21.00
31	Promoted from 8	6.20	13.95	21.70
32	Promoted from 8	6.40	14.40	22.40

Case BL-5-5- Are there options does a school or school system have to determine the amount of time a student mus the ineligible who is failing the first day of school credit check?

Yes, in most cases. A student-athlete who is ineligible due to failing to maintain normal progress as defined in Sec. 1(a) may have eligibility reinstated for the following and subsequent semesters/trimesters/years providing he/she meets all provisions for reinstatement in Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(b) or (c).

A student may be reinstated at the end of the semester/trimester that the student is ineligible (effective with the first day or next semester or trimester), depending upon the school academic calendar structure provided that there are opportunities for the entire student body to add permanent credits to the transcript at those breaks between semesters/trimesters.

Schools with a semester setup (where credits are recorded at the end of each semester) have reinstatement opportunities at the end of the semester in which the student was ineligible.

Schools with a trimester setup (where credits are recorded at the end of each trimester) have reinstatement opportunities at the end of each trimester in which the student was ineligible.

Schools with a year-long calendar where credits are only recorded at the end of the year do not have a mid-year reinstatement opportunity for athletes ineligible on the first day of school.

Per Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(c), a member school through its School Based Council or Local Board of Education (or similarly constituted organization in a non-public school) may establish a reinstatement threshold for those students who are not on track to graduate as of the first day of school. Such policy may require a portion or percentage of graduation requirements, fixed number of credits or other academic progress but must be such that it can be monitored and involve only course work (credits) officially posted to the transcript

No such policy may allow for reinstatement of the student prior to at least 50% of the credit period been completed.

Absent such publicly available and distributed policy being in place per Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(c), Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(b) permits each school to develop a reinstatement threshold for students who are ineligible that entire credit period. Without such policy being developed, schools may use the model procedure listed below to determine reinstatement..

After the student has been ineligible for an entire specific credit period (trimester, semester or year based on the school academic calendar), the student can be reviewed for reinstatement according effective with the first day of the next credit period if such policy is developed by the school pursuant to Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(b).

For those using this model procedure and chart, any number of credits required which cannot be matched directly to the credits of the school shall be rounded to the next possible number. For example, if 9.45 is required, but the school only gives half and full credits, 9.5 would be required. If that same school only gave full credits, 10 would be required. Any other means of rounding would result in the requirement not being met.

Graduation Requirement (Credits)	Required to reinstate after complete year ineligible	Required to reinstate after semester ineligible	Required to reinstate after trimester ineligible
20	5.00	3.00	2.00
21	5.25	3.15	2.10
22	5.50	3.30	2.20
23	5.75	3.45	2.30
24	6.00	3.60	2.40
25	6.25	3.75	2.50
26	6.50	3.90	2.60
27	6.75	4.05	2.70
28	7.00	4.20	2.80
29	7.25	4.35	2.90
30	7.50	4.50	3.00
31	7.75	4.65	3.10
32	8.00	4.80	3.20

Case BL-5-6- Are subjects or credit hours involved in the application of the Minimum Academic Requirement?

Credit hours (commonly referred to as Carnegie units) as applicable to graduation are the standard of measurement to be used for determining eligibility. To be eligible, a student shall be passing currently in the required number of full-credit subject hours applicable to graduation and shall be at his/her proper grade level according to Bylaw 5. However, their equivalent in units of credit accepted for graduation may be substituted. All credit calculations are based on totals at the time the credit is recorded to the transcript. In the case of end of course assessments, determination shall be made once the final credits are applied to the official transcript in compliance with state regulations.

Case BL-5-7- How are credit hours and credits computed when a student changes from a traditional format to an alternative format school (i.e. 6 hour day to block schedule day) or vice-versa, enters from a nonmember school, or the credits on the transcript are in doubt?

When transferring between traditional (6 credit) and nontraditional credit systems, a student's eligibility status shall be determined after converting the credits earned in the prior system in accordance with accepted state policies for computing graduation progress, and no special consideration can be given to student athletic participants.

In the case of a school raising or changing its graduation requirements within a school, this conversion can be done by taking the number of credits required for graduation under the new system, dividing it by the number of credits required under the old system, then multiplying that result by the number of credits earned in the old system to give the student an equivalent number to be used in determining standing. For students changing from a traditional to a block system, or vice versa, it can also be done by taking the number of credits possible per year under the new system, dividing it by the number of credits possible per year under the old system, then multiplying that result by the number of credits earned in the old system to give the student an equivalent number to be used in determining standing.

For students who have been in multiple school systems with multiple credit systems, the process can be done by taking the academic record of each school year, dividing the number of credits earned at the school of that particular year (or credit period when credits are recorded to the final transcript) by the number of possible credits earned that particular year (or credit period) at that school, and then taking that fractional value times the number of credits possible at the new school. Doing this calculation for each year (or credit period) and then adding together the results yields an "apples to apples" comparison in terms of credits needed by a student to be on schedule for graduation.

The policy for conversion shall be approved by the School Based Decision Making organization at the school and shall be in place for all students and not restricted to student-athletes.

For those coming from other systems and nonmember schools, member schools must determine the number of credits that have previously been earned in accordance with state standards and regulations, and then check the normal progress charts in the other Case Situations above to determine eligibility.

Case BL-5-8- How do summer school or correspondence courses count toward satisfying the academic requirements of Bylaw 5, Sec. 1?

Summer school or accredited correspondence courses may be used to make up a failure or deficiency in the academic work of the preceding year, provided the course work (including all required examinations) is completed, the grade received and credit recorded prior to the first day of school for the student body.

Case BL-5-9- What are the options for the use of online courses, credit recovery, or other nontraditional courses to be used to obtain eligibility under Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(a) and (b)?

Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(a) is solely determined on the first day of school for the student body by examining the number of credits that have been recorded to the transcript. That number includes any full credit awarded and recorded in compliance with all applicable state regulations. Therefore, any type of credit, regardless of the method in which it is earned, may be used for this standard, but must be officially recorded on the student's permanent record (transcript) on or before the first day of school for the student body.

Bylaw 5, Sec. 1(b) and (c) are opportunities to reinstate eligibility for those students who do not meet the standards of Sec. 1(a), but only after a defined period of ineligibility. Online/distance learning other than full-term offerings may not be used in the calculation of this reinstatement.

Case BL-5-10- For the purposes of Bylaw 5, when is a student enrolled (date of enrollment) at a KHSAA member school and how is enrollment verified for a student?

Following the first day of classes through the last day of the academic school year (including the extension of play into the summer per Bylaw 24, Sec. 1), a student is considered enrollment by being a verified full-time student on the school attendance system being able to attend classes at a member school per their regulations. In addition, students below grade nine (9) enrolled at a defined feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Section 2.

Prior to the first day of classes and after the last date of classes during the previous school year, a student may be considered enrolled at a KHSAA member school prior to the start of the school year when it is a student who:

- (1) is officially enrolled within the adopted policies of the local board of education as applied to all students and not enrolled in any manner at any other school;
- (2) has attended the school and sat for one or more class periods while listed as an enrolled student (i.e. summer school);
- (3) attends a formally defined feeder school under the same local Board of Education as the member school where participation is desired as defined by the local Board of Education adopted policy, such is the one and only school at which participation is permitted, and the student participates at a high school within the constraints of Bylaw 4, Sec. 2 (a) and (b);
- (4) is an incoming 9th grade student who is no longer enrolled at a feeder or non-feeder school, is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled; or
- (5) is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve (whether or not subject to restrictions contained in other bylaws), is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn

from any previous school and is no longer enrolled.

Case BL-5-11- Is it possible for a student to be eligible according to Bylaw 5 during the senior year and yet not graduate?

Yes. Depending upon that particular student's class load and progress, he/she could be eligible by Sec. 1 of this bylaw, complete the required number of courses each year including the final year, and still not graduate, and yet remain eligible throughout the year. This bylaw represents a minimum standard, and as such, schools are empowered to make a tougher regulation that could prevent such an occurrence.

Case BL-5-12- When do schools perform the weekly grade check to determine the continual progress provisions of Bylaw 5, Sec. 2?

Each year, when a school applies for membership, school representatives are to designate the one specific day of each week that grades will be checked, and eligibility will then be determined for the subsequent week (Monday through Sunday period).

Case BL-5-13- How does Bylaw 5, Sec. 3 relate to schools with nontraditional (block) schedules?

A student shall be passing in four full credit hours (240 minutes) worth of classes as defined in Bylaw 5, Sec. 3. For example, if a student were attempting four full credits of one and one-half hours each, he/she would need to pass three (four and one half hours) worth. As another example, if the periods are 80 minutes, he/she would need to pass three.

It is imperative when interpreting this rule that the amount of credits attempted and class length is considered when determining the eligibility of a student-athlete as the student shall pass 240 minutes of class (four full credit hours).

Case BL-5-14- How is weekly eligibility determined for students who were not passing at the last grade check prior to breaks during the school year?

Until school has resumed and a school has checked grades on the first weekly grade check opportunity, any student who was not passing four hours of instruction as of the last valid grade check is not academically eligible.

Case BL-5-15- How is academic eligibility determined during the summer after July 15 and prior to the start of school?

The academic record of each student desiring to participate in practice or competition in scrimmages or contests after July 15 and prior to the start of classes in the fall shall be checked to ensure that the student is on schedule to graduate per Bylaw 5, Sec. 1. If the student's grades and credits in any offering are not a part of the permanent record, those grades or credits may not be used to determine eligibility.

Case BL-5-16- Does compliance with Bylaw 5 ensure that students will be eligible to compete after high school at the collegiate level?

No. Schools and student-athletes shall be mindful of recent changes in the core-content requirements for the NCAA Initial Eligibility Center as certain correspondence courses previously acceptable for credit may not be acceptable within the core curriculum required for certification at the collegiate level. This creates the scenario where a credit may apply to high school graduation, but not be applicable to college admission or qualification.

It is also important that school administrators and prospective NCAA and NAIA student-athletes carefully monitor changing academic requirements at various levels. NCAA information is available at websites such as <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.ncaa.org/static2point3/index.html> and NAIA information can be found at <https://play.mynaia.org/>.

Case BL-5-17- What are the regulations on a student "reclassifying" to another grade while in high school, or middle school (in the case of a student legally playing up to the high school level from middle school grades)?

A student desiring to graduate early (choosing to graduate a year prior to the normal year of his/her class) is considered to

be reclassifying. As such, they are still bound by the Bylaw 4 and Bylaw 5 requirements of newly reclassified grade, but that discretion is left to local districts.

A student designing to graduate later than their original or normal year is not reclassifying, but is in fact "red-shirting" and such is not permitted as that student would be repeating a grade at some point in his or her high school years, and likely be ineligible while repeating, but also exceed the limit of semesters / years following grade nine (9) enrollment.

Case BL-5-18 What are the requirements and restrictions around Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) and the opportunities for athletics within that statute?

As enacted by the 2021 Kentucky General Assembly, Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts created a Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) that permits students to take 2021-22 as a supplemental year to 2020-21 due to issues surrounding the COVID-19 / Coronavirus pandemic.

As such, students and families were required to declare in their enrolled school on or before May 1, 2021 that they desired to exercise this option. Such decisions required approval by the local Board of Education prior to June 1, 2021, with the entire group within that school system being approved or not approved.

From the athletics standpoint, schools are then required to indicate via the online roster system, which students are designated as SSYP students. That designation is considered part of the student's academic record and therefore, not subject to public disclosure. No additional future students are permitted to be designated as SSYP students unless they were previously not enrolled in the school and otherwise qualify for the designation.

Students are allowed to remove such designation (from an athletics standpoint) at any time, however, compliance with state regulations regarding funding and attendance could be impacted by this change.

For Bylaw 5, this change created an exception to Bylaw 5, Sec. 1 only, for the 2021-22 school year only, and suspended the first day credit check as a condition of eligibility for those students properly designated as SSYP to remain eligible for interscholastic athletics during that year. This waiver ended at the conclusion of the 2021-22 school year.

Case BL-5-19- Is/was there an opportunity to request additional eligibility under Chapter 108 (SB128) of the 2021 Kentucky Acts (Supplemental School Year Program (SSYP) after the original May 1, 2021 application deadline in statute?

No. The statute and its provisions were enacted as state law and as such, the Association is not empowered to authorize waivers that did not meet the strict statutory provisions.

This opportunity is also lost when the student leaves the original district that approved the SB128 program and enrolls as a student in another school that did not approve the program, including an out of state school.

Case Situations for Bylaw 6- Transfer Rule- Citizens Of The U.S. And D.C. And Other Students Previously Enrolled In Member Schools

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

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

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

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

Additional reminders include:

Bylaw 6 contains restrictions relative to students changing schools after they have BOTH been in grade nine AND played

for a member school at the varsity level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failure of the sending school to return the form to the receiving school within ten (10) days (for transfers who enrolled between the first day of fall practice in any sport and the last day for competition in the spring in the last sport) will result in an

administrative penalty per Bylaw 27.

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

State regulations require that information submitted concerning specific cases be in writing, and that those submitting information be available for any examination and cross-examination if there is an appeal. In addition, the KHSAA will share all information even prior to an appeal, with directions to ensure the protection of any information protected by state or federal law.

Additional process reminders include:

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

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

In general, the students enrolled at KHSAA schools are above the age of 18 (as perhaps in collegiate matters where people feel freer to discuss their opinions and interpretations of the facts).

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

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

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

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

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

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

This interpretation is subject to change with the beginning of online transfer forms. Until then, the following guidance prevails.

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

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

- (1) If it can be documented by the Principal or Designated Representative that the student last participated at the receiving school and has not been granted eligibility at any other school (in or out of state). This sometime occurs when a student plays for school A, then transfers to B and does not seek a transfer ruling or seeks a ruling and is denied eligibility, and subsequently returns to the original school;
- (2) If a Board of Education is redistricting its students due to consolidation, merger of adjacent public school districts, closure or a single school splitting into multiple schools or the changing of default transportation options within a multiple school district and the transferring student is adhering strictly

to the policy adopted by the Board of Education and such plan has been submitted to the KHSAA in advance of the consolidation/closure/split of schools. This allowance DOES NOT include optional or discretionary decisions by individual students in advance of the consolidation, closure or splitting of a single school and is not valid until the implementation of the consolidation, closure or splitting of a single school;

- (3) If the case involves a transfer from a non-KHSAA member school that is located in Kentucky and the receiving school Principal has the requisite information contained on the Form GE06 from the sending school; and

- (4) If the receiving school has received verified copies of the orders from any branch of the United States military service, including the reserve components, and has on file at the school a completed copy of form GE06. This required documentation, to be kept on file at the receiving school, includes a Permanent Change of Station or Change of Duty Status, and this exception may also be applicable in the case where transfer is made necessary by implementation of the Interstate Compact on Education Opportunity for Military Children.

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

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

Yes. The form must be complete. Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned to the receiving school and will not be processed.

The following are critical elements that if omitted will result in the form being sent back to the receiving school and delay the processing of a ruling:

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

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

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

Therefore at the point of enrollment, the transferring student is ineligible at the varsity level and the school makes the determination as to the ability to practice. See Case Situation 14-4 for details regarding specific local school determinations in the event of an enrolled student being ineligible at the varsity level.

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

Yes. The maximum time is ten (10) days (for transfers who enrolled between the first day of fall practice in any sport and the last day for competition in the spring in the last sport) for the

sending school to return information to the receiving school. Though a default ruling is not issued on behalf of a student for failure to submit a form in a timely manner, if a KHSAA member sending school fails to return the form to the receiving school within ten (10) calendar days, that school is subject to a fine of \$500 per day or other penalties contained in Bylaw 27. The processing of these forms, and subsequent Due Process options for the student are not matters for gamemanship or unreasonable delays between KHSAA member schools. It is permissible for the staff to issue a ruling in the case of a violation of this time requirement, in which case the burden for disputing the evidence in the submitted transfer form will default to the sending school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following the first day of classes through the last day of the academic school year (including the extension of play into the summer per Bylaw 24, Sec. 1), a student is considered enrollment by being a verified full-time student on the school

attendance system being able to attend classes at a member school per their regulations. In addition, students below grade nine (9) enrolled at a defined feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Section 2.

Prior to the first day of classes for a new school year and after the last date of classes during the previous school year, a student may be considered enrolled at a KHSAA member school prior to the start of the school year when it is a student who:

- (1) is officially enrolled within the adopted policies of the local board of education as applied to all students and not enrolled in any manner at any other school;
- (2) has attended the school and sat for one or more class periods while listed as an enrolled student (i.e. summer school);
- (3) attends a formally defined feeder school under the same local Board of Education as the member school where participation is desired as defined by the local Board of Education adopted policy, such is the one and only school at which participation is permitted, and the student participates at a high school within the constraints of Bylaw 4, Sec. 2 (a) and (b);
- (4) is an incoming 9th grade student who is no longer enrolled at a feeder or non-feeder school, is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled; or
- (5) is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve (whether or not subject to restrictions contained in other bylaws), is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "reasonably precipitates" provision gives the Ruling Officer/Commissioner discretion to waive the period of ineligibility under Bylaw 6, Sec. 1(a) if the change in residence occurs at

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

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

No. These are separate and distinct bylaws. However, it is possible that a transferring student could have a change in residence or meet another documented exception and still be ineligible if a Bylaw 16 violation is determined in the case. And, the absence of a Bylaw 16 violation (recruiting) does not relate to the enforcement of Bylaw 6. Accepting impermissible benefits or having illegal contact with members of the receiving school staff (other than the Principal or Designated Representative) could also result in a finding under Bylaw 6, Sec. 3 which could negate an exception being met under Bylaw 6, Sec. 2.

Case BL-6-16- What are the usual standards for review in determining if a student and the entire family unit qualifies for a bonafide change of address exception under Bylaw 6, Sec. 2?

The standard for review in each case may vary based on the facts submitted. However, a few things are expected in order to validate that the move is a bonafide change of address for the student’s entire family unit, including:

The new residence is outside of the defined boundary of the sending school school.

The move is made by the entire family unit, and no member of the family unit may maintain the previous residence for residential purposes for the duration of the normal period of ineligibility.

If the change of residence occurs between school years, the student must transfer at the beginning of the school year (prior to practice beginning).

The absence of one of these conditions does not automatically negate the bonafide change of residence exception, but may be cause for more documentation.

To document the move, the family should be prepared, if requested, to produce verification of the move to a new residence to include:

A copy of your lease or deed at the current address after enrolling at the receiving school,

An updated driver’s license showing the current address after enrolling at the receiving school,

An updated voter registration showing the current address after enrolling at the receiving school,

Utility hook-up information for current address listed after enrolling at the receiving school,

Recent utility bills showing your current address after enrolling at the receiving school,

Utility shut-off information for your previous residence while enrolled at the sending school

USPS change of address to your current address after enrolling at the receiving school.

Case BL-6-17- How are magnet schools, and board selected program enrollments applied with regard to Bylaw 6, Sec. 2 (a)?

The Association attempts to ensure that its regulations are not an inhibitor to a school trying a creative, magnet, and traditional or other type of special program for student or school improvement. Representatives of those local boards of education shall ensure that the listing of magnet, traditional, innovative, ROTC, and other selective, board approved and designated programs is publicly and readily available to the Ruling Officer in a Bylaw 6 matter to ensure the accurate processing of such requests.

Case BL-6-18- How is Bylaw 6, Sec. 2(a) applied in the case of a school consolidating or splitting into multiple schools?

When multiple schools are consolidated within a district, the

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

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

Case BL-6-19- How is Bylaw 6 applied to out-of-state students, and does exception (b) in Sec. 2 of Bylaw 6 apply to students transferring from out-of-state schools?

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

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

Case BL-6-20- What are the Boarding Schools impacted by Bylaw 6, Sec. 2 (g)?

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

Case BL-6-21- What is the purpose of Bylaw 6, Sec. 3(d)?

Bylaw 6 Section 3(d)’s phrase “in whole or in part” grants the Association a broad standard by which to declare transferring student-athletes ineligible based on a fact-intensive review to protect the integrity of the rules and in fairness to other competitors. This broad standard is not unconstitutionally vague and the provision is not incomprehensible, and not so indefinite as to be no rule at all. The provision is purposely broad, but it is clear that student-athletes may be declared ineligible for one year if their transfer was motivated, even in part, by the desire to play athletics.

Case BL-6-22- How does Bylaw 6, Sec. 3 interrelate with the requirements of KRS Chapter 13B from an evidentiary (proof) perspective?

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

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

Case Situations for Bylaw 7- Transfer Rule – Students Having J-1/F-1 Education Visa Status and Non-U.S. Students Not Having J-1/F-1 Status

Case 7-1- Why are there restrictions on foreign exchange students, and why are the restrictions on J-1 and F-1 students different?

For each international student who arrives at a US high school and promptly plays at the varsity level, there is a lost participation opportunity for a student who has “paid his or her dues” in the hope of one day gaining playing time.

An international student who comes to the United States without the accompaniment of his or her parent(s) is analogous to a

domestic student who transfers without being accompanied by his or her parents. The latter student is not typically granted immediate eligibility.

"Team shopping" is at odds with the high school model of academic primacy, and is unfair to other students and other schools.

F-1 visa programs in particular are ripe for abuse in the transfer process. While a J-1 foreign exchange student in an approved program typically has little say in his or her school of enrollment, a student with an F-1 visa, absent a state association rule, could choose his or her school of enrollment based solely on immediate sports opportunity. The displacement risk to other students would be immediate and irreparable.

Rules restricting participation by certain international students promote amateurism, inhibit "power-loading" of select schools, and impede the exploitation of students by coaches and boosters.

Such rules discourage recruiting, prevent the over-emphasis of athletics, and maintain the focus of secondary schools on their primary purpose: the academic preparation of students for their adult lives.

Please note that without knowledge of a foreign student VISA status, they are ineligible per Bylaw 7 to participate in the privilege of interscholastic athletics.

Please note that the full, unsubsidized per capita (for each student) cost of education is the cost of providing education to each student in the school district where the public school is located and is required to be determined by each local board of education or comparable entity at a non-public school.

Case BL-7-2- What are the approved J-1 VISA programs for Foreign Exchange Students?

Students holding a J-1 VISA issued by the U.S. Department of State and placed in KHSAA member schools through a CSJET approved agency may be declared eligible by the Association. For more information, contact the CSJET website by going to <http://www.csjet.org/>. An agency may be removed from the listing at any time for noncompliance with the basic rules regarding random placement of students and other Federal provisions.

The current list of certified CSJET J-1 inbound programs is on the KHSAA website at https://khsaa.org/common_documents/handbook/2025-2026/Supplemental/2025-26%20CSJET%20Certified-Programs-J1.pdf.

Case BL-7-3- What are the approved F-1 VISA programs for Foreign Exchange Students?

Students holding an F-1 VISA issued by the Department of Homeland Security and placed in KHSAA member schools through a CSJET approved agency may be declared eligible by the Association. For more information, contact the CSJET website by going to <http://www.csjet.org/>. An agency may be removed from the listing at any time for noncompliance with the basic rules regarding random placement of students and other Federal provisions.

The current list of certified CSJET F-1 inbound programs is on the KHSAA website at https://khsaa.org/common_documents/handbook/2025-2026/Supplemental/2025-26%20CSJET%20Certified-Programs-F1.pdf.

Case BL-7-4- Will the KHSAA recognize a student on any other VISA than J-1 or F-1 for the purpose of granting athletic eligibility?

No. The student may apply for eligibility under Bylaw 8, but only J-1 and F-1 VISAs are recognized by Bylaw 7 to allow for participation.

Case BL-7-5- What are additional requirements for student-athletes receiving a waiver of the normal one-year period of ineligibility or for member school representatives when a waiver is granted?

If a student receives a waiver of the one-year period of ineligibility contained in Bylaw 7, Sec. 1 and the conditions change during the one year following enrollment at the new school, the original ruling shall be reviewed and potentially revised.

For example, if the student receives a waiver of the one-year period due to placement by an approved agency and the host

family changes during the one-year period in which the student would otherwise have been ineligible, it is the obligation of school personnel to monitor the facts surrounding the situation and report to the Association. In that case, if the circumstances change, a new ruling may be issued. The new ruling could result in a determination that the player was ineligible to participate during part of the normal ineligibility period despite the waiver.

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

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

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

Once a student defined in section 1 enrolls at a member school, they are automatically ineligible for one year. Therefore at the point of enrollment, the transferring student is ineligible to participate at the varsity level and the school makes the determination as to the ability to practice or participate at non-varsity levels per Bylaw 14.

Case 7-7- Why are there restrictions on the eligibility of foreign students not coming through an exchange program?

For each international student who arrives at a US high school and promptly plays at the varsity level, there is a lost participation opportunity for a student who has "paid his or her dues" in the hope of one day gaining playing time.

An international student who comes to the United States without the accompaniment of his or her parent(s) is analogous to a domestic student who transfers without being accompanied by his or her parents. The latter student is not typically granted immediate eligibility.

"Team shopping" is at odds with the high school model of academic primacy, and is unfair to other students and other schools.

Rules restricting participation by certain international students promote amateurism, inhibit "power-loading" of select schools, and impede the exploitation of students by coaches and boosters.

Such rules discourage recruiting, prevent the over-emphasis of athletics, and maintain the focus of secondary schools on their primary purpose: the academic preparation of students for their adult lives.

Case BL-7-8- What are additional requirements for student-athletes receiving a waiver of the normal one-year period of ineligibility or for member school representatives when a waiver is granted?

If a student receives a waiver of the one-year period of ineligibility contained in Bylaw 8, Sec. 1(a) and the conditions change during the one year following enrollment at the new school, the original ruling shall be reviewed and potentially revised.

For example, if the student receives a waiver and the circumstances that resulted in the waiver change during the one-year period in which the student would otherwise have been ineligible, it is the obligation of school personnel to monitor the facts surrounding the situation and report to the Association. In that case, if the circumstances change, a new ruling may need to be issued. The new ruling could result in a determination that the player was ineligible to participate during part of the normal ineligibility period despite the waiver.

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

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

Case BL-7-9- What are the provisions regarding a student practicing after transferring or while awaiting a ruling?

Once a student defined in section 1 enrolls at a member school, they are automatically ineligible for one year. Therefore at the point of enrollment, the transferring student is ineligible to participate at the varsity level and the school makes the determination as to the ability to practice or participate at non-varsity levels per Bylaw 14.

Case BL-7-10- What is the threshold date for the determination of direct placement of an exchange student when a ruling is being considered?

Member schools are to know and understand the distinction between a student who has been directly placed and one that has not, with definitions contained in the bylaw.

The Association routinely receives reports from the National Federation of High Schools listing students who have been directly placed in compliance with these definitions. The ruling officer for Bylaw 7 will consider the direct placement criteria based on the reports that have been received at the time of the ruling, but reserves the right to further revise the ruling at a later time if additional information is provided by the agency through the NFHS report.

Case Situations for Bylaw 8- Enrollment / Transfer Of Non-Resident Student

Case 8-1- What is the background of Bylaw 8?

In its regular session in 2023, the Kentucky General Assembly passed amendments to Acts Chapter 93 2023 (SB145), which become law on June 29, 2023. This legislation amended the prior provisions known colloquially as HB563, Acts Chapter 167 2021 (HB563).

SB145, now codified into Kentucky Revised Statutes further refined restrictions on non-resident, out-of-district students and their participation in interscholastic athletics after changing schools. The changes passed with this measure impacted only KRS 156.070 and made no changes in KRS 157.350.

Definitions

"Non-resident student" continues to be in compliance with KRS 157.350 and are only applicable in those public schools subject to SEEK funding calculation.

Non-resident student provisions continue to not apply to out-of-state students legally attending schools in Kentucky.

The law now specifically references KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) (Transfer Rule) with its reference to the transfer rule.

Specific Provisions

The provisions of the statute stipulate: "Unless permitted to be eligible for varsity athletics by any transfer rule, policy, or administrative regulation promulgated by the state board or any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics, any student who transfers enrollment from a district of residence to a nonresident district under KRS 157.350(4)(b) after enrolling in grade nine (9) and participating in a varsity sport shall be ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics for one (1) calendar year from the date of the transfer.

The state board or any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics may adopt rules, policies, and bylaws and promulgate administrative regulations necessary to carry out this paragraph."

Case BL8-2- What are the key definitions and notes regarding implementing this legislative change?

"Transfers enrollment" means enrolling as a nonresident student into a school district after attending a school in the district of residence. Pre-existing nonresident students who continue to be nonresident students in the same school system are not impacted if they do not change schools.

"from a district of residence to a nonresident district" means that these provisions regarding eligibility are of no impact for resident district students, and the standard provisions of KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) apply to those resident students. Even then, the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) apply only for those students who have been in grade 9, represented a varsity team, and subsequently transferred.

"interscholastic athletics" means any time a school is playing another school, irrespective of grade level.

"one (1) calendar year from the date of the transfer" means one year from the date of enrollment at the new school as verified by the school and school system.

NOTE: It should be noted that 157.350 (4)(c) creates an exception to the provisions of the period of ineligibility under KRS 156.070(2)(i) due to the new employment of the parent in the district.

NOTE: Any of these interpretations dealing with a student transferring into a school as a nonresident student should presume that school capacity as defined within the bill was not exceeded.

Case BL8-3- Are there additional regulations, definitions and statutes that KHSAA member schools should ensure are understood by all in the school and district related to this change?

With respect solely to this change, it is essential to have clear definitions within district regulations, policies and practices to ensure that enrollment requirements are clearly defined. Such issues, including "when is a student enrolled," are to be defined within the district and should be consistent through the system office to all schools as those definitions are not contained in the statute. In legal parlance, enrollment is "the act of recording or registering" and enroll is "to register as an official record".

Therefore, this definition and timing should be established in collaboration and clarity through the superintendent, central office staff, the Board attorney, and the Kentucky Department of Education. It should comply further with any relevant statute, regulation and regulatory guidance. For specific questions about enrollment requirements, districts should consult the KDE.

Additionally, schools and systems should review several resources, including-

The complete revised text of the law is located at this link.

The current version of the KDE Pupil Attendance Manual is located at this link - <https://www.education.ky.gov/districts/enroll/Documents/PupilAttendanceManual.pdf>

Case BL8-4- What are the enforcement mechanisms for KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions?

For students competing in high school athletics at any level (freshman, JV or varsity), regardless of grade level enrolled, using ineligible players results in contest/event forfeiture and other penalties within Bylaws 1, 17, and 27.

Case BL8-5- Do students deemed ineligible solely under the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) have appeal rights under the KHSAA Due Process Procedure?

No. This statutory provision contains specific application language and no authority to waive its application. As such, the KHSAA is without power or jurisdiction to review the matter or grant relief from this statutory provision set forth by the Kentucky General Assembly.

Case BL8-6- What is the relationship between participation in interscholastic competition and practice allowances given the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) for a student who is subject to KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) who then transfers into a school and enrolls as a nonresident student?

Unless the student is declared eligible under Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), the KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions of ineligibility for one year apply and the student may not participate in interscholastic contests (including scrimmages) for one year from the date of enrollment. In the case of a student ineligible to participate in interscholastic contests, participation in practice sessions solely within the enrolled student body is at the discretion of the member school.

Case BL8-7- Do the Bylaw 14 provisions on district-approved non-varsity interscholastic play apply to students who are enrolling as a nonresident student and not ruled eligible per Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule)?

No. KRS 156.070(2)(i) stipulates no interscholastic competition for those students subject to the provisions of that statute who do not qualify for a waiver of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule). There is no option within the law to allow for any play against an outside opponent at any level.

Case BL8-8- Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to elementary and other non-KHSAA contests for students not subject to Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule)?

No.

Case BL8-9- How is the situation resolved when a student's family transfer into a district as a resident student while maintaining their prior residence?

Per KDE, in determining a student's district of residence to determine if they are enrolling as a nonresident student, the first examination would be the residence of the parents or legal guardians. In most situations, that is determinative and the inquiry ends. However, if the student's parents live in multiple districts (i.e. separated parents), or the student is living with someone other than the parents/legal guardian, then KDE would look to see where the student spends most nights to determine his/her district of residence.

As such, if the determination is made that the "most nights" are outside of the district, the student(s) in the household are to be considered a nonresident student(s) and the provisions of athletic ineligibility would apply. Consult KDE if needed for clarification.

Case BL8-10- A student and family live in and are enrolled in their school of residence in Jeffersonville (IND), are subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) by having been enrolled in grade 9 and subsequently playing varsity athletics, and then enrolls at a JCPS school as a nonresident student. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

Yes, and if the student is recorded as a nonresident student in JCPS (or another common school), and does not receive a waiver of the one-year period of ineligibility per Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), then the KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions of ineligibility apply, and the student is ineligible for any interscholastic athletics for one year from the first date of enrollment at any level.

Case BL8-11- A student and family live in the Scott County district and attend Bourbon County as a nonresident student, then transfer to Paris Independent, and the parent is NOT employed in the newly enrolled district. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility would not apply as this student was and remains a nonresident student. The student would, however, be subject to KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule).

Case BL8-12- The student and family live in the Franklin County district. The student has attended Franklin County Schools as a resident student, moved to Woodford County and subsequently enrolled at Paul Laurence Dunbar. The parent is NOT employed in the Fayette County Public Schools and the student is subject to Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

Yes, and unless receiving a waiver of the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule, the KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year apply. The student is ineligible for interscholastic athletics for one year from the first enrollment date per statute.

Case BL8-13- The student and family live in Franklin County (and attend a Franklin County school or Frankfort Independent), move to Woodford County and subsequently enroll at Paul Laurence Dunbar. The parent IS employed in the Fayette County Public Schools. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year do NOT apply (due to KRS 157.350 (4)(c)). However, the student is subject to KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule).

Case BL8-14- The student and family live in Fayette County, and the student attends Lafayette as assigned by residence and transfers to Henry Clay (for ROTC). Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year do NOT apply as the district is Fayette County Public Schools, and this would be an out-of-assigned area transfer, not a nonresident student per KRS 157.350. Residence in the specific locally assigned school district boundaries but within the overall school system district boundaries would not categorize the student as a nonresident. However, local district policy on eligibility and KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) apply in this case. This would apply to any public school district with multiple high schools.

Case BL8-15- The student and family live in Fayette County, enrolled at Lafayette, and transferred enrollment to Lexington Catholic HS. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year do NOT apply as the student is not a nonresident student at a common school. However, the student is subject to KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule).

Case BL8-16- The student and family live in Jefferson County, enrolled at DeSales, and transferred enrollment to their "resides" Jefferson County public school. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year do NOT apply as the student is not a transfer from a district or residence since the former school does not have a defined district boundary. However, the student is subject to KHSAA Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule).

Case BL8-17- The student and family live in Mayfield Independent, and the student has long attended Graves County under a KRS 157.350 written "reciprocal" agreement with the resident district. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

No, KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions only impact those that transfer enrollment, so this student is not-impacted by the statutory provisions.

Case BL8-18- The student and family live in Bullitt, Fayette, Hardin, Jefferson or Oldham County (or any school district with multiple schools), and one of the schools closes. Due to the closure, the family wants to attend school in another county as a nonresident student and the student would be subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

Yes, and unless receiving a waiver of the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule, the KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year in interscholastic athletics would apply. Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) contains provisions that might address this situation and should be reviewed by school personnel prior to requesting a ruling.

Case BL8-19- The student and family live in Bullitt, Fayette, Hardin, Jefferson or Oldham County (or any school district with multiple schools), and one of the schools closes. Due to the closure, the family wants to attend school in another county as a nonresident student and the student would be subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule. Do the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) apply to this student?

Yes, and unless receiving a waiver of the provisions of Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule), Transfer Rule, the KRS 156.070(2)(i) provisions on ineligibility for one year in interscholastic athletics would apply. Bylaw 6 (Transfer Rule) contains provisions that might address this situation and should be reviewed by school personnel prior to requesting a ruling.

Case BL8-20- A student has previously been enrolled in grade 9 and represented a school at the varsity level in a sport (i.e. soccer) and subsequently enrolls in a different school as a non-resident student subject to Bylaw 8 and wants to participate in another varsity sport (i.e. cross country). The student does not qualify for a waiver of Bylaw 6 in this matter. What are the eligibility ramifications under KRS 156.070 for this student?

In this situation, the provisions of KRS 156.070(2)(i) would render this student ineligible from participation in interscholastic athletics in any sport at any level for one year from the date of enrollment. The fact that the student did not previously run cross country is of no bearing in the application of the provisions, per the statute.

Case Situations for Bylaw 9- Basketball/Football Contestant On Other Teams, Postseason And All-Star Games

Case BL-9-1- Why are there restrictions on basketball and football participants that prevent them from playing in outside competition during the school year, after the school year begins and prior to the end of their competitive seasons?

A restriction on non-school athletic participation in these sports attempts to protect students who choose to participate on their school's athletic teams from exploitation by those who seek to capitalize on their skill and/or reputation. In addition, the restriction:

- (1) Lessens inherent risks to participation in non-school athletic programs that may have inadequate administrative oversight;
- (2) Discourages outside entities from pressuring student-athletes to miss classes while competing on non-school teams or in non-school events;
- (3) Equalizes competition by reducing any unfair advantage students who participate in non-school athletics may have over those who do not participate in outside events, and
- (4) Reduces distractions from academic preparation and other school responsibilities.
- (5) A non-school athletic participation restriction in these sports also provides some control over the trend towards year-round competitive sports seasons and operates to reduce, or even eliminate, conflicts which may arise due to: time conflicts of

practices, games, playoffs, differing coaching philosophies of the school coaching staff and the non-school coaching staff, and team loyalty.

Case BL-9-2- What specifically is permissible participation, and not permissible participation after the first day of school and prior to the first date for practice (October 15) for those basketball players subject to Bylaw 9?

Any play by those subject to the Bylaw 9 restrictions that meets the definitions contained in Bylaw 9, Sec. 1(a)1 is prohibited during this period as it is considered organized play.

Any play by those subject to the Bylaw 9 restrictions to does not meet the list of criteria in Bylaw 9, Sec. 1(a)1 would not be considered organized play, is deemed to be recruiting exposure events during this permissible period, and is permissible.

Case BL-9-3- What specifically is permissible participation, and not permissible participation on or after October 15 and prior to the last contest of the season for those basketball players subject to Bylaw 9?

No player subject to Bylaw 9 may play in any event that is defined as organized per Bylaw 9, Sec. 1(a)1 or any other event where basketball skills are taught, practiced, refined or evaluated outside of the high school program, even if collegiate coaches are permitted to be present.

Case BL-9-4- What specifically is permissible participation, and not permissible participation after the last contest of the season for those basketball players subject to Bylaw 9?

Participation after the last contest of the season (including postseason) is at the discretion of the student. Potential players desiring to play beyond high school should be aware of any restrictions in place for those conferences, leagues or associations (i.e. number of all-star games) but such is not in the jurisdiction of the KHSAA.

Case BL-9-5- Does Bylaw 9 apply to participants in any sport other than basketball or football?

No. There are no restrictions on the student-athletes in sports other than football and basketball as it relates to outside competition during the season or prior to the season beginning.

Case BL-9-6- Does Bylaw 9 restrict a student who hasn't yet played for the school in basketball from playing in an outside league or in any other organized competitive setting in basketball during the school year prior to the season?

No, not until he/she has been enrolled in grade nine and played for a team in a contest at any level (grades 9-12) within the school. The restriction, which also applies to outside competition in football by football players, does not apply to incoming freshmen or any other student who hasn't yet represented the school.

Case BL-9-7- Are there any exceptions to the participation restrictions in Bylaw 9 for participation in Olympic Development Activities?

Yes. The Board of Control has authorized the Commissioner to consider, on a case-by-case basis, waivers to any restrictions contained in Bylaw 9 or Bylaw 23 that would allow participation by an enrolled student or employed coach in officially sanctioned U.S. Olympic Development activities. Organizations such as USA Basketball, USA Track and Field and other similar groups that have officially sanctioned Olympic Development activities, can request, through the appropriate member school, that these restrictions on basketball players be waived and participation allowed.

Case Situations for Bylaw 10- Amateur/Awards

Case BL-10-1- Why is there an amateurism definition and restriction on awards received?

Amateur competition is a bedrock principle of school-based athletics and the KHSAA. Maintaining amateurism is crucial to preserving an academic environment in which acquiring an education is the first priority. In the interscholastic model of

sports, the young men and women competing on the field or court are students first, athletes second.

The KHSAA membership has adopted amateurism rules to ensure the students' priority remains on obtaining a quality educational experience and that all of student-athletes are competing equitably.

All student-athletes, including international students, are required to adhere to NCAA amateurism requirements to remain eligible for intercollegiate competition.

Regardless of the rules at other levels, this amateurism requirement is a foundational premise for conducting competition.

Case BL-10-2- What is the limit on the value of an award received by a student-athlete for competition outside of the representation of his/her high school?

These limits vary from sport to sport within the purview of the National Governing Body (NGB) for that sport. For example, golfers should check with the United States Golf Association (USGA), while tennis players should check with the United States Tennis Association (USTA). These limits are revised regularly, and are studied for their impact on the overall program.

Case BL-10-3- Does the Association have a recommendation on how school personnel shall handle out-of-season play inquiries from athletes and coaches who want to enter events which offer cash for prizes?

Yes. In light of recent situations at the high school and college level, we would offer several suggestions for Athletic Directors, Principals and Coaches to pass along to the student-athletes.

- (1) Recommend strongly that these students should not participate in any manner in such events. Even the appearance of possible "cash for play" rewards lends itself to suspicion and allegations of the violation of Bylaw 10 and the PERMANENT loss of amateur status;
- (2) Remind the students of the provisions of KHSAA Bylaw 10 in that they cannot accept cash, gift certificates or things that cannot be properly personalized and in addition, they cannot have the money or prizes deferred to a later date or given in someone else's name;
- (3) Be mindful that the event organizer awarding the prize, particularly cash, to the member school in lieu of giving it to the student-athlete is NOT permissible as it allows the school to benefit from the name or image of the student and his/her ability;
- (4) If they insist on participation, request that event organizers denote a list, and post prominently such list, of those students who are competing in the competition, but will not be accepting prizes; and
- (5) Make sure the students understand that they may accept specific prizes up to the limit of the National Governing Body (NGB) for that sport, but cannot under any circumstances, accept a gift voucher or simply be given an amount to spend.

Number Five (5) above appears to be the most likely violated from the anecdotal evidence available to the Association.

As for example, a golfer being told he can go to the pro shop, and spend up to \$50 for finishing third in a tournament, is not legal and potentially renders the athlete PERMANENTLY ineligible at all amateur levels. If for example, the prize was predetermined that the third place finisher was to receive a golf bag as displayed at the 18th hole, then if that bag is under the NGB limit for golf (assume it had a price of \$80), then it could be accepted. But that same golfer could not be allowed to go spend \$80 in the pro shop. While this may seem like a minute difference, member school representatives should do everything possible to protect the amateur status of our competitors.

Case BL-10-4- Does Bylaw 10 apply to Sport-Activities?

No. Bylaw 10 and the restrictions on awards do not apply to the Sport-Activities of Archery, Bass Fishing, Bowling, Competitive Cheer, Dance and Esports.

Case BL-10-5- What are the restrictions on Name, Image and Likeness on the high school level in Kentucky?

KHSAA Bylaw 10 provides a clear path for students to remain an amateur and continue to represent a KHSAA member school providing they are eligible by all other bylaws. Recent changes in NCAA regulations removed long-held prohibitions on student-athletes rofiting off of the use of their name, image and likeness (NIL). With this change, individual states, conferences and colleges were permitted to develop and implement regulations to address this issue. Ultimately, the implementation of Acts Chapter 12 2022 (SB6), passed by the Kentucky General Assembly and signed into law on March 9, 2022, clarified the issue and necessitated further clarification within KHSAA Bylaws.

KHSAA bylaws have long permitted students to seek employment, and ultimately, compensation, and engage in certain commerical activities in their individual capacity. With these further clarifications, including continuing to not allow school or team involvement, competitive balance and team dynamics will be protected. And while many of these provisions were already permitted, clarification and consistent messaging compels they be detailed further.

Allowable compenation by the KHSAA rostered student-athlete includes:

- (1) Any proper NIL deal under the provisions of Acts Chapter 12 2022 (SB6) that meets all of the provisions of that statute including a contract compliant with NCAA regularions and Kentucky law as detailed in the contract provisions of that statute (see <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/acts/22RS/documents/0012.pdf> for specific details)
- (2) Compensation for coaching and providing instruction, however student-athletes may not play on the teams that they coach and the student-athlete's compensation must be commensurate with the work performed and standard per the prevailing market rate based on a comparison with student-athletes of simliar skill and experience in the sport;
- (3) A student-athlete may profit from the use of their own name, image and likeness (NIL) within the restrictions of Bylaw 10, Sec. 3(c)(1) and provided:
 - a. no member school, district, region or state association resources are used to include trademarks, school uniforms, copyrights, equipment, logos, goods, services, insignia or identifying mark or other tangible assets are used;
 - b. that nothing about the opportunity is based on individual or team performance (actual or speculative);
 - c. that no member school coach or administrator are involved; and
 - d. that the student-athlete agrees not to involve the categories of products and services detailed in the Board of Control policies as restricted from corporate sales.

Case BL-10-6- When reference is made to National Governing Bodies, what organizations does that include?

These organizations represent a group of governing bodies, many of which represent the direct contacts for the United States Olympic Committee. The sports-specific entities are the entities that are permitted to establish awards limitations within the scope of Bylaw 10.

Organization	Mailing Address
Amateur Athletic Union	P.O. Box 22409, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830 aausports.org (407) 934-7200
BlazeSports America	1670 Oakbrook Drive, Suite 331 Norcross, GA 30093 https://www.blazesports.org/ 404-270-2000
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	1275 Peachtree St. NE, Atlanta, GA 30309 www.bgca.org 404-487-5700

Organization	Mailing Address
Boy Scouts of America	P.O. Box 152079, Irving, TX 75015-2079 www.scouting.org (972) 580-2000
Disabled Sports USA	451 Hungerford Dr., #608, Rockville, MD 20850 https://www.disabledsportsusa.org/ 301-217-9838
Dwarf Athletic Association of America	PO Box 2 Kentfield, CA 94914-0002 ? www.daaa.org 415-915-9572
National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics	1200 Grand Blvd, Kansas City, MO 64106 www.naia.org (816) 595-8000
National Collegiate Athletic Association	P.O. Box 6222, Indianapolis, IN 46206-6222 www.ncaa.org (317) 917-6222
National Junior College Athletic Association	8801 JM Keynes Drive, Suite 450 Charlotte, NC 28262 www.njcaa.org (719) 590-9788
National Recreation and Park Association	22377 Belmont Ridge Rd, Ashburn, VA 20148 www.nrpa.org (703) 858-2176
Special Olympics, Inc	1133 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036 www.specialolympics.org (202) 824-0393
United States Soccer Federation	1801 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago, IL 60616 www.ussoccer.com 312-808-1300
US Golf Association	P.O. Box 708, Far Hills, N.J. 07931 www.usga.org 908-326-1850
US Lacrosse	2 Loveton Circle Sparks, MD 21151 www.uslacrosse.org 410-235-6882
US Tennis Association	700 West Red Oak Lane, White Plains, NY 10604 www.usta.com (914) 696-7000
USA Baseball	1030 Swabia Court, Suite 201 Durham, NC 27703 www.usabaseball.com 919-474-8721
USA Basketball	27 South Tejon Street, Suite 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 www.usab.com 719-590-4800
USA Dance	PO Box 152988, Cape Coral, FL 33915-2988 www.usadance.org 800-447-9047
USA Deaf Sports Federation	PO Box 22011, Santa Fe, NM 87502-2011 www.usdeafsports.org
US Diving, INC.	1060 N. Capitol Ave., Suite E-310, Indianapolis, IN 46204 https://www.teamusa.org/USA-Diving 317-237-5252

Organization	Mailing Address
USA Field Hockey	5540 North Academy Blvd., Suite 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80918 www.teamusa.org/usa-field-hockey 719-866-4567
USA Football	45 N. Pennsylvania St., Suite 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204 www.usafootball.com 317-614-7750
USA Gymnastics	130 E. Washington St., Suite 700 Indianapolis, IN 46204 usagym.org 317-237-5050
USA Hockey, INC.	1775 Bob Johnson Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80906-4090 www.usahockey.com 719-576-8724
USA Softball	2801 NE 50th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73111-7203 https://www.teamusa.org/USA-Softball 405-424-3450
USA Swimming	1 Olympic Plaza, Colorado Springs, CO 80909 www.usaswimming.org 719-866-4578
USA Track and Field	130 East Washington Street, Suite 800, Indianapolis, IN 46204 www.usatf.org 317-261-0500
USA Ultimate	5825 Delmonico Dr. Suite 350, Colorado Springs, CO 80919 www.usultimate.org 800-872-4384
USA Water Polo	6 Morgan, Suite 150 Irvine, CA 92618 usawaterpolo.org 719-500-5445
USA Wrestling	6155 Lehman Dr. Colorado Springs, CO 80918 www.usawrestling.org 719-598-8181
USA Volleyball	4065 Sinton Road, Suite 200, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 www.teamusa.org/USA-Volleyball (719) 228-6800
YMCA of the USA	101 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 www.ymca.net (800) 872-9622
National Association for Music Education	1806 Robert Fulton Drive Reston, VA 20191 www.nafme.org 800-336-3768
National Speech and Debate Association	401 Railroad Place, West Des Moines, IA 50265 www.speechanddebate.org 920-748-6206
Educational Theatre Association	4805 Montgomery Road, Suite 400, Cincinnati, Ohio 45212 www.schooltheatre.org/home 513-421-3900

Case Situations for Bylaw 11- Financial Aid

Case BL-11-1- What are the key provisions regarding the awarding of aid to student-athletes and the purpose of Bylaw 11?

Awards given for need-based financial aid for which the student

body is generally eligible and are therefore permissible, shall be determined by a neutral evaluation of the student or family financial record by one of six agencies.

The need analysis shall include room and board expenses.

Awards given for achievement per prescribed standardized tests as detailed in Bylaw 11 (merit aid) are limited to 25% of the total tuition for the student each year.

Case BL-11-2- Are member schools required to submit financial aid information to the Association?

Upon request, all KHSAA member schools (public and private) shall annually submit to the KHSAA office a financial aid report with information about awards programs, source of funds, awarding of funds and benefits to athletes.

Case BL-11-3- Which agencies are approved to evaluate the needs of an applicant for need-based financial aid?

The only permitted agencies are:

FACTS Grant in Aid Agency (Lincoln, NE);
Financial Aid for Student Tuition (FAST) (Wilmington, DE);
Financial Aid Independent Review (FAIR) (Rosemount, MN);
Independent School Management (ISM) (formerly Family Financial Needs Assessment, Hernando, MS);
School and Student Service for Financial Aid (SSSFA) (Princeton, NJ); and
Tuition Aid Data Services (TADS) (St. Paul, MN).

In addition, the Board of Control may approve other agencies to process parental or student data for the purpose of financial analysis. The use of any other agency not approved would render the aid invalid with respect to the ability to award the funds and remain in compliance with Bylaw 11.

Case BL-11-4- Which tests are permitted to be used for the assessment to determine merit aid under Bylaw 11?

The only permitted tests are:

Education Records Bureau (ERB, CTP);
High School Placement Test (HSPT);
Independent School Entrance Exam (ISEE);
Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS, Riverside Publishing);
Pearson Educations Assessment (PEA);
Otis Lennon School Ability Test (OLSTAT);
School and College Ability Test (SCAT);
Stanford Achievement Test, 10th Edition; and
Terra Nova (McGraw Hill).

In addition, the Board of Control may approve other tests to be used for the merit assessment. The use of any other test not approved would render the aid invalid with respect to the ability to award the funds and remain in compliance with Bylaw 11.

Case BL-11-5- Is it permissible for funds from non-school sources to be incorporated into financial aid awards for student-athletes?

Bylaw 11 does not expressly prohibit the use of funds developed or raised from outside sources from being used for financial aid programs. However, such aid shall always be managed and distributed exclusively by member school personnel solely through the member high school financial aid program and within the limits of Bylaw 11.

Aid given directly to students by outside entities not in the bylaw would render the student-athlete ineligible. This includes any aid in excess of the merit aid limits or need based index calculation as detailed in the Bylaw.

Case BL-11-6- Are there restrictions on which family members can pay the tuition or offer financial assistance to a student within Bylaw 11?

Yes. Immediate family members are allowed to be involved in the payment of tuition and providing assistance, but this is restricted to the student and the student's father, mother, brother, sister, step-father, step-mother, step-brother, step-sister, husband, wife, aunt, uncle, grandparent.

Case BL-11-7- What are the criteria used for the Board of Control to consider a waiver of the limitation on merit aid for specific programs under Bylaw 11, Sec. 4?

A specific merit aid program will be considered through the

petition process if the specific program:

Existed prior to the adoption of Bylaw 11 with the merit aid greater than 25% ;

Has been in continuous operation since the adoption of Bylaw 11 (with all participants not being permitted to play interscholastic athletics because of exceeding the 25% limitation) since the adoption of Bylaw 11;

Is subject to an annual review with the school by the Association to ensure competitive equity; and

Is annually confirmed by the Board of Control.

Case BL-11-8- Does tuition waived for J-1 visa status foreign exchange students count toward a school's annual review for compliance.

Yes as member school public or non-public, schools will need to acknowledge whether or not they host J-1 exchange students:

Whether or not those students have tuition waived.

If tuition is not waived, does any student pay less than the full, unsubsidized cost of education? (The full, unsubsidized per capita (for each student) cost of education is the cost of providing education to each student in the school district where the public school is located.)

It should be noted that the Kentucky Department of Education has further details related to Foreign Exchange students with J-1 status contained in its guidance document at KDE Pupil Attendance Manual- <https://www.education.ky.gov/districts/enrol/Documents/PupilAttendanceManual.pdf>.

It should also be noted that per state regulations and guidance, Students with J-1 VISA status do not normally pay tuition. J-1 programs are authorized by the Department of State. The [J-1 Visa Fact Sheet](#) gives detailed information about the program. For more information on the J1 VISA Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), please use the Web site listed to find your federal contact person: [J1 Visa Programs](#)

Please note that without knowledge of a foreign student VISA status, they are in eligible per Bylaw 7 to participate in the privilege of interscholastic athletics.

Please note that the full, unsubsidized per capita (for each student) cost of education is the cost of providing education to each student in the school district where the public school is located and is required to be determined by each local board of education or comparable entity at a non-public school.

Case BL-11-9- Does tuition waived for F-1 visa status foreign students count toward a school's annual review for compliance.

Yes as member school public or non-public, schools will need to acknowledge whether or not they host F-1 visa status students:

Whether or not those students have tuition waived.

If your school does host F-1 Visa Status Foreign students, does any student pay less than the full, unsubsidized cost of education?

Please note that the Kentucky Department of Education has further details related to Foreign students with F-1 status contained in its guidance document at KDE Pupil Attendance Manual- <https://www.education.ky.gov/districts/enrol/Documents/PupilAttendanceManual.pdf>.

Please note that F1 VISA authorized schools are monitored by the Department of Homeland Security. Students with F1 VISAs must pay tuition to attend school. They must be student and exchange visitor program (SEVP) certified and can only attend SEVP-certified school. F-1 students cannot spend a year at one public high school and then transfer to another. As public schools are funded through tax revenue and not tuition, F-1 students attending an SEVP-certified public secondary school must pay the full, unsubsidized per capita cost of attending school for one year. Please see the Web site listed for details in becoming a SEVP certified school. [Kindergarten to Grade 12 Schools](#)

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

Please note that per state regulations and guidance, Non-immigrant foreign students qualifying for F-1 immigration status or who obtain an F-1 student visa may be admitted to the District based on the following guidelines:

1. These students shall not be permitted to attend any publicly funded adult education program.

2. These students may be permitted to attend in grades nine through twelve (9-12), but not at earlier grade levels.
3. As required by law, these students shall pay a tuition fee equal to the full, unsubsidized per capita cost to the District for providing education to the student for the period of attendance.
4. The period of attendance shall not exceed twelve (12) months. Please note that without knowledge of a foreign student VISA status, they are in eligible per Bylaw 7 to participate in the privilege of interscholastic athletics.

Please note that without knowledge of a foreign student VISA status, they are in eligible per Bylaw 7 to participate in the privilege of interscholastic athletics.

Please note that the full, unsubsidized per capita (for each student) cost of education is the cost of providing education to each student in the school district where the public school is located and is required to be determined by each local board of education or comparable entity at a non-public school.

Case BL-11-10- Does tuition waived for non-resident students under Bylaw 8, Sec. 1(b) count as financial aid for the student for the purposes of Bylaw 8?

No. Per statute and KDE regulations, All tuition fees required of a nonresident pupil may be waived for a pupil who meets the requirements of this paragraph and this would not count as financial aid for the purposes of Bylaw 11.

Case BL-11-10- Does tuition waived for non-resident students under Bylaw 8, Sec. 1(b) count as financial aid for the student for the purposes of Bylaw 8?

No. Per statute and KDE regulations, All tuition fees required of a nonresident pupil may be waived for a pupil who meets the requirements of this paragraph and this would not count as financial aid for the purposes of Bylaw 11.

Case BL-11-11- What types of payments are intended to be precluded by the provisions of Bylaw 11, Sec. 2(j) and outside payments?

It is not intended to prohibit any student from accepting proceeds where they have applied for aid based on such items as an essay, academic challenge or other non-athletic event, as long as those awards are subject to the restrictions on need-based and merit aid.

However it is clearly intended to prevent "earmark" payments from donors, etc. who desire to have their donation specifically benefit a particular student as this is not permissible. All awards must be subject to restrictions where it is clear they are not specific to a single student (or student family member).

Case Situations for Bylaw 12- Physical Examination, Parental Consent And Insurance

Case BL-12-1- Why is there a requirement for a preparticipation physical examination and written permission from the parents and the student-athlete prior to participation?

The NFHS Board of Directors, and the KHSAA Board of Control, acting on the longtime counsel of the Kentucky Medical Association, have stated that preparticipation physical evaluations for high school student-athletes are a necessary and desirable precondition to interscholastic athletic practice and competition.

The KHSAA reviews student-athlete evaluation procedures not less than every three years. Such reviews are conducted in consultation with the Kentucky Medical Association and physicians practicing in the fields of pediatrics, orthopedics or cardiology.

The KHSAA, working in consultation with the Kentucky Medical Association, has concluded that a specific preparticipation physical evaluation should be required and the appropriateness of any sport-specific assessment of a student-athlete's musculoskeletal, cardiovascular and body maturation status should be done solely by those authorized by statute.

The forms used for parental permission and student information are developed by the KHSAA and are required for each student in order to participate.

The Association also makes available option forms created by consensus groups in the medical profession for medical

practitioners to use at their discretion and control.

Case BL-12-2- What is a participant as it relates to the requirements for a physician clearance, parental permission or requirements for insurance as detailed in Bylaw 12?

A participant is a person desiring to be a member of the school team in a sport or sport-activity and to compete in that team's practices, scrimmages or contests as defined within Bylaw 23.

Case BL-12-3- What provisions are in place for the requirements of Bylaw 12 during those periods outside of the Bylaw 23 Limitation of Seasons for each sport or sport-activity?

Decisions as to the requirement for participants in out of season activities are at the discretion of the member school.

Case BL-12-4- What is the minimum medical insurance that each student must have prior to being able to participate?

All students must have medical insurance up to the Catastrophic Insurance deductible of \$25,000 prior to trying out, practicing, or participating for a KHSAA member school during the defined limitation of seasons (Bylaw 23) in any sport or sport-activity.

Case BL-12-5- How often must an annual physical examination be performed?

KRS 156.070 (2)(d) requires an annual examination by the health care providers listed in that statute and Bylaw 12, Sec. 1(a). Per that statute, the KHSAA nor any other agency may adopt any other provisions contrary to that annual requirement. The examination shall be considered valid for 395 days beyond the date of administration (one year plus thirty (30) days).

Case BL-12-6- Can an electronic physical exam system be utilized instead of a paper form GE04 and the other optional medical forms?

The decision on the use of a paper vs. electronic form is in the hands of both the local school and school district, and the medical provider. The requirement is that the student have the required medical consent form prior to participation. All other forms are optional and the method of collection is at the discretion of all involved in the physical exam.

The GE04 form may be used in an electronic version, but it must be unaltered. The member school is responsible for ensuring everything, including all questions and attestations, is verbatim from the form and also responsible for ensuring there is a mechanism for those to be produced at any time including in writing at any point.

Schools and districts a part of their emergency action plan shall ensure that there is always permission to treat the student in the event of injury with the student, as is listed on that form which includes insurance information.

Schools and district will want to consult heavily with their board counsel and district insurance people to be certain that any electronic versions of any form utilized is complete and if electronic substitution is desired.

Case-BL-12-7- What are member school obligations regarding the information contained on the form GE04 and the optional medical forms used in the Annual Physical Exam?

Schools and districts must constantly be aware of the restrictions around the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the state companion laws to that act in protecting the documents.

Schools and districts are strongly advised to contact the Board attorney and insurance counsel to make the best decisions on handling sensitive information related to these physical exams. Even though some involved in the athletic program are well intentioned, this is a definite area for potential exposure by schools.

The information on the optional PPE01 form (if utilized) should be considered confidential medical records of the student and as such, should not be provided to non-medical personnel including coaches and athletic administrators. Medical personnel are bound by state licensure statutes and regulations and as such, should work with local schools and districts on

document management, retention and privacy policies and functions.

Only the completed GE04 should be provided to coaches for the purpose of emergency authorization for medical treatment and documentation of clearance.

The physical expiration date (13 months from the administration date) should be recorded by the athletic administrative staff by editing the Overall Athletic Roster in the school subdomain to ensure tracking and trigger helpful alerts for renewal.

The optional PPE01 form has been completely updated for this year by the groups responsible for the form, including the American Academy of Family Physicians, American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Sports Medicine, American Medical Society for Sports Medicine, American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine, and American Osteopathic Academy of Sports Medicine.

The revised form does include COVID screening questions, however, the completion of those questions (and all others) are not a requirement for athletic eligibility. Any requirement for any specific information on the form to be completed (or not completed) is a function of the medical provider administering the exam.

The authorized medical provider has autonomy in the review of any submitted information and the completion of the authorization to participate.

Links to various forms including Spanish versions of the forms are on the KHSAA website.

Case Situations for Bylaw 14- Other Eligibility Requirements And Regulations

Case BL-14-1- Is it permissible for a student to play on a school team after he/she has graduated from high school?

Yes, but only to complete the spring sports season including baseball, softball, tennis, and track of the student-athlete's senior year if graduation occurs before KHSAA sponsored state championship play is completed. Any participant is eligible to continue participating in KHSAA sponsored state championship competition even if their spring semester has ended or graduation has been held. Only those students eligible as of the final weekly grade check may compete on any of the teams mentioned.

Case BL-14-2- If a student is in possession of a GED, does that mean the student has graduated and is ineligible per Bylaw 14, Sec. 1?

No. A student, who has previously earned a GED but who is under 21 and has not achieved a traditional high school diploma, remains eligible for educational services from a Kentucky public school district and is not summarily eligible for athletics. This interpretation is also supported by the fact that the military is no longer accepting a GED in place of a high school diploma. Lastly, KRS 158.030 requires a school district to provide an education to "every child residing in the district who satisfies the age requirements of this section has had the privilege of attending it. A local school district shall enroll any resident pupil, not holding a high school diploma, under the age of twenty-one (21) years of age who wishes to enroll." For these reasons and congruent with enrollment regulations, the GED does not count as a student having graduated for the purposes of applying Bylaw 14.

Case BL-14-3- What are the provisions regarding a student practicing after transferring or while awaiting a ruling?

Once a student enrolls at a member school and is subject to Bylaw 6, Sec. 1, automatically ineligible for one year from the date of their last participation at the varsity level in that sport. Once a student enrolls at a member school and is subject to Bylaw 7, Sec. 1 or Bylaw 8, Sec. 1, they are automatically ineligible for one year from the date of their enrollment.

Therefore at the point of enrollment, the transferring student is ineligible at the varsity level and the school makes the determination as to the ability to practice at the varsity level or play or practice at the non-varsity level.

Case BL-14-4- Is there a chart of other guidance to help determine when ineligible students can practice or when those ineligible students can participate at the non-varsity level on a high school team?

Yes. The table below represents an attempt to summarize various decision points schools may have (or may not have) when dealing with a student who is ineligible per KHSAA Bylaws or adopted policies that have been approved through the regulatory process.

The column on the left represents the reason a student is ineligible, and the columns on the right address whether or not the schools have any decision in the matter if state regulations supersede local decision-making. Local schools and Boards of Education should ensure that the proper group (School Based Decision Making or Local Boards) has addressed the discretionary issues as noted by "School Choice".

Reason student is ineligible	Can the student Practice?	Can the student play high school Non-Varsity?	Can the student play high school Varsity?
Bylaw 2- Age	School Choice	No, Prohibited KRS 156.070	No, Prohibited KRS 156.070
Bylaw 3- 4-Year Maximum	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 4 §(1) (a)- Grades 9-12 Legal Enrolled	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Bylaw 4 §(1) (b)- Grades 9-12 Not enrolled or connected	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Bylaw 4 §2- Grades 7-8 Not enrolled in feeder pattern	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Bylaw 4 §3- Repeating students enrolled in grades 9-12	School Choice	No, Prohibited 702 KAR 7:065	No, Prohibited 702 KAR 7:065
Bylaw 4 §3- Repeating students enrolled in grades 7-8 students	School Choice	No, Prohibited 702 KAR 7:065	No, Prohibited 702 KAR 7:065
Bylaw 5§1- First Day Credit Check	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 5§2- Weekly Grade Check	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 6-Domestic Transfer, Not subject to Bylaw 8	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted Until One Year from last varsity participation in specific sport

Reason student is ineligible	Can the student Practice?	Can the student play high school Non-Varsity?	Can the student play high school Varsity?
Bylaw 6-Domestic Transfer, also subject to Bylaw 8	School Choice	No, Prohibited by 702 KAR 7:065	Not Permitted Until One Year from enrollment as non-resident student
Bylaw 7-J-1/F-1 Status- Foreign Exchange or Foreign Not J-1 / F-1 status	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 8, ineligible per Bylaw 6	School Choice	No, Prohibited by 702 KAR 7:065	Not Permitted Until One Year from enrollment as non-resident student
Bylaw 9-FB/ BK Player non permitted competition	School Choice	Not Permitted during suspension period	Not Permitted during suspension period
Bylaw 10-Recipient of Award in Violation of Limits	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 11-Financial Aid- Award in Excess of Limitations	School Choice	School Choice	Not Permitted
Bylaw 12-Failure to Have Physical Exam or Insurance	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Bylaw 13-Violation of Baseball Contract Requirements	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Bylaw 14-Play Under Assumed Name	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
MS and HS Baseball Pitching Restrictions	School Choice	Ineligible for Specific Period Under Policy	Ineligible for Specific Period Under Policy
HS Track and Field Pole Vault Restrictions	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
HS Football Contact Restrictions	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted

Case Situations for Bylaw 15- Requirement For Gender-Based Participation

Case 15-1- Is there a requirement in the KHSAA bylaws for gender based participation?

Yes. In its regular session in 2022, the Kentucky General Assembly

passed amendments to Acts Chapter 198 2022 (SB83), which become law on July 14, 2022. This statute codifies gender-based competition requirements as state law.

The statute specifically required that the state board or any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics (KHSAA) promulgate administrative regulations or bylaws that provide that member schools designate all athletic teams, activities, and sports for students in grades six (6) through twelve (12) Boys, Coed or Girls. The statute further stipulates that the sex of a student for the purpose of determining eligibility to participate in an athletic activity or sport shall be determined by A student's biological sex as indicated on the student's original, unedited birth certificate issued at the time of birth; or An affidavit signed and sworn to by the physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or chiropractor that conducted the annual medical examination required by 158.070 (2)(e), under penalty of perjury establishing the student's biological sex at the time of birth;

Additionally, the statute requires that an athletic activity or sport designated as "girls" for students in grades six (6) through twelve (12) shall not be open to members of the male sex and that nothing in that section shall be construed to restrict the eligibility of any student to participate in an athletic activity or sport designated as "boys" or "coed".

Lastly, the statute provided that neither the state board, nor any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics, nor any school district, nor any member school shall entertain a complaint, open an administrative review, or take any other adverse action against a school for maintaining separate interscholastic or intramural athletic teams, activities, or sports for students of the female sex.

Case 15-2- As a results of Acts Chapter 198 2022 (SB83), have any KHSAA championship designations and regulations changed.

Yes, the KHSAA is bound to the applicatino of this statute. As such:

All previously designate boys (male) championships will be both boys and coed. In addition, the girls championships will specifically preclude biological males (males at birth as deined by the statute) from participation in girls competition.

Additionally, restrictions on female students participating in male or coed competition will not be in place unless the events for boys and girls are conducted contemporaneously within the event schedule.

Case Situations for Bylaw 16- Recruitment/Undue Influence

Case BL-16-1- Why does Bylaw 16 (Recruitment) exist?

The major reason for Bylaw 16 and its interpretations is to attempt to maintain as level a playing field as possible. The major enforcement theme is not only "initial contact", but rather is "exceeding what is normal and appropriate."

Initial contact as it applies to student-athletes can be a violation, but is only one of many things that can exceed what is normal and appropriate. One of the primary keys is not treating "athletes" or "prospective student-athletes" differently than students who are not athletes. Students are not to be singled out based on their potential athletic ability.

High school athletics is not the same as colleges recruiting high school athletes for college athletics. High school athletics exist for an entirely different reason. High school coaches should not view high school students in the same manner as college coaches view high school seniors. All administrators and coaches shall realize that they have more responsibilities than the general public to understand the purpose of high school athletics, the principles behind KHSAA rules etc., and to maintain a level of understanding and purpose when dealing with the general public and students.

A few fundamentals include:

The KHSAA has defined limitations concerning impermissible benefits and illegal contact with students not enrolled in that specific school by any representative of the school or school

athletic program including current players, families, coaches, teachers and administrators.

Member school administrators and coaches have specific restrictions concerning contact with non-enrolled students with the first and most important procedure being to refer the prospective student to the administration of the school and cease any further discussions regarding athletic participation.

If a student is enrolled in one member school and wishes to participate in summer or off-season instructional activities at another member school, the school conducting summer activities must receive written permission from the Principal from the school in which the student is enrolled.

Case BL-16-2- Who are considered school representatives or those with a direct connection to a member school?

School representatives or those with a "direct connection" include, but are not limited to: coaches or others connected with the high school or high school team to include booster club parents and members, alumni, school board members and officers, parents of high school players, booster club representatives and students.

Case BL-16-3- What is a feeder school as used when reviewing permissible contact?

For a school to be considered a "feeder" school (and therefore "connected"), it must be under the same local board of education as the member school, and enroll students exclusively below grade nine.

A student enrolled at a nonfeeder school shall not be considered to be enrolled at a feeder school irrespective of past enrollment patterns of that nonfeeder school.

Applying for admission to a school does not waive this definition as there is a clear line between applying and actually being enrolled. School and school districts may choose to define a more restrictive feeder pattern for its middle schools to high schools which if violated, constitute the student not being "connected". In a school district with multiple high schools, absent a specific otherwise adopted feeder pattern, the residence of the student-athlete within the district student assignment plan shall determine the school at which the student may participate, if such participation is permitted by local policy. School districts with multiple schools may not establish an "open choice" option for the purpose of athletics.

Case BL-16-4- When is a student enrolled at a KHSAA member school for the purposes of Bylaw 16?

Restrictions exist in Bylaw 16 that prohibit coaches from having impermissible contact or providing improper benefits to non-enrolled students and therefore the point in time at which a student is enrolled is critical to application of the rule.

During the school year, enrollment may be verified by enrollment as a full-time student and currently attending classes at a member school. In addition, students below grade nine(9) enrolled at a feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Section 2.

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

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

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

school and only that member school for the upcoming school year having officially withdrawn from any previous school; or

- (5) it is a student who is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve who is subject to the provisions of Bylaw 6, 7 or 8 and for which the Designated Representative has completed and submitted the KHSAA Transfer Form (if one is required by the Bylaw 6, 7 or 8 situation); and is enrolled at the member school and only that member school for the upcoming school year having officially withdrawn from any previous school.

Case BL-16-5- What are permissible contacts by coaches, athletic directors and other individuals with a connection (direct or indirect) to the athletic program or school?

Permissible contacts include:

- (1) Public high school representatives contacting students at feeder public schools (elementary, middle school, junior high school) where there is a defined feeder pattern;
- (2) Nonpublic school representatives contacting students at feeder nonpublic schools (elementary, middle school/junior high school) where there is a defined feeder pattern;
- (3) A representative of the school initiating a meeting with students at a school that is defined as a feeder school or meet with students who are zoned to attend that school the following year provided such is approved by the Principal of the school at which the student is currently enrolled. This visit shall be cleared by Principals of both schools and shall not be specific to athletic opportunities;
- (4) Any student or family or individual that contacts a coach about attending a school where he or she coaches who is then informed that they are being referred to the Principal, admissions department or guidance department; and
- (5) Any meeting with coaches regarding athletes or prospective athletes or their families which is at the request of the family to the individual(s) responsible for admissions and takes place at the school in the presence of the Principal or Designated Representative.

Case BL-16-6- What is impermissible contact and what are some examples by coaches, athletic directors and other individuals with a connection (direct or indirect) to the athletic program or school whether or not the prospective student has an athletic participation record?

A person or persons exceeding what is appropriate or normal, or offering any incentive or inducement to a student or the student's family, with or without that student having an athletic participation record shall be considered to have had impermissible contact and be in violation of this bylaw.

Impermissible contact includes, but is not limited to, any contact between a non-enrolled parent or student and a member school coach or other athletic representative without an immediate referral to the appropriate school personnel (Principal, Guidance Counselor, Admissions Personnel or other non-athletically related school administration).

The fact that an unenrolled student or that student's family has shown an initial interest in attending a school or playing for a team (such as signing up for mentoring, shadowing, testing or a facility tour) does not allow any member of the coaching staff or anyone else affiliated with that athletic program to be involved with that student until the student is fully enrolled at the school.

Specific examples of impermissible contact with students include:

- (1) Contact or communication concerning potential enrollment or athletic participation at the school, other than the initial referral to school administration if approached by the family or the student in the school's defined feeder pattern;
- (2) Contact with any student not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern concerning potential enrollment at the school which is initiated by a coach or any others with a connection to the athletic program;
- (3) Contact with any student not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern by individuals (including the parent of a current player) who might be interested in the school's

athletic program that attempts to influence a student or his/her parents;

- (4) Coaching, managing and/or otherwise directing sports-specific athletic activities in which the non-enrolled student is a participant outside of the scope and allowable contact periods contained in Bylaw 23;
- (5) The use of school facilities, uniforms, transportation or equipment including other "school team opportunities", such as tournaments and leagues by students not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern;
- (6) High school exhibit and/or promotion space or materials specific and exclusive to the school's athletic program or a specific athletic team, including mass mailings or communication (electronic or otherwise) that cannot be restricted to exclude non-feeder pattern individuals if related exclusively to an athletic team or program;
- (7) School representatives attending grade school, junior high or middle school games for the purpose of evaluating specific student-athletes not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern, or for the purpose of promoting the member school's athletic program or at a time when No by Bylaw 23;
- (8) Contact prior to, during, or after practices, scrimmages or contests at elementary schools, middle and junior high schools except where there is the same defined feeder pattern involving the schools;
- (9) Requesting students, parents, boosters or alumni from a school to discuss the merits of a school's athletic program with a prospective student-athlete not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern or member of his/her family;
- (10) Providing transportation for a student not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern or other inducement to take a qualifying examination at a school or to meet with school officials, etc.;
- (11) Entering into discussions or offers of financial aid with a student not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern, or the student's family, whether or not that aid is available to the general student body;
- (12) Contacting any prospective student-athlete not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern (at any grade level above, in or below grade 9) or his/her parents/family by phone, email, text, social media, fax, in person, by letter or by other means;
- (13) Making athletic facilities (including weight rooms and other training facilities) available to students not enrolled in the school's defined feeder pattern during the school year;
- (14) Nonpublic school representatives contacting students enrolled at the public schools (or his/her family) or enrolled at any school not in the school's defined feeder pattern without permission of the public school Principal. Permission for such contact in any case, shall come from the feeder school Principal and shall be approved by the KHSAA member school Principal; and
- (15) Public schools representatives contacting students enrolled at nonpublic schools (or his/her family) or enrolled at any school not in the school's defined feeder pattern without permission of the private school Principal. Permission for such contact in any case, shall come from the feeder school Principal and shall be approved by the KHSAA member school Principal.

NOTE: It is not considered a violation for a coach or other school representative to have normal community contact with a student who attends a junior high or middle school of the same system that is a feeder to the high school at which the coach is employed to coach.

Case BL-16-7- What are some examples of improper benefits that may not be provided to enrolled student-athletes or non-enrolled prospective student-athletes (or family members) by coaches, athletic directors and other individuals with a connection (direct or indirect) to the athletic program including the booster organization?

No special benefit may be given to student-athletes or prospective student-athletes (below grade 9, or grades 9-12) including:

- (1) Money or any item of tangible benefit or other valuable consideration such as free or reduced tuition, room, board,

textbooks, or clothing during the regular school year or summer school;

- (2) Offer or acceptance of any benefit (financial or otherwise), or privilege not afforded to non-athletes;
- (3) Offer or acceptance of employment opportunity (including summer or non-school period work), or pay for work that is not performed or that is in excess of the amount regularly paid for such service;
- (4) Offer or acceptance of free transportation;
- (5) Offer or acceptance of a residence or housing provisions, free or reduced rent, moving expenses, or assistance in locating housing;
- (6) Offer or acceptance of help in securing a college athletic scholarship;
- (7) The host family or other community representative paying for the housing of a nondomestic student except for the host family's primary domicile or paying any required fees for the transportation, registration or placement of a nondomestic student;
- (8) Underwriting travel fees or providing transportation to a non-enrolled student to a school function;
- (9) Special gifts including apparel representative of the school or school's athletic interests;
- (10) Paying the entry fee for camps or competition events for students to participate who are not enrolled within that school's defined feeder pattern; and
- (11) Offering opportunities for non-enrolled students outside the defined feeder pattern to use free passes or tickets or complimentary admission to attend high school athletic practices, scrimmages or contests without a previous affirmative request for admission. As an example, schools could offer students a voucher to attend a contest after they have taken the initiative to participate in an otherwise permissible voluntary activity (tour, open house, meeting, school visit) but cannot summarily ignore charged admission without such voucher. However, schools could not use mass mailings or communication (electronic or otherwise) that cannot be restricted to exclude non-feeder pattern individuals and offer admission to contests. Another allowable example would be to permit all members of a specific league/school/team to attend a game in uniform or with some other means of general identification and admission without regard to any selective means of identifying the recipient.

Case Situations for Bylaw 17- Certification Of Eligibility

Case BL-17-1- How does the Principal certify eligibility and entries?

A roster of players and coaches is to be entered on the KHSAA website. No student-athlete is eligible to participate in a contest at any level unless currently included in the online eligibility system.

Within the rules of the particular sport (detailed in the Competition Rules), additions and deletions may be made throughout the regular season. Each sport has specific deadlines which shall be followed for postseason roster entries, including specific event entries in some sports. The Principal or Designated Representative should be familiar with the restrictions for each sport.

The standard game contracts (KHSAA Form GE14) allow the member schools to request the exchange of eligibility lists/rosters as a condition of the contract. This is not a state requirement for all contests and should be delineated in the contract. Exchange of eligibility lists is done using the online roster system reports.

Each Principal shall also develop a mechanism to check eligibility under KHSAA Bylaw 5.

At the close of each academic year, each member school shall compile an Annual Participation List which shall be compiled from the online roster system and shall list all of the individuals who competed at any level in practice, scrimmages or contests for the school at the freshmen, junior varsity or varsity level during that school year. The list shall specifically designate those players who have engaged in a varsity contest during

the year for the purpose of verifying transfer restrictions if necessary.

Case BL-17-2- If a Principal unknowingly plays an ineligible player, shall the school be penalized?

Each case is reviewed on its own merits whenever a student is found to have played while ineligible. Pursuant to Bylaw 17, Sec. 4, if a student enters a scrimmage or contest and is not eligible, when the facts were present to prevent such an error, the school shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27.

Case Situations for Bylaw 18- Supplying Information And Reports

Case BL-18-1- Are schools required to compile reports regarding the Financial Aid, Heat Index and the Title IX reporting requirements, or other sports specific reports?

Yes. In accordance with Bylaw 18, these reports are required to be compiled. The Commissioner's office will direct the membership as to which reports are to be submitted to the office by prescribed deadlines and which reports are to be maintained on file at the member school. Other reports may be added as requirements and requested by the Board of Control with notice to the membership.

Case BL-18-2- Are students or their parents compelled to file written responses or answer eligibility inquiries?

Yes. In accordance with Bylaw 18, these reports are required to be submitted when requested as necessary to verify the eligibility of a student.

Case Situations for Bylaw 19- Comparable Opportunities

Case BL-19-1- Are schools required to sponsor fastpitch softball if that school offers softball?

The provisions of HB490 which amended KRS 156.070 and have been incorporated into KHSAA Bylaw 19, require that if a school offers a sport comparable to one for which NCAA schools offer scholarships, it shall offer the version of the sport in which scholarships are offered.

Case BL-19-2- Are schools required to have a girls' basketball team if that school fields a Boys' team?

Yes. KRS 157.350 makes no reference to "sponsoring" and states under subsection (5) KRS 157.350 (5) Any secondary school which maintains a basketball team for Boys for other than intramural purposes, shall maintain the same program for girls. Though this statute in particular addresses those schools accepting SEEK funding, all members of the KHSAA, irrespective of the state funding issue, are compelled to comply with this requirement.

Case Situations for Bylaw 20- Officials Division

Case BL-20-1- Are there rules, statutes or documents that govern licensed KHSAA officials, assigning secretaries and the KHSAA Officials Division?

Yes. The Officials Division exists because of the 1971 Federal Consent Decree that resulted from a matter initially litigated regarding Officials' Assignments. This decree and relevant policies are found in the KHSAA Policies and Procedures section of the Handbook.

Case BL-20-2- Is it permissible for administrators or other school personnel to officiate in contests involving their team?

No. In the team sports of baseball, basketball, field hockey, football, soccer, softball and volleyball, coaches (paid or unpaid) are prohibited from officiating in contests involving their schools, as are Principals, Superintendents, assigning secretaries and other parties directly affiliated with the competing schools unless approval from all teams is received in writing. For the interpretation of these rules, a contest is defined as a regular season contest, game, tournament, or any postseason game or tournament in which his or her school is participating.

For the purpose of the individual sports of cross country, golf,

swimming, tennis, track and wrestling, the use of such persons as officials is almost a requirement for a successful meet and to have enough staff to administer all meet functions. Event managers are strongly encouraged to monitor the placement of coaches within events where they might have authority over one of their own athletes, and to make adjustments to the schedule of events or to the assignment of officials in order to prevent conflicts of interest. If a school is notified in advance that a coach will be involved in officiating and chooses to come to that contest, they are considered to have agreed to the use of the coach as an official.

Case BL-20-3- Is a school obligated to use licensed baseball, basketball, field hockey, football, soccer, softball, volleyball and wrestling officials?

The use of licensed officials is a requirement in these sports, the penalty for violation being possible suspension of the school, school representatives or the official. If there is any question about an official being licensed, he/she should be asked to show his/her license.

Individuals officiating a high school contest, while not properly licensed with the KHSAA, may be fined as well as the member school being penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27.

Member schools should refer to the KHSAA website for updated officials listings.

The Commissioner's office may also impose a fine on any assigning secretary who assigns an unlicensed official to a contest.

Case BL-20-4- Are licensed officials required to be used for scrimmage contests?

No. However, if anyone other than the participating coaches act in the role of officials at a scrimmage, they must be licensed with the KHSAA. Coaches of the participating schools acting in the role of an official and supervising the play by the student-athletes are not required to be licensed.

Case Situations for Bylaw 21- Protests and Practice Of Sportsmanship

Case BL-21-1- Is it permissible for decisions of officials in athletic scrimmages or contests, including ejections, to be protested to the Commissioner or the Board of Control?

No. The decision of the official, right or wrong, shall prevail. The Commissioner's office will intercede only when ejected players or coaches have been misidentified, when the situation involves an incident or fight where video is available to ensure accurate punishment per the Board of Control video review policy (including additional identification of incident participants), or when an administrative misapplication of a playing rule has resulted in an erroneous ejection. Misapplication could include applying the penalty of ejection to a foul for which the playing rules preclude such a decision.

Case BL-21-2- Is the Association staff permitted to use videotape to review situations related to fights and other incidents to help determine the proper identity of those involved in unsporting incidents?

Yes. Per published Board of Control policy, such video may be used. Per the NFHS playing rules, the game officials' jurisdiction extends through the lead official's declaration of the end of the contest. The contest officials retain clerical authority over the game through the completion of any reports, including those imposing disqualifications, that are responsive to actions occurring while the game officials had jurisdiction.

Because state associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after the game officials' jurisdiction has ended, or in the event that a game is terminated prior to the conclusion of regulation play, the KHSAA has an adopted policy. The KHSAA will use all methods and evidence available to help properly determine the persons involved, and the appropriate course of action.

Video or other recording may not be used for purpose of reversing or changing the judgement call of an official,

Case BL-21-3- What is the obligation of school officials with regard to sportsmanship?

School officials shall practice the highest principles of sportsmanship, and shall make every effort to teach this type of behavior to their players, members of the student body and fans. Officials shall be protected and scrimmages or contests conducted in an orderly manner. A violation of this rule may be cause for suspension.

Case BL-21-4- Is it permissible for a player ejection by officials in athletic scrimmages or contests to be protested or appealed to the Commissioner or the Board of Control?

No. A judgement call by the official, right or wrong, shall prevail. An ejection, or the offense leading to ejection, are judgement calls by deifnition.

The Commissioner's office will intercede only when ejected players or coaches have been misidentified, when the situation involves an incident or fight where video is available to ensure accurate punishment per the Board of Control video review policy (including additional identification of incident participants), or when an administrative misapplication of a playing rule has resulted in an erroneous ejection.

Misapplication could include applying the penalty of ejection to a foul for which the playing rules preclude such a decision.

Case BL-21-5- Is the Association staff permitted to use videotape to review situations related to fights and other incidents to help determine the proper identify of those involved in unsporting incidents?

Yes. Per published Board of Control policy, such video may be used. Per the NFHS playing rules, the game officials' jurisdiction extends through the lead official's declaration of the end of the contest. The contest officials retain clerical authority over the game through the completion of any reports, including those imposing disqualifications, that are responsive to actions occurring while the game officials had jurisdiction.

Because state associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after the game officials' jurisdiction has ended, or in the event that a game is terminated prior to the conclusion of regulation play, the KHSAA has an adopted policy. The KHSAA will use all methods and evidence available to help properly determine the persons involved, and the appropriate course of action.

Case BL-21-6- What is required of contest officials and member schools in the event of an ejection?

The game official(s) shall complete the electronic ejection report within twenty-four hours of the ejection.

These reports shall be made promptly since the player or coach is disqualified from further competition at that level until reinstated by a member of the Commission.

An official or school may be fined, suspended or otherwise penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27 for failing to properly and timely report a disqualification or request reinstatement.

Case BL-21-7- What procedure is followed by a member school in the case of an ejection in order to request reinstatement?

The member school is responsible for imposing the requisite penalty immediately, whether or not a formal ejection report is received.

The administrators at a member school should normally receive a report via email regarding the ejection. From there, the school can complete a request for reinstatement.

The penalties are in place whether or not a response is immediately received from the association.

Case BL-21-8- What is the member school obligation in the case of an unreported disqualification?

KHSAA member school representatives are obligated to impose the minimum suspension penalty for the ejection per these published guidelines, even in those cases when an ejection is not reported in a timely manner, including ejections which occur during out-of-state contests or those during school breaks.

School administrators should contact the Association office with

any questions.

Whether or not a timely report is received, the obligation of the member school administration is to adhere to the penalty provisions.

Case BL-21-9- If a coach or other nonplayer is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, how long is the suspension and what may occur during the suspension?

a) The suspension is considered immediate and indefinite when the ejection occurs.

b) The suspension is in effect for any further interscholastic competition on that day at all levels of play (i.e., the freshmen coach ejected during a game may not be in the gym for the any subsequent game that day, baseball/softball coach ejected early in a multiple game tournament may not be at the field or in any part of the stadium or venue during any subsequent games that day).

c) The suspended coach or non-player may not participate in another contest at that level until being reinstated by a member of the Commission.

d) Following review, the Commission may extend the suspension.

e) When a coach is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, the coach is to leave the vicinity of the playing area and remove himself/herself completely from the area of the playing facility.

(1) In football and soccer for example, this means to leave the field and stadium area; in basketball, this implies leaving the building altogether (not simply relocating to another room); in other sports, completely leaving the venue.

f) An ejected coach may not have any further communication with the game officials during or following the game.

g) During the subsequent suspension period of any non-player (coach, administrator, etc.) the coach may not be on school property where the contests are being played and may not be at the venue if contests are played at a non-school site.

(1) The non-player may not communicate with the team at any point from the beginning of the contest until the end of the contest.

h) Suspension Period

(1) For all sports and sport-activities except football, following the date of ejection, the minimum penalty shall include but not be limited to suspension for a minimum three additional games/meets/contests suspension for any coach or non-player ejected from a contest and shall be served immediately and in consecutive games/meets/contests that count against the limit of games/meets/contests contained in Bylaw 23.

(2) For football, following the date of ejection, the minimum penalty shall include but not be limited to suspension for a minimum two additional games suspension for any coach or non-player ejected from a contest and shall be served in consecutive games that count against the limit of games contained in Bylaw 23.

(3) For all coaches or non-players sitting out in an individual sport such as swimming, track or wrestling due to suspension, the penalty shall be for the entire meet and event schedule, not for a single segment, part or day of the event.

(4) If the ejection was during one of the preseason scrimmages, the penalty shall be served during the first regular season contest(s).

(5) If the ejection was for the final game/contest of the season and was a coach or non-player, the person ejected shall serve the required suspension in the next varsity level contest(s) at the member school for the suspended individual provided the coach is on the staff of another varsity team at the time of the suspension.

(6) For the second ejection during a sports season, the suspension shall be at least one additional game/contest/meet beyond the minimum suspension and may be cause for additional penalties that may include suspension for the remainder of the season.

(7) For the third ejection during a sports season, the suspension shall be cause for additional penalties including suspension for the remainder of the season.

(8) For ejections calling for suspension when no other competition is scheduled for the remainder of that school year, the school shall be assessed a fine in accordance with

Bylaw 27 and other penalties under that Bylaw if deemed appropriate by the Commissioner.

- i) When a coach is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, the member school is to be fined the amount of \$100 for a first-time coach ejection offense during the regular season and \$200 for second offense in the same season, in addition to contest suspensions. It is at the school's discretion as to whether or not the fine is assessed to the coach. This fine is doubled for the second offense (as detailed below), and the third offense results in the fine and removal of the coach from coaching in contests the remainder of the season.
- j) When a coach is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, the coach the coach is required to complete the NFHS online course "Teaching and Modeling Behavior" (<https://nfhslearn.com/courses/teaching-and-modeling-behavior>) prior to coaching in the next contest. A member school failing to enforce this requirement will be subject to additional penalties under Bylaw 27, up to and including suspension from play by the team.

Case BL-21-10- If a player (participant) is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, how long is the suspension?

- a) The suspension is considered immediate and indefinite when the ejection occurred.
- b) The suspension is in effect for any further interscholastic competition on that day (i.e., a freshmen ejected during the first game may not be in the gym for the subsequent varsity game, baseball/softball participant ejected in first game of multiple game tournament may not be at field during any subsequent games that day).
- c) The ejected participant may not participate in another contest at that level (JV, Freshmen, Varsity, etc.) until being reinstated by a member of the Commission.
- d) Following review, the Commission may extend the suspension.
- e) When a participant is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, the participant is to leave the vicinity of the playing area and remove himself/herself completely from the area of the playing facility unless the specific playing rules of the sport call for a different penalty option or the student would be placed in a position of not being supervised. In those cases, the administration of the player's team is responsible for ensuring that the student participates in no other unsportsmanlike activity or the school itself may face additional penalty under Bylaw 27.
- f) An ejected participant may not have any further communication with the game officials during or following the game.
- g) During the subsequent suspension period, suspended players may attend contest(s), but may not be in the game uniform or other school identifiable clothing and may not participate in any sport-related activity (warm-up activity) prior to or during the game, and will be classified as non-player personnel during that contest as it relates to playing rules enforcement. It is a local school determination as to whether or not this student may be in the vicinity of the bench or team area.
- h) Suspension Period
 - (1) For all sports and sport-activities except football, following the day of ejection, there shall be a minimum two additional games/meets/contests suspension for any participant ejected from a contest and shall be served in consecutive games/meets/contests that count against the limit of games/meets/contests contained in Bylaw 23.
 - (2) For football, following the day of ejection, there shall be a minimum one additional game/meet/contest suspension for any participant ejected from a contest and shall be served in the next game/meet/contest that counts against the limit of games/meets/contests contained in Bylaw 23.
 - (3) For participants sitting out in an individual sport such as swimming, track or wrestling due to suspension, this penalty shall include the entire meet schedule not for a single segment, part or day of the event.
 - (4) If the ejection was during one of the two preseason scrimmages, the penalty shall be served during the first regular season contest(s).
 - (5) If this was the final game/contest of the season, the ejection was for a student, and the ejected participant is a senior, the full penalty shall carry forward to the next varsity interscholastic contest(s) in any KHSAA sanctioned sport.

- (6) If this was the final game/contest of the season, the ejection was for a participant, and this was in varsity (first team) competition and the ejected student is not a senior, the full penalty shall carry over to the next varsity season in the sport in which the participant was participating when ejected.
- (7) If this was the final game/contest of the season, the ejection was for a student, and this was NOT a varsity (first team) contest, the full penalty shall carry forward to the next interscholastic varsity level contest(s) in any KHSAA sanctioned sport.
- (8) For the second ejection during a sports season, the suspension shall be an additional game/contest/meet beyond the minimum suspension and may be cause for additional penalties that may include suspension for the remainder of the season.
- (9) For the third ejection during a sports season, the suspension shall be cause for additional penalties including suspension for the remainder of the season.
- i) When a player is ejected from a scrimmage or contest, the student is required to complete the NFHS "Sportsmanship" online course (<https://nfhslearn.com/courses/sportsmanship-2>). A member school failing to enforce this requirement is subject to penalties under Bylaw 27, up to and including suspension from play by the team.

Case BL-21-11- Has the Board of Control approved any procedure in conjunction with the Commissioner's office for sports or schools with multiple ejections in the same school year?

Yes. On the third and subsequent ejection in a single sport during three separate contests by representatives of the same school, such school should be compelled to have an administrative conference with the Supervisor of Officials and the sport contacts for the specific sport. Such could also be accompanied by an additional penalty within Bylaw 27 against the member school, including fines, reprimands or probation.

Following this penalty, any additional ejection in that sport could require a conference and professional development with those individuals in conjunction with the KHSAA office and additional penalty.

Case BL-21-12- Does an ejection during a permitted competition the official Bylaw 23 period for the sport (i.e. Bluegrass Games exceptions for Soccer and Volleyball, 7-on-7 football competition) have the same penalty as a contest?

Yes, there is a penalty with a slight modification. For these competitions that are exceptions to the scrimmage limitations, coaches and other non-players, as well as players who are ejected from these competitions are to be suspended from one of the two permitted scrimmages prior to the season.

During that penalty period, the same provisions on contest attendance applies as if this were a regular season contest.

Case BL-21-13- Does an ejection in a scrimmage have the same penalty as a contest?

Yes. The two allowable scrimmages are not an "open opportunity" for unsportsmanlike conduct. Persons ejected from any scrimmage are penalized in the first regular season varsity contest(s) and are not penalized in subsequent scrimmages.

Case BL-21-14- Does Bylaw 21 and its penalty structure apply to spectators removed by law enforcement or game management?

No. While there exists a Board of Control policy on spectator conduct, this would be handled between the Association and the member school in a different manner. Bylaw 21 applies solely to players and coaches listed on the team roster.

For violations of the spectator ejection policy, member schools are expected to impose penalties for violation which include banning the spectator from the game site for at least one game. Failure to adhere to this policy could result in penalties imposed by the Commissioner against the school under Bylaw 27 including, among other options, fines or suspension of the ability to host contests at the school.

Case BL-21-15- Is it a violation for a coach to remove the team from the floor or field if the coach believes that such removal is for the safety of the players; or for an official to end a game prior to the end of regulation time?

Yes. Removal of a team from the floor or field without the permission of the official(s) is a violation of Bylaw 21, Practice of Sportsmanship. A school or school representative violating this rule will be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27 including fines, suspensions or other possible penalties.

If the game is called because of unsporting acts by any player, coach, team representative or other direct representative of a member school, it will be considered a violation of this bylaw. Such shall be reported by the contest official to the KHSAA and reported by the effected schools within 24 hours of the incident.

Officials will be penalized by the Association for terminating a contest before the normal end of regulation play without trying to secure the assistance of game management or security to rectify the problem. Such penalty will be governed by the Officials Division Licensing policies within the Board of Control Policies and Procedures.

Case BL-21-16- Is it a violation for school personnel to criticize game officials through the media (including social media) or vice-versa?

Yes. Many times criticisms are offered with regard to officiating. Done properly, criticism through the proper administrative channels can be used constructively. However, public media comments (including social media) that criticize officials by name, specific position, specific game assignment or by reference as the contest officials are damaging to the recruitment and retention of officials.

Individual incidents of this type will be reviewed by the KHSAA and the school or individuals shall be penalized in accordance with Bylaw 27. Coaches and officials will be held to the restrictions and policies concerning the use of social media, which shall be considered media for the purpose of applying these restrictions.

Member schools will be fined for inappropriate comments by coaches through the media (including social media).

Case BL-21-17- What is the Association's position with regards to racial and ethnic slurs and profanity by participants?

The KHSAA recognizes the cultural diversity of its member school athletes, coaches, fans and spectators. The Board of Control encourages each of its member schools to educate its participants and all parties involved in the sports program as to the need for a united approach to solving problems. Prejudice or discrimination within the athletic program on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, age, national origin, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or United States military service cannot be tolerated.

The KHSAA encourages each of its schools to unite in this effort. The KHSAA has no tolerance for sexual harassment or discrimination based on race, color, religion, ancestry, age, national origin, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or United States military service. If those acts are discovered during the course of normal operations, all information shall be forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

In addition, it is a renewed point of emphasis for all contest officials to enforce sportsmanship rules related to the use of profanity by coaches and participants. Such conduct and language should not be allowed, and should be appropriately punished within the playing rules.

Case BL-21-18- Are there any state laws or regulations applicable to officials and unsportsmanlike conduct against officials, including assault?

Yes. Action taken during the 1998 session of the Kentucky General Assembly (HB 90) enacted KRS 518.090 that now specifically lists the assault of a sports official as a crime. Officials, right or wrong in their judgment and application of the rules, shall be protected and allowed to perform their duties.

A person is guilty of assault of a sports official when he

intentionally causes physical injury to a sports official: (a) Who was performing sports official duties at the time the physical injury was perpetrated; or (b) If the physical injury occurs while the sports official is arriving at or departing from the athletic facility at which the athletic event occurred.

For the purposes of this section, "sports official" means an individual who serves as a referee, umpire, linesman, or in a similar capacity that may be known by another title, and who is duly registered as or is a member of a national, state, regional, or local organization engaged, in part, in providing education and training to sports officials.

A person who is guilty of assault of a sports official shall, for a first offense, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, unless the defendant assembles with five (5) or more persons for the purpose of assaulting a sports official, in which case it is a Class D felony.

A person who is guilty of assault of a sports official shall, for a second or subsequent offense, be guilty of a Class D felony.

Case Situations for Bylaw 22- Contests, Sanctions, Rules, Forfeitures, Faculty To Accompany

Case BL-22-1- What is a contest as referenced in Bylaw 22?

A contest is one of the allowable regular season games/meets/tournaments/matches detailed in KHSAA Bylaw 23.

Case BL-22-2- What is a school as defined in the Bylaw 22 governing in state opponents?

A school is an entity which is recognized by the Kentucky Department of Education (or corresponding Department of Education in another state or country) as an institution whose primary purpose is the education of high school aged students.

Case BL-22-3- What is a KHSAA sanctioned sport as used in Bylaw 22?

The sanctioned sports of the KHSAA are those sports approved by the Board of Control as a sports championship. At press time, those include: Baseball, Basketball, Cross Country, Field Hockey, Football, Golf, Soccer, Softball, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling. Sport-activities are not the same as sports when applying this Bylaw. The sport-activities currently sanctioned by the Board of Control for championship play are Archery, Bass Fishing, Bowling, Competitive Cheer, Dance and Esports.

Case BL-22-4- May a KHSAA member school play in a scrimmage in a sport against a nonmember school in Kentucky, an out-of-state or foreign-school team that does not join that state association, or an outside team such as an alumni group?

Yes. Only contests that count against the limitations of Bylaw 23 are restricted to member schools.

Case BL-22-5- May a KHSAA member school play in a contest in a sport against a nonmember school in Kentucky, a foreign opponent that is not a school team, or an outside team such as an alumni group?

No.

Case BL-22-6- Is there a summary explanation of the changes made to Bylaw 22 due to legislative action in 2018 involving at-home private school teams and individuals (homeschools and homeschool students)?

Yes. Members should be mindful of the following provisions:

This provision does not allow KHSAA member schools to participate against other schools in Kentucky that have chosen not to join the KHSAA, even if some of the students enrolled at those schools are at-home private school students. The allowance was for those students who are not enrolled at other schools.

This change does not allow homeschool students who are not enrolled full time in a member school of the KHSAA to play for a KHSAA member school in any sport or activity at the high school level (grades 9-12) in the regular or postseason.

This change allows KHSAA members to compete against homeschool students or groups of homeschool students competing as a team in regular season competition.

Case BL-22-7- What are the restrictions on entries into meets in cross country, swimming or track and field and restrictions to have that meet be permitted under Bylaw 22?

It is the obligation of each school entering athletes to ensure that only eligible athletes compete in varsity competition, regardless of scoring divisions.

It is the obligation of each school entering athletes to ensure that only permitted athletes compete in non-varsity competition, regardless of scoring divisions in accordance with Bylaw 14 allowances.

It is possible for a meet manager to conduct multiple divisions in an event, even with athletes competing simultaneously, and yet those athletes are not considered to be "competing against" each other unless being scored in the same division.

A student-athlete who is ineligible for any reason to represent a member school may not be listed, entered or scored as unattached or in some other variation of any scoring system.

Only those scored events that involve solely eligible KHSAA member school student-athletes (or permitted out of state opponents) shall count toward any postseason qualification.

Case BL-22-8- Why is there an NFHS policy requiring sanctioning of interstate events?

(1) Interscholastic programs should serve educational goals. To this end, schools have an obligation to conduct certain threshold inquiries about events in which their students may participate.

(2) On occasion, additional inquiries and oversight may be appropriate at the conference, district, state or national levels. In order to perform their "inquiry and oversight" functions fairly and efficiently, decision-makers at various levels have developed sanctioning procedures.

(3) The specific purposes served by event-sanctioning procedures include the following:

- a. Sanctioning enhances the likelihood that events will adhere to sound and detailed criteria which meet the specific requirements of a school or a group of schools based upon experience and tradition.*
- b. Sanctioning serves to promote sound regulation of the conditions under which students and teams may compete.*
- c. Sanctioning is a means of encouraging well-managed competition.*
- d. Sanctioning adds an element of "due diligence" that encourages compliance with state association rules and regulations.*
- e. Sanctioning protects the welfare of student-athletes.*
- f. Sanctioning protects the existing programs sponsored by member schools and thereby promotes the opportunity for larger numbers of student-athletes to gain the benefits of interscholastic competition.*
- g. Sanctioning helps reduce the abuses of excessive competition.*
- h. Sanctioning promotes uniformity in obtaining approval for events.*
- i. Sanctioning helps protect students from exploitation. Interstate event sanctioning at the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) level promotes financial transparency and equivalency of treatment of participating high schools. NFHS sanctioning forms are available on the NFHS website (www.nfhs.org).*

Case BL-22-9- What are the restrictions and conditions for National Federation of State High School Associations sanction of contests?

(1) The KHSAA adheres to the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) sanctioning policy. NFHS sanction is required in all sports if KHSAA schools participate in any of the following types of contests:

- a. any interstate event involving two (2) or more schools which is co-sponsored by an organization outside the high school community;*
- b. nonbordering events if five (5) or more states are involved;*
- c. nonbordering events if more than eight (8) schools are involved; or*
- d. any event involving two (2) or more schools that involves*

a team from a foreign country (exceptions are Canada and Mexico which are considered "bordering states").

(2) For contests in Kentucky where NFHS sanction is required, the following steps must be taken:

a. If the contest(s) is (are) to be played in Kentucky and the event requires NFHS sanction, the host school should go to the KHSAA website which will link to the NFHS website for completion of the forms and payment of fees (The KHSAA receives no portion of this NFHS fee); and

b. This shall be completed and sent to the NFHS along with the requisite fee in the NFHS published timeline to ensure the minimization of costs to the host school and to allow for an orderly flow of communication among all effected parties.

(3) For contests in Kentucky where NFHS sanction is not required, the following steps must be taken:

a. If the contest(s) is (are) to be played in Kentucky, involves out-of-state schools and does not require NFHS sanction but involves only those schools in states contiguous with Kentucky, the host school shall ensure that the rules of the opponent's state association with regard to sanctioning are followed; and

b. Some state high school associations (i.e., Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia) have additional requirements for schools participating against their member schools, and the KHSAA staff can assist in facilitating those requests.

(4) For contests played outside of Kentucky where NFHS sanction is required, the following step(s) must be taken:

If the contest(s) is (are) played outside of Kentucky and NFHS sanctioning is required, the KHSAA member school shall ensure that the host school contacts the NFHS to initiate the sanction process.

(5) For contests played outside of Kentucky where NFHS sanction is NOT required, the following steps must be taken:

a. If the contest(s) is (are) played outside of Kentucky and NFHS sanctioning is not required and involves only schools in states contiguous with Kentucky, no additional sanctioning is needed on the part of the KHSAA;

b. Some state high school associations (i.e., Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia) have additional requirements for schools participating against their member schools, and the KHSAA staff can assist in facilitating those requests.

Case BL-22-10- Are KHSAA schools required to use form GE14 for scheduling contests or to make written amendments to contracts in the case of contract postponement/cancellation?

No, the form is not required. However, the Association will not arbitrate or attempt to intercede in any dispute regarding a cancelled contest or other logistic dispute if the contest does not involve a properly completed and executed GE14 or its electronic equivalent using an alternative scheduling system. Included in the proper requirements are the proper signatures of the Principal or Designated Representative of the member schools.

In addition, the Association will not arbitrate or attempt to intercede in any dispute regarding a cancelled contest or other logistic dispute if scheduling amendments are agreed by the parties, but not executed in writing between the schools. Contract amendments verified by electronic mail exchange that modify prior properly executed contract forms will be reviewed and assistance offered by the Association as necessary.

Case BL-22-11- Is a written contract on form GE14 required for seeded district games and is there a defined default forfeit fee for seeded district contests?

No, the form is not required. However per the Competition Rules, once a proper agreement has been reached to seed, a contract between all schools is implicit.

The forfeit fee for a forfeited seeded district contest in baseball, soccer, softball and volleyball shall be \$500 if no form GE14 is signed between the teams.

The forfeit fee for a forfeited seeded district contest in basketball shall be \$1000 if no form GE14 is signed between the teams.

The forfeit fee for a forfeited district contest in football shall be \$1500 if no form GE14 is signed between the teams.

Case BL-22-12- What does the expression “corresponding date” mean as it relates to scheduling contests and how does it relate to contract enforcement?

Corresponding date charts (also referred to as Standardized Calendars) are published for all KHSAA sports in an effort to aid athletic administrators in planning future schedules. It should be noted that contracts cannot be enforced by the Association that call for “corresponding dates” rather than specific playing dates.

Case BL-22-13- Does a forfeit win/loss or game cancelled by mutual agreement count against the maximum number of games that can be played?

- (1) If the forfeit is declared and the contracted forfeit provisions applied after the first legal playing date, the game shall be counted against the win/loss record, and against the limit of games.
- (2) Games canceled by school administrations and forfeit fees paid before the first playing date do not count against records or limits.
- (3) Games canceled by school administrations by mutual consent without forfeit provisions do not count against records or limits.
- (4) In districts that have voted to seed in those sports that permit seeding for postseason placement, the majority decision to seed shall be applied and enforced as an inherent and immediately implied contract to play all contests upon implementation of the seeding plan and within the specifics of the plan.
- (5) Seeded district games that are forfeited shall be counted against the limit of games and shall count on the win/loss record irrespective of the teams when the contract is cancelled, no matter what terms under which the contract is cancelled and whether or not a formal contract is entered into between the competing teams.

Case BL-22-14 Is the restriction on the accompanying of a student by the Principal, coach or faculty representative listed in Sec. 8 a KHSAA regulation or state law?

This provision is patterned to ensure conformity with KRS 161.185 which states “Boards of education shall require a certified or classified staff member who is at least twenty-one years of age to accompany students on all school-sponsored or school-endorsed trips.”

This stipulation governs accompaniment, and does not supersede or replace any regulation regarding driver qualification.

This permission should be in writing and should be documented by minutes of the local Board of Education.

Case Situations for Bylaw 23- Limitation Of Seasons**Case BL-23-1- What is a KHSAA-sanctioned sport as used in Bylaw 23?**

The sanctioned sports of the KHSAA are those sports approved by the Board of Control as a sports championship. At press time, those include: Baseball, Basketball, Cross Country, Field Hockey, Football, Golf, Soccer, Softball, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling. Sport-activities are not the same as sports when applying this Bylaw.

The sport-activities currently sanctioned by the Board of Control for championship play are Archery, Bass Fishing, Bowling, Competitive Cheer and Dance.

Case BL-23-2- What is the expectation of KHSAA member schools as it relates to missed school time for regular season contests?

The KHSAA annually solicits verification through the membership application from school administrators that these provisions have not been violated in order to comply with Kentucky Board of Education reporting requirements.

The KHSAA expects all of its member schools, including those not normally subject to all rules and regulations of the Kentucky Department of Education to adhere to the attendance regulations of the Department of Education.

Decisions on travel (and the possible allowances or restrictions therein) are solely the discretion and control of the member school.

Monitoring and definitions regarding the restrictions related to

“school time” must be done at the local level in compliance with Kentucky Department of Education regulations.

Member schools reported for violating these restrictions will be referred to the Kentucky Department of Education.

The restrictions on missed school time were placed into KHSAA Bylaws by the Kentucky Board of Education as a reiteration of the necessity to prioritize school time, but are not the Association’s jurisdiction to enforce and apply sanction.

This stance is necessary due to ever changing rules and regulations about what constitutes school time, and the fact that the member schools are in better position to monitor this regulation as they implement new and revised methods of delivering instruction.

If further clarification is needed relative to local policies which may be in place as to what constitutes school time, please have the appropriate district personnel contact the Kentucky Department of Education.

Case BL-23-3- Is it permissible for students to be counted present for participation/attendance at regular season and KHSAA district level events?

No, not within the KHSAA Bylaws and policies.

Schools must comply with the policies of the Kentucky Department of Education regarding attendance.

It should be noted that KRS 159.035(2)(b) clearly states that the educational enhancement opportunities allowed by that statute may not include interscholastic athletics.

If a student does leave school before the scheduled end of the day for any reason, the time missed is recorded in the daily attendance log of the school as an attendance event for that student.

Although local board policy may allow the student to ‘make-up’ any missed work, the absence record remains.

When the student is participating in or attending an athletic event, the local school board (not school council) attendance policy controls whether it is counted as an excused or unexcused absence.

For example, the local board policy might choose to record an excused absence for those students participating on a high school athletic team that is playing in a state championship and not record an excused absence for attendance by a nonparticipant.

It is also possible that the Board policy is to allow an excused absence for attendance by nonparticipants with verification.

The impact of excused versus unexcused absence is that with an excused absence the student may have the ability to make up the missed school work, but has no such right with an unexcused absence.

If the school’s team is involved in a very popular event, such as the state high school basketball tournament, and a significant portion of the student body will be attending the tournament and thus missing school, the local board has discretion as to whether to close school that day(s) in anticipation of low school attendance, and amend the school calendar to make up the instructional time.

If further clarification is needed relative to local policies which may be in place, please have the appropriate district personnel contact the Kentucky Department of Education.

Case BL-23-4- Are there allowances for students to be counted present for participation/attendance at KHSAA region or state events?

Yes. In accordance with KRS 158.070 (6) (b), any member of a school-sponsored interscholastic athletic team who competes in a regional tournament or state tournament sanctioned by the Kentucky Board of Education, or the organization or agency designated by the board to manage interscholastic athletics, and occurring on a regularly scheduled school day may be counted present at school on the date or dates of the competition, as determined by local board policy, for a maximum of two (2) days per student per year.

The student shall be expected to complete any assignments missed on the date or dates of the competition.

When the student is participating in or attending an athletic event, the local school board (not school council) attendance

policy controls whether it is counted as an excused or unexcused absence. For example, the local board policy might choose to record an excused absence for those students participating on a high school athletic team that is playing in a state championship and not record an excused absence for attendance by a nonparticipant.

It is also possible that the Board policy is to allow an excused absence for attendance by nonparticipants with verification.

The impact of excused versus unexcused absence is that with an excused absence the student has a right to have the opportunity to make up the missed school work, but has no such right with an unexcused absence.

If the school's team is involved in a very popular event, such as the state high school basketball tournament, and a significant portion of the student body will be attending the tournament and thus missing school, the local board has discretion as to whether to close school that day(s) in anticipation of low school attendance, and amend the school calendar to make up the instructional time.

If further clarification is needed relative to local policies which may be in place, please have the appropriate district personnel contact the Kentucky Department of Education.

Case BL-23-5- Does the limit on consecutive day scrimmages or contests extend to varsity and nonvarsity teams as well as players?

Yes, both are limited. Each sport at any and all levels (freshmen, junior varsity and varsity) within a school shall have one day Monday through Thursday (inclusive) during each week of the season when school is in session when the team does not hold a scrimmage or contest. In addition, each student-athlete within the program at any and all levels shall have one day Monday through Thursday (inclusive) during each week of the season when school is in session when the individual student-athlete is not competing or playing.

This restriction applies to all levels of play, not each level of play. The intent of the rule is that each student-athlete shall be guaranteed at least one night (Monday through Thursday) where participation in an interscholastic scrimmage or contest is not required, to allow for time to properly attend to academic pursuits and other priorities.

Case BL-23-6- For the purposes of Bylaw 23, when is a student enrolled (date of enrollment) at a KHSAA member school and how is enrollment verified for a student?

Following the first day of classes through the last day of the academic school year (including the extension of play into the summer per Bylaw 24, Sec. 1), a student is considered enrollment by being a verified full-time student on the school attendance system being able to attend classes at a member school per their regulations. In addition, students below grade nine (9) enrolled at a defined feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Bylaw 4, Sec. 2.

Prior to the first day of classes and after the last date of classes during the previous school year, a student may be considered enrolled at a KHSAA member school prior to the start of the school year when it is a student who:

- (1) is officially enrolled within the adopted policies of the local board of education as applied to all students and not enrolled in any manner at any other school;
- (2) has attended the school and sat for one or more class periods while listed as an enrolled student (i.e. summer school);
- (3) attends a formally defined feeder school under the same local Board of Education as the member school where participation is desired as defined by the local Board of Education adopted policy, such is the one and only school at which participation is permitted, and the student participates at a high school within the constraints of Bylaw 4, Sec. 2 (a) and (b);
- (4) is an incoming 9th grade student who is no longer enrolled at a feeder or non-feeder school, is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired

and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled; or

- (5) is newly enrolling to the school, is in grades ten, eleven or twelve (whether or not subject to restrictions contained in other bylaws), is currently enrolled full-time at the member school where participation is desired and only that member school for the upcoming school year, has officially withdrawn from any previous school and is no longer enrolled.

Case BL-23-7- What are the restrictions during the school year outside of the defined Limitation of Seasons (off-season) when the school's team members are participants or school coaches are involved (Open Gym/Open Field)?

Coaching is defined as any activity by the coach at a time the athletes are participating in skills (either preparatory or specific to that sport) in a setting in which skills are taught, refined, or practiced. Coincident participation by a coach and an athlete in a sport, such as a golf outing, where the coach and athlete(s) are not entered as a entry or group, or in an activity such as distance running, a community golf scramble or similar activity, with many competitors but no direct coaching, would not specifically be considered coaching.

The "off-season" is the period during the school year for each sport or sport-activity that is outside the defined start and end dates for the sport or sport-activity as detailed in Bylaw 23. The restrictions begin on the first day of school and end on the earlier date of the day following the last day of school or May 31.

Activity during the off-season by member school coaches has the following continuing restrictions:

- (1) Any restriction includes all members of the athletic coaching staff, paid or unpaid, head or assistant, and at all levels;
- (2) Participation in any activity may not be mandatory for the students and there may be no penalties assessed, expressed or implied for nonparticipation;
- (3) No school owned or issued equipment (catching gear for baseball/softball) may be used;
- (4) No school uniforms, mascots, team identifying apparel or transportation may be used;
- (5) No coach or school/school system may provide or fund transportation for these players to play in outside leagues, even if personal transportation is utilized;
- (6) No funds may be used for participation in organized play, including payments for officials, field usage, field preparation, etc. Payment by booster groups is the same as payment by the school and cannot be used to circumvent this requirement;
- (7) There is no insurance coverage with regard to the KHSAA Catastrophe Policy;
- (8) The activity cannot be restricted solely to members or prospective members of a team;
- (9) No member of the coaching staff may be paid for sports specific instruction at a school owned facility;
- (10) Nothing about these interpretations allow for the use of specific school issued football, baseball or softball gear during this period except during the allowable time periods of Bylaw 23;
- (11) Nothing about these interpretations change any of the provisions of Bylaw 9 that prohibit players in basketball and football from participating in an organized game for any other entity from the start of school to the end of the season (including KHSAA postseason play);
- (12) All activity must have approval from the school Principal. All other restrictions related to the scheduling, composition, pool and use of available personnel including coaches, and other logistical arrangements are the jurisdiction of the building Principal in compliance with all local district policies. This applies to any sport or sport-activity held within that local school facility or off-site activities where the coach and team members are simultaneously present, in compliance with Bylaw 1 of the Association;
- (13) Participation by any non-enrolled student may only be with written permission of the student's currently enrolled school and if the student is not yet enrolled in grade nine, permission

of the member school in the defined feeder pattern of the student desiring to participate.

The following situations would NOT be permitted due to these restrictions:

- (1) School Team A going to School Team B's field/gym and play a game with umpires;
- (2) School Team A going to School Team B's field/gym and play a game as part of a "Fall League" or "Outside League"; and
- (3) Any activity expressly prohibited by the school Principal.

With these restrictions in mind, the following activities would be permitted:

- (1) Coaches may provide voluntary individual instruction to students that have previously represented the school;
- (2) Participate in an organized league at a non-school facility;
- (3) A school leasing its athletic facility to an outside league/group (not affiliated with the school) provided there is an existing, written agreement for fair market value for the usage, and such agreement does not eliminate the other restrictions including the limitations on members of the school team participating;
- (4) Players and coaches from one school participating in a league at the city park play against another team that has players and coaches from another school; and
- (5) Members from School A receive instruction from members of School A coaching staff on site at the school facility provided all participants were from School A.

Case BL-23-8- How is the determination made as to how to count a contest against the Limitation of Seasons?

In these sports, a contest counts against the Limitation of Seasons any time a student-athlete represents a member school competing against any representative(s) of another school after the start of practice and prior to the end of the season as defined within KHSAA Bylaw 23.

- (1) The following are examples of activities which would be subject to classifying the student-athlete as being a "representative" of the school:
 - a. Transportation to or from the contest using school transportation;
 - b. Representing the school by entering an event under the name of the school;
 - c. Representatives of the school entering an event in which entries are allowed only by school representatives;
 - d. Attendance of, transportation by, coaching or other assistance by, any member of the school coaching staff from that sport; or
 - e. Any school vs. school competition in a contest in any KHSAA sport or sport-activity as defined within Bylaw 23.
- (2) After the start of practice and prior to the first contest against an outside opponent, such activity may be classified as a scrimmage.
- (3) All play shall be classified as the same level by all participants in scrimmages, contests, games, meets and tournaments and shall remain classified at the same level through the completion of the event.

For example, one school cannot classify a contest as a junior varsity game, and the opponent classify the contest as a varsity game, or one classify the activity as a scrimmage and one classify it as a contest.

As another example, a school cannot classify some games in an event (such as a tournament) as varsity games and others as nonvarsity games.

In addition, the contests cannot be counted as wins or losses for one-team, and no-contests for another in the case of event cancellation, etc.

Events shall be constructed such that all competition is held at the same level and conditions for all competing teams.

- (4) Seeded district contests to determine postseason bracketing may never be counted as nonvarsity contests.
- (5) It shall be counted as a contest or scrimmage if the activity involves competition with, or against, any person who is not on the school participation list for that gender in that sport.

Case BL-23-9- What is the season, limit of contests and restrictions for nonvarsity teams?

Nonvarsity teams have the same restrictions on beginning of practice, beginning of contests and number of games as the varsity teams.

Case BL-23-10- What is the first date for nonvarsity playing of contests (freshmen and junior varsity)?

Nonvarsity games can be played beginning with the first available date for play by the varsity, with the exception of football in which case the first nonvarsity contest may not be played until the day after the first allowed date for varsity competition.

Case BL-23-11- Is there a designated separate "tryout" or conditioning period for KHSAA sports for member schools?

No. Tryouts are an organized or semi-organized means of selecting team members for the coming season.

Provisions of that rule stipulate a beginning date for practice, which implicitly prohibits practice during the school year prior to that date.

Tryouts are considered to be part of organized practice and shall be held during the official practice period spelled out in Bylaw 23.

Nothing can be required between the first day of school and the first legal date for practice.

There is also no "conditioning period" as some coaches seem to erroneously tell kids and parents.

Student-athletes cannot be held accountable for missing this time outside of the limitation of seasons and cannot be made to "make-up" missed activity as it cannot be required.

Case BL-23-12- Is there a designated separate "tryout" or conditioning period for KHSAA sport-activities for member schools?

Yes. Each of the sport-activities allow for a two-week window for tryouts for the team.

Currently enrolled student-athletes cannot be held accountable for missing this time outside of the limitation of seasons and cannot be made to "make-up" missed activity as it cannot be required.

Case BL-23-13- What are the limitations on the allowable scrimmages?

A scrimmage is a semi-organized opportunity to participate in a sport in game conditions prior to the opening contest of the season.

Scrimmages are designed to be controlled opportunities for participation NOT exhibition games.

While many state associations prohibit preseason competition between schools, it is felt that this is the best means of acclimating to game conditions and preparing for the season while ensuring competitive fairness and equal participation opportunities.

The following are the limitations and regulations on allowable scrimmages:

- (1) Each school is limited to a total of two preseason scrimmages of any type against competitors not eligible to be on the team's roster at all levels of play (grades 9-12) in each sport;
- (2) Both scrimmages (or one if that is the school's choice) shall be held prior to the first varsity contest in a sport;
- (3) The total elapsed time from the start of each scrimmage until the end shall be no longer than three consecutive hours (start to finish, including any breaks) and all competition activity shall be held at the same site.

This time limit is not playing time, but elapsed time on the clock and starts when the first team member at any level engages a person from another team in any manner.

The restriction allows for participation in any fashion with outside opponents for a single, continuous, three hour period.

It is possible that the varsity, junior varsity and freshmen teams could oppose each other in game simulation settings and only be charged with one scrimmage if the TOTAL amount of time scrimmaged for all team levels combined from start to finish is less than three hours.

The three hour time measurement shall be suspended in the

event that inclement weather forces cancellation after a scrimmage has begun and shall resume when warm-up activities resume following the suspension;

- (4) The limitation is for all levels of play (grades 9-12) at a school, not each level of play;
- (5) Coaches at different levels within a school (freshmen, junior varsity and varsity) and at sites where many teams are present should coordinate the schedule of scrimmages to ensure that these students are given opportunities during the three-hour scrimmage limit.

The scrimmage sessions are primarily designed to prepare the varsity team for regular season play, as the entire nonvarsity season can be considered "scrimmage-like" since no state championship competition is held;

- (6) The scrimmage limitations include any team camp or similar activity held during the defined practice period for a sport.

Teams attending camps at the same site should exercise extreme caution not to violate scrimmage limitations.

The total scrimmage time involving team members, regardless of levels of play, is subject to a total time limit of three consecutive hours;

- (7) Coaches shall be on the field or in the vicinity of the playing floor or area;
- (8) Schools may, at the discretion of the host school, charge admission, sell concessions and pay officials;
- (9) It is recommended that officials be utilized for all scrimmage contests.

If officials are utilized (other than coaches exercising normal supervisory duties), they shall be KHSAA licensed officials;

- (10) All scrimmage contests shall be reported to the KHSAA if the Association makes requests for such reports; and
- (11) Violators of scrimmage limitations and regulations may be penalized in accordance to the prescribed penalties in Bylaw 23 as well as the provisions of Bylaw 27.

Case BL-23-14- Are there any exceptions to the scrimmage rules contained in the Limitation of Seasons for the Bluegrass State Games or for officially sanctioned Olympic Development Activities?

Yes. High school teams in cross country, cheer, soccer, and volleyball, together with their coach(es) may participate in the Bluegrass State Games.

Such play shall not count against the Bylaw 23 scrimmage limitation provided that the organizers of the games adhere to all health and safety recommendations of the KHSAA (including the Heat Index program), and provided there is not a limit on the number of schools that may enter.

The Board of Control has authorized the Commissioner to consider, on a case-by-case basis, waivers to any restrictions contained in Bylaw 9 or Bylaw 23 that would allow participation by an enrolled student or employed coach in officially sanctioned U.S. Olympic Development activities.

Organizations such as USA Basketball, USA Track and Field and other similar groups that have officially sanctioned Olympic Development activities, can request, through the appropriate member school, that these restrictions be waived and participation allowed.

Such shall also include the Ryder Cup official competition between the PGA of America and PGA European Tour.

Case BL-23-15- What is the minimum period for team and individual practice in the preseason in any sport, other than football, or sport-activity?

In all sports other than football, and in all sport-activities, there are no required minimum number of practice sessions or dates prior to competition against another school.

Case BL-23-16- What are the special allowances for counting a game/meet/event against the Limitation of Seasons in cross country, swimming or track and field?

A meet shall be counted against the limit of meets in cross country, swimming or track (indoor or outdoor) if any of the following conditions exist:

- (1) It is sponsored by a KHSAA member high school (or co-sponsored) or legally conducted by an outside entity as a team entry event in accordance with the NFHS sanctioning

process;

- (2) An athlete is wearing the school issued uniform;
- (3) A school entity pays the entry fee for the student;
- (4) A school representative accompanies the student-athlete or transports the student-athlete to the competition;
- (5) A member of the school's coaching staff is present and offering instruction, advise, evaluation or refinement of skills or exercising other duties defined as "coaching" within the sport rules; or
- (6) The event, by its format, allows entries or fees to be solely based on representatives of school based competition.

Case BL-23-17- Is it permissible for a local policy board, officials' association to impose a different time limit on baseball or softball games at the varsity level?

No. At the varsity level, the NFHS playing rules establish the time frames and requirements.

At the nonvarsity level, the local regional policy board of the host school may establish game time or inning limitations for different levels below varsity. Any time limit (or lack of limit) adopted for baseball at any level shall also be applied to the same level of softball. Any time limit (or lack of limit) adopted for softball at any level shall also be applied to the same level of baseball.

Time limits (or play limits such as a limit of innings) can only be imposed in nonvarsity baseball or softball games if the same limit applies to both sports under the jurisdiction of that policy board.

Case BL-23-18- What equipment can be worn, what activities can occur, and what restrictions are in place for basketball at various times of the school year?

The following are the allowances and timelines for the conducting of practice or practice-like activity based on specific time of year:

- (1) From the team's elimination from postseason play through the end of the school year, is a supervised play period and the following stipulations are in place:
 - a. Any on-campus game simulation where another school is involved (school vs. school) must not involve more than three players from a single team; and
 - b. There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.
- (2) From the earlier of the day following the last date of school or June 1, through June 24, the following stipulations are in place:
 - a. Play is governed by decisions made at the local level. There are no restrictions on coaching, uniforms, expenditures or the other things inherent with the Dead Period or the July period.
 - b. Nothing during this period can be mandatory, and there can be no penalty, expressed or implied, for nonparticipation; and
 - c. There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.
- (3) From June 25 to July 9 (inclusive of those dates) is the KHSAA Dead Period (Bylaw 24) with the following restrictions:
 - a. The restrictions of Bylaw 24, Sec. 3 (Summer Dead Period) and its interpretations are in place;
 - b. There can be no practice (individual or team) and no equipment or facilities may be issued; and
 - c. There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.
- (4) July 10 to July 31 is the Bylaw 24, Sec. 2 period:
 - a. The restrictions of Bylaw 24, Sec. 2 (Restrictions on Football and Boys' Basketball) and its interpretations, including the fact that school money cannot be expended for basketball activities, are in place;
 - b. No organized basketball activity may occur at a member school, and
 - c. There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.
- (5) August 1 to October 15 is a supervised activity period:
 - a. Any on-campus game simulation where another school is involved (school vs. school) must not involve more than three players from a single team; and
 - b. There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.

(6) October 15 until the elimination of the team from postseason play is the defined season:

- Required and supervised practice, scrimmages and contests may occur during this period;
- Any play involving at least one player from more than one team shall count as a scrimmage; and
- Provided all practice and activity are compliant with KHSAA rules, the KHSAA catastrophic insurance is in place.

Case BL-23-19- What is postseason play as defined in spring football practice period if a school chooses to select their dates following the end of basketball postseason play?

The "elimination from postseason play in basketball" means the elimination of both Boys' and girls' teams from postseason play in basketball. For example, if a Boys' basketball team loses the first game of a district but the girls' team remains alive into regional or state play, the spring practice period cannot begin until the girls are eliminated.

Case BL-23-20- Can a representative of a school request to change spring football practice dates after December 15?

The spring practice dates are to be selected as part of the school calendar process to eliminate conflicts with other teams. Only in the case of reconditioned equipment being unavailable for the selected days, or an authorized request by the Principal of the member school will a date change be authorized. No revision will allow for the starting of the three week period to be beyond the Monday following the school's originally calendared spring break as submitted to the Kentucky Department of Education.

Case BL-23-21- Is it permissible for a member of a football team to play in an all-star or other type of full contact activity for an outside entity after July 10?

No, due to the provisions of both Bylaw 9 and Bylaw 23, once that period starts, any other competition of any type in helmets or in full gear (or any gear variation) would be considered to be competition against an outside team regardless of the sanctioning body.

Case BL-23-22- Is it permissible for a member of a football team to be issued a helmet for use in activities on campus involving only the members of that school team outside of the Limitation of Seasons?

No.

Case BL-23-23- Are there provisions that allow for contests to be played after the regional when the date for regional tournaments or meets are extended in Cross Country, Golf, Swimming and Diving, Tennis or Track and Field?

Yes. The Board of Control shall annually set a two-year advance planning calendar of dates. In isolated cases, the normal schedule for postseason meets may be altered or allowances be made to extend possible dates due to facility or scheduling issues.

For example in intermittent years, it may be necessary to allow additional time for regional competition or to shift the dates to allow for facility conflicts. In those years, the Board may permit schools to conduct regular competition after the regional meets in those cases where regional meets are held earlier than the standardized dates.

Any such allowance will be communicated by the staff liaisons for these sports during the issuance of the planning calendar dates.

Case Situations for Bylaw 24- Summer Sports And Sports/Activities

Case BL-24-1- What is the purpose of Bylaw 24?

Sec. 1 of Bylaw 24 is critical to clarify the allowances for those sports that begin prior to the beginning of the school year, extend beyond the school year, or start their practice/contests prior to the start of the following school year. This rule empowers the school to begin the season before school starts, or play through postseason elimination in spring sports.

Sec. 2 of Bylaw 24 was passed by the membership as a means of addressing a burgeoning issue in Boys' basketball and football, wherein the small population of available male athletes were being forced to make choices due to the wishes of adults, many of whom may not have had the overall best interests of the student-athletes as their number one goal. The rule specifies a period where school based competition (including anything that could remotely be perceived as required or using school facilities) cannot be held in football (June prior to the Dead Period), and cannot be held in basketball (July, after the Dead Period).

Sec. 3 of Bylaw 24, the Dead Period was developed following a nearly year long task force review in the middle-1990s to address a growing issue where year-round athletics was eroding family opportunities for a break from participation, and outside entities were beginning to sponsor a growing amount of school based summer competition. In addition, over the years, many sometimes overzealous coaches required their players to play scores of games throughout the summer, in addition to a year-round workout regimen. While this may seem to be in the best interest of developing sports talent, such is not the purpose of high school athletics.

High school sports are to supplement classroom learning and allow for in-season competitive opportunities, not a year round Olympic or professional development period. Families were complaining that they could not plan vacations and family outings because of coaches' requirements and athletes were complaining of burn out. In addition, schools were increasingly concerned with liability issues related to the summer. In a survey conducted by the KHSAA, 80% of Superintendents, principals and athletic directors who returned the survey indicated they supported a "dead period" in the summer. Initial responses were overwhelmingly in support of a four (4) week dead period. The primary intent of the regulation is to eliminate, for an approximately two (2) week period, the leverage a coach has over his/her high school athletes.

Case BL-24-2- Does Bylaw 24 apply to KHSAA Sport-Activities?

Yes. Any sport or sport-activity governed by the KHSAA Limitation of Seasons (Bylaw 23) is restricted by this rule and its interpretations.

The sport-activities of archery, bass fishing, bowling, competitive cheer, dance and esports don't have defined limits on contests but are subject to all other restrictions as detailed in the bylaws.

Case BL-24-3- How is Bylaw 24, Sec. 1 applied for play in the summer held after the end of the school year and prior to the start of the next school year?

The following are the general provisions regarding summer play:

- (1) Any participant is eligible to continue participating in KHSAA sponsored state championship competition in baseball, fastpitch softball, tennis and track and field, even if their spring semester has ended. Only students eligible during the spring semester may practice or compete on any of the teams mentioned;
- (2) Individual athletes and athletic teams representing member schools may participate in non-school competition following the conclusion of the school year provided that such competition is not in conflict with other KHSAA Bylaws;
- (3) School based play during the summer (other than fall sports after July 15) is governed by the local Board of Education (except for the Dead Period restrictions) and the local Board of Education assumes all responsibility; and
- (4) Students may begin official practice and play for fall KHSAA sports and sport-activities as part of the school team even if the school year has not yet begun.

The following describes the parameters for KHSAA catastrophic insurance coverage for the summer:

- (1) Insurance coverage provided by the Association, including but not limited to the Catastrophic Insurance Plan, does not apply to students participating in such activities as Amateur Athletic Union and other non-school, or out of season play, in the summer.
- (2) The provisions of the Association insurance plan do not

cover students attending individual or team camps during the summer in any sport prior to the first legal day of practice.

Case BL-24-4- When is a student enrolled at a KHSAA member school for the purposes of participating in summer activity in compliance with Bylaw 24, Sec. 1?

Restrictions exist in Bylaw 24 and summer periods to work hand in hand with the provisions in Bylaw 16 to prevent undue influence while allowing for skill improvement and an opportunity for activity.

Clarifications on non-enrolled students are critical to application of the rule, and in general, trigger the need for permission from the student's enrolled school for these students. Participation by any non-enrolled student in semi-organized activities (simulated games, etc. conducted on member school facilities) may only be with written permission of the student's currently enrolled school and, if the student is not yet enrolled in grade nine, permission of the member school in the defined feeder pattern of the student desiring to participate.

During the school year, enrollment may be verified by enrollment as a full-time student and currently attending classes at a member school. In addition, students below grade nine(9) enrolled at a feeder school per the regulations of, and under the same the local board of education as the member school as detailed in Section 2.

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

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

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

Case BL-24-5- What are the restrictions on football activity and the use of school-owned equipment from June 1 to June 24 in compliance with Bylaw 24, Sec. 2?

These restrictions are:

- (1) No organized team activity may be held in June from June 1 to June 24 (leading up to the June 25 to July 9 Dead Period days). This does not preclude individual workouts by enrolled students on campus without the use of any player equipment.
- (2) There is no allowance for attendance at team camps or team-style or game-like competition of any variation (including but not limited to 7 on 7, 11 on 11, etc.).
- (3) A football player may not be issued any football gear, including the helmet (except for the individual camp exception detailed in Bylaw 23), and no organized activity can be held related to football on school grounds by team members;
- (4) School or booster funds may not be expended during this period;
- (5) No activity for a student-athlete may be required by a school representative in football.
- (6) There may be no penalties assessed, expressed or implied for

nonparticipation during this period;

- (7) An entry fee may not be paid for a team into a league, camp or tournament. There can be no school expenditure for camps, clinics, etc. which any of the players will attend;
- (8) Other necessary fees including officiating fees and game or facility management fees may not be paid;
- (9) Transportation or funding for transportation for team members may not be provided for student-athletes to go to games, camps or tournaments;
- (10) The school athletics facilities may not be used for organized football competition at which students from the high school are participants and for which no rental/lease arrangement exists using comparable regional fair market values;
- (11) The school athletics facilities may not be used for any type of organized football competition at which students from the school are participants, and at which members of the high school coaching staff are involved in coaching or facility management and preparation;
- (12) The school nickname, school name or other accepted likeness may not be used on school issued apparel, and the school name, nickname or other accepted likeness may not be used in any other facet of football activity;
- (13) There can be no organized competition against any other school or any other type of team;
- (14) No fund raising activity may require the participation, either implicitly or explicitly, of the student-athlete or parents; and
- (15) There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.

Case BL-24-6- What are the restrictions on Boys' basketball practice and the use of equipment from July 10 to July 31 in compliance with Bylaw 24, Sec. 2?

These restrictions are:

- (1) No organized team activity may be held in July from July 10 to July 31 (following the June 25 to July 9 Dead Period days). This does not preclude individual workouts by enrolled students on campus without the use of school equipment in activity approved by the school administration that involves only enrolled students.
- (2) There is no allowance for attendance at team camps or team-style or game-like competition of any variation (including but not limited to 3 on 3, 4 on 4, etc.).
- (3) A player may not be issued any gear and no organized activity can be held related to boys' basketball on school grounds by team members;
- (4) School or booster funds may not be expended during this period;
- (5) No activity for a student-athlete may be required by a school representative in boys' basketball.
- (6) There may be no penalties assessed, expressed or implied for nonparticipation during this period;
- (7) An entry fee may not be paid for a team into a league, camp or tournament and there can be no school expenditure for camps, clinics, etc. which any of the players will attend;
- (8) Other necessary fees including officiating fees and game or facility management fees may not be paid;
- (9) Transportation or funding for transportation for team members may not be provided for student-athletes to go to games, camps or tournaments;
- (10) The school athletics facilities may not be used for organized basketball competition at which students from the high school are participants and for which no rental/lease arrangement exists using comparable regional fair market values;
- (11) The school athletics facilities may not be used for any type of organized basketball competition at which students from the school are participants, and at which members of the high school coaching staff are involved in coaching or facility management and preparation;
- (12) The school nickname, school name or other accepted likeness may not be used on school issued apparel, and the school name, nickname or other accepted likeness may not be used in any other facet of basketball activity;
- (13) There can be no organized competition against any other school or any other type of team;
- (14) No fund raising activity may require the participation, either

- implicitly or explicitly, of the student-athlete or parents; and
(15) There is no KHSAA catastrophic insurance during this period.

Case BL-24-7- What restrictions are in place for the member schools during the KHSAA Dead Period (Bylaw 24, Sec. 3) including restrictions on facilities?

The following restrictions are in place for member school representatives (including groups of schools and school representatives and booster organizations) during the dead period, and apply to all persons connected with the member school, including coaches:

- (1) School or booster funds may not be expended during this dead period;
- (2) No activity for a student-athlete may be required by a school representative in any sport during the Dead Period. There may be no penalties assessed, expressed or implied for nonparticipation during that period;
- (3) An entry fee may not be paid for a team into a league, camp or tournament. There can be no expenditure for camps, clinics, etc. which any of the players will attend;
- (4) Other necessary fees including officiating fees and game or facility management fees may not be paid;
- (5) Transportation or funding for transportation for team members may not be provided for student-athletes to go to games, camps or tournaments;
- (6) The school athletics facilities may not be used for organized competition at which students from the high school are participants and for which no rental/lease arrangement exists using comparable regional fair market values;
- (7) The school athletics facilities may not be used for organized competition at which students from the school are participants and at which members of the high school coaching staff are involved in coaching or facility management and preparation;
- (8) The school nickname, school name or other accepted likeness may not be used on school issued apparel, and the school name, nickname or other accepted likeness may not be used in any other facet of athletic activity;
- (9) No fund raising activity may require the participation, either implicitly or explicitly, of the student-athlete or parents; and the students and coaches cannot be together in any of these type of activities;
- (10) There cannot be distribution of equipment, uniforms or other school-owned or playing rules required equipment to student-athletes with eligibility remaining, including but not limited to football or baseball catching gear;
- (11) There cannot be money spent on travel to or from a camp, clinic or other activity during the Dead Period, even if none of the practice, competition or evaluation occurs during the Dead Period as this is an expenditure of school funds or resources in support of athletics;
- (12) There can be no direct communication to any student-athlete by a coach or member of the coaching staff/team regarding activities that are being held either during the dead period, or after.

This includes any form of communication, verbal and written, as well as using any medium including social media within the restrictions and allowances otherwise detailed.

Case BL-24-8- What specific restrictions are in place for coaches (paid or unpaid, at any level grade 9-12) including the sport-activities for the KHSAA Dead Period (Bylaw 24, Sec. 3) if the activity involves a student enrolled at the member school where a coach is employed?

The following restrictions are in place for all coaches, paid or unpaid, head or assistant:

- (1) No coach may coach a student-athlete in any setting if that student-athlete has previously represented the high school (varsity, junior varsity or freshmen) and if sports specific skills are being taught, refined, developed or evaluated;
- (2) No coach in a sport at a school may coach other individuals who are enrolled in grades 9-12 but may not have yet played for the school;
- (3) A coach may not pay the entry fee for a team into a league,

camp or tournament;

- (4) Other necessary fees including officiating fees and game or facility management fees may not be paid by the coach;
- (5) A coach may not provide transportation or funding for transportation for team members to go to games, camps, tournaments or any other type of play;
- (6) No member of the coaching staff may assist in making game-like preparations for the school facility including but not limited to, baseline marking, outfield line marking, batter's box marking, maintenance of the mound and base cut-outs; or the use of school facilities or equipment for such setup. This does not preclude the coaching staff or others participating in nonsports specific off-season turf or other facility maintenance;
- (7) No fund raising activity may be held during the period which would require the student-athlete and the coach to be present. These activities are inherently or specifically mandatory for the student-athletes and may not be held during the dead period. Simply stating that something is not mandatory does not in and of itself make the activity legal. Even if an activity is totally optional, it is No for the coach(es) and student-athletes to be together during this period;
- (8) There can be no coaching of athletes in a particular sport by coaches from the same school who coach in another sport. Coaching, for the purposes of the Dead Period, is defined as any time the athletes are participating in that coach's sport in a setting in which skills are taught, refined, practiced or evaluated. Attendance at a scrimmage or contest is included in the definition of coaching. This coaching restriction includes all members of the athletic coaching staff, paid or unpaid. This restriction prohibits the delegation or assignment of activities by any member of the coaching staff to other individuals, including student-athletes who may or may not be participating. All coaching restrictions are in place whether the activity is conducted within, or outside of the school. The coaching prohibition is on the institution, not the individual;
- (9) There can be no observation of student-athletes who are enrolled at the coach's high school, even if such observation is in conjunction with outside employment such as camps, leagues or clinics. The only exception is detailed in the allowable activities concerning the observation (including transportation) of the coach's children (blood or by marriage) who are on the playing roster and actively participating on the regular high school team at a member school; and
- (10) There may be no formal or informal communication between a coach and any member of the team during this period, including telephone, email, other electronic means or in person contact if the communication relates in any way to participation. This restriction includes upcoming meetings, plans, motivational contact or any other contact during this period.
- (11) Attendance at competition by a high school coach (paid or unpaid, regardless of level) where student-athletes who had previously represented the school or played for the coach at the high school or middle school level unless specifically permitted under Case BL-24-10.

Case BL-24-9- What specific restrictions are in place for student athletes in KHSAA Sports and Sport-Activities (Bylaw 24, Sec. 3)?

The following restrictions are in place for student-athletes during the dead period:

- (1) A student-athlete may not wear school issued or school identifying apparel, including sleeves, jerseys, pants, catching gear or hats during games, camps or tournaments; and
- (2) The school nickname or school name may not be used on non-school issued apparel during this time.

Case BL-24-10- What activities are permitted during the KHSAA Dead Period (Bylaw 24, Sec. 3)?

The following activities are permitted by member school representatives (including booster organizations) during the dead period:

- (1) School facilities may be used for non-high school aged summer leagues, tournaments and camps provided 1) a

documented market value lease agreement exists; 2) players from that school are not involved in any manner if a high school coach is involved; and 3) coaches from that high school are not involved in any manner if a player is involved;

- (2) A school may hold a celebratory activity or activities commemorating participation in the KHSAA postseason Track, Tennis, Softball or Baseball State Championships.

The events shall be celebratory in nature, featuring recognitions of the athletes and squad members where no practice, play or future season planning or activities may occur;

- (3) A school may conduct its annual mass physical exams during this period provided there is no contact with any member of the coaching staff for any reason and this is not the sole opportunity provided to the students at that member school;
- (4) Coaches who have a son or daughter (blood or by marriage) participating may attend contests. Even with attendance allowed, this person cannot be involved in coaching the team;
- (5) Coaches may be involved with outside activities and leagues as long as there is no contact with members of his/her high school team and as long as the coach is not in attendance when any of his/her players are participating. Coaches should be cautioned against using this type of activity in violation of Bylaw 16, Recruitment;
- (6) Member schools may allow camps to be conducted for non-high school students on school athletic property by high school coaches during this period provided there is no contact with any athlete who had participated at any level within the school athletic program, regardless of the grade or age of the student. The members of the high school team may only work at such a camp if the high school coaching staff is not present;
- (7) Coaches may serve as a paid contest official; and
- (8) Students who are members of the same high school team may participate together in outside competition as long as a member of the high school coaching staff does not coach them or attend the contests.

Case BL-24-11- What are the restrictions and allowances on the use of social media during the Dead Period by schools, coaches and others involved in the program?

Clearly, the intent of the dead period is for the athletes and coaches to have a period where they are not obligated to one another in any way. However in today's world, social media communication is many times the key way in which information is shared as well as an opportunity right for circumventing the dead period.

Allowable communication is permitted from the official School, School system or Sports Specific Social Media accounts if individual players are not tagged as follows:

- (1) Non-sports specific communication from the official School Social Media Accounts that is directed to all individuals who have agreed to "follow" the account.
- (2) Such communication may include building closing and opening dates, non-athletic information such as the time and dates for physical exams, and reminders about events that are not held during the dead period such as the start of practice following the period or the schedule for an upcoming season;
- (3) Announcements of personnel changes in the athletic department may be made via social media, but not in-person and made solely by the administration of the school or school district;;
- (4) Congratulatory recognition involving team members who have already enrolled and represented the school, whether or not such recognition is for athletic achievements in the sport of the athlete in non-school competition.

Non-allowable communication would include:

- (1) Communication from non-school accounts where players are individually tagged;
- (2) An communication with sports specific strategy, tactics and skills (including workouts) are detailed during the dead period;
- (3) Electronic communication announcing in-person events during the dead period where coaches and players would both be present;
- (4) Recognition communication involving students who have

not represented the school or a defined feeder school (per Bylaw 4) that is targeted at a specific student.

Case BL-24-12- Does retiring, resigning or otherwise being relieved of coaching duties waive any of the requirements for the dead period if the coach is later asked to come back into coaching in that sport at that school?

No. A coach resigning, retiring or being otherwise relieved of coaching following a sports season does not relieve himself/ herself of the responsibilities to observe the dead period restrictions and would apply to the coach and to any individual who played for that school during the school year previous to the dead period.

Case Situations for Bylaw 25- Requirement For Coaches And Others Working With High School Teams

Case BL-25-1- What is coaching as used in Bylaw 25?

Coaching is defined as any activity by the coach at a time the athletes are participating in skills (either preparatory or specific to that sport) in a setting in which skills are taught, refined, or practiced. Coincident participation by a coach and an athlete in a sport such as a golf outing, where the coach and athlete(s) are not entered as a entry or group, or in an activity such as distance running with many runners but no direct coaching, would not specifically be considered coaching.

Case BL-25-2- What is a Coach as referred in Bylaw 25?

Coaching is the act or regularly teaching, training, development or execution of specific processes, including any and all skills, tactics, techniques or strategies, by which an individual attempts to improve the individual or a team's ability to perform in sports or sport-activity competition.

It is not required that the teaching, training, development or execution be solely specific to the skills and tactics of the sport, but could also include position specific training, overall physical conditioning training or general aspects applicable to all sports. Individuals who perform these functions specifically on behalf of the coach or school, even at outside venues, shall be considered to be coaching.

Any person, paid or unpaid, that performs these functions is considered a coach.

This includes specialized instructors such as hitting and catching coaches, regular cheer or dance instructors, goalie coaches and other individuals who are providing instruction.

All persons meeting these definitions of a coach are subject to the restrictions and requirements of Bylaw 25.

Case BL-25-3- Are there positions or opportunities for involvement as referred in Bylaw 25?

The Head Coach is the head varsity coach for each sport unless stated specifically within the provision of the rule. A person's designation as "head junior varsity coach" is simply an assistant coach within the varsity team with respect to this rule.

Case BL-25-4- Are there positions within specific Sports or Sport-Activities that are not considered coaches and therefore not required to meet the requirements of Bylaw 25?

Yes. There are several examples within the various programs of the KHSAA. Each of these examples, while not necessarily requiring compliance with all provisions of Bylaw 25, would require that all involvement be with the approval of proper school authorities and under the supervision of a fully qualified and compliant Level 1 or 2 coach.

Such examples include:

- (1) The boat captain in bass fishing whose specific duties are limited by competition regulations and whose involvement is primarily the supervision of the participating students to properly monitor safety regulations; and
- (2) The choreographer of a cheer or dance routine whose involvement and scope are limited to the introduction, teaching and refinement of specific action patterns contracted by the school;

Even if not specifically required, it is always recommended

that at minimum, any of these non-coaches should meet the regulatory requirements of Level 2 coaches defined within Bylaw 25.

Case BL-25-5- Are Sport-Activities coaches required to meet the requirements of Bylaw 25?

Yes. All requirements within Bylaw 25 also apply to Archery, Bass Fishing, Bowling, Competitive Cheer, Dance and Esports coaches.

Case BL-25-6- What restrictions are in place for those individuals that a school chooses to utilize (not as a coach) who do not meet the provisions of a Level 1 coach or a Level 2 coach, whether paid or not paid?

Persons assigned to duties as assistants within the program shall be limited to the following responsibilities upon approval of such assignment by the proper school authorities and in compliance with all adopted regulations.

This shall not preclude any person qualifying as a Level 1 or Level 2 coach from performing these tasks:

- (1) Under the supervision of a Level 1 or 2 coach, persons not meeting the provisions of a Level 1 or 2 coach can assist with the program by:
 - a. Helping develop plans for daily and long range athletic activities;
 - b. Helping guide participants towards a harmonious team spirit;
 - c. Alerting the coaches to the special needs of individual athletes;
 - d. Providing assistance with supervision of athletes during periods of team travel;
 - e. Recommending the purchase of equipment, supplies, and uniforms as appropriate for the health, safety, and welfare of student-athletes; and
 - f. Performing other non-coaching duties assigned by the Principal, athletic director.
- (2) No person other than those employed as a Level 1 or 2 coach shall be allowed to participate in any supervisory capacity with interscholastic Sport or Sport-Activity teams, perform any other "coaching duty" as prescribed by the playing rules within a sport, nor shall any otherwise qualified person exceed his respective duties as set forth in this Bylaw.

Case BL-25-7- What elective courses are required by the Board of Control for those coaches with less than sixty-four (64) hours of college as stipulated in Bylaw 25, Sec. 1(b)(4)(c) or 4(d)?

In addition to the base requirements including age, high school graduation, background check, sports safety course and NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching, the following elective courses provided through the NFHSLearn.com education platform shall be required prior to the first contest or scrimmage:

- (1) Engaging Effectively with Parents (no charge),
- (2) Bullying, Hazing and Inappropriate Behavior (no charge)
- (3) Sportsmanship (no charge), and
- (4) Concussions in Sports (no charge); and
- (5) Additional requirements as may be specified by the local school board.

Case BL-25-8- Is it permissible for a person who is employed in one district, but serves as a full-time teacher in another district, to be employed to coach?

Yes. This person can be hired. However it should be noted that if these schools were not in the same school district under the same Board of Education, this person would be considered a Level 2 coach for the purposes of this bylaw.

Case BL-25-9- Is it permissible for a coach at a high school level team to coach another level within the school district outside of the Limitation of Seasons for the sport?

Yes. As hiring decisions are to be made at the local level, any provisions preventing a coach from being involved with his/her own players in play outside of the high school team do not apply to other levels of play where the coach is hired by the same local Board of Education for interscholastic play. For example, the high school coach (any member of the staff)

could be hired to coach the middle school basketball team within the same local Board of Education, even if a member of that middle school team had played on the high school level (freshmen, junior varsity or varsity).

Schools are cautioned that involving school coaches with non-high school teams, particularly in middle schools which feed more than one high school, should be monitored to ensure that problems related to Bylaw 16 (Recruitment) do not surface due to this coaching.

Case BL-25-10- What restrictions are in place for schools who hire coaches who are retiring as teachers but want to remain in coaching?

Individuals retiring from service to Kentucky schools, either as members of the Kentucky Teachers Retirement System, or the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, should consult the system with regard to re-employment provisions.

Certified employees will need to have a KTRS Form E30 approved, which can only be done post-retirement, in order to comply with the regulations of the system.

In addition, school representatives should note that a retired coach who is no longer teaching in the district becomes a Level 2 Coach and is required (if not already completed) to successfully complete the Coaching Education program and other Level 2 requirements.

Case BL-25-11- Does retiring, resigning or otherwise being relieved of coaching duties waive any of the requirements for coaching if the coach is later asked to come back into coaching in that sport at that school?

No. A coach resigning, retiring or being otherwise relieved of coaching following a sports season does not relieve himself/herself of the responsibilities such as medical symposium attendance if in fact they are rehired for the following year.

Case BL-25-12- Does the KHSAA have regulations regarding job postings for the hiring of coaches?

No. Bylaw 25 includes the requirements for those holding positions, but hiring, posting and employment policies are established at the local school district level. Schools shall comply with published rules on all postings within the district, as well as all other KDE hiring regulations.

Case BL-25-13- Are coaches required to be paid a salary and how do member schools hire coaches?

No, there are no salary requirements. Bylaw 25 restrictions apply whether or not the coach is paid, regardless of the level (freshmen, junior varsity, varsity). Bylaw 25 states that "any person assigned to coaching duties at any level (grades 9-12) shall be duly employed through the respective board of education, and the entire coaching salary shall be paid through such board in accordance with local Board of Education Policy."

The provisions specifically address all Level 1 and Level 2 coaches. These coaches shall be designated, appointed, approved, or hired within the published policies of the Local Board of Education.

Coaching salaries (including whether or not coaches are paid) are the jurisdiction of the Board of Education through the budgeting process.

There may be some cases, at the discretion of the school and school system, where Level 1 or 2 coaches are appointed at no salary.

This is permissible as long as they have been duly designated through the policies of the local school or Board of Education. If a salary is paid, it shall be paid entirely through the local Board of Education.

The KHSAA has no jurisdiction as to whether or not persons that are neither Level 1 nor Level 2 are used within the athletic program.

Local Board of Education policies should address persons that do not meet the requirements of a Level 1 or 2 coach, and the terms and conditions of their designation shall be in accordance with applicable state law.

Case BL-25-14- Is it permissible for a coach to receive in-service credit for Sports Safety Course, Medical Symposium or Coaching Education Attendance?

This is a local district option. The Kentucky Department of Education no longer has specific approval for certain types of in-service credit.

According to the department, the four basic (traditional) days and the additional five days, if part of the approved program of in-service in a district, may count in any manner approved by the local district.

Such things as workshops and conferences, particularly on timely topics such as HIV and blood borne pathogen education, are not only approvable, but also encouraged by the department. The important key is the inclusion in the local district in-service or professional development program.

Case BL-25-15- What is/are the approved NFHS Coaching Education Course(s) per Bylaw 25, Sec. 3 and who has to take the coaching education course?

Per Bylaw 25, Sec. 3, all coaches at KHSAA member schools, paid or unpaid, varsity, junior varsity or freshman, are required to complete a coaching education course, with the exception of those continuously employed as a member of the school system faculty at that school since the 1995-1996 school year. This includes Level 1 head and assistant coaches (who were not on the 1995-96 faculty), and Level 2 head and assistant coaches. Whether or not the person was a coach on the staff is irrelevant to this requirement as faculty status is the determinant.

Prior to the 2008-2009 school year, the only approved coaching education course was the American Sport Education Program (ASEP, Champaign, IL) Coaching Principles Course. Results and completion records are searchable on the ASEP website and a link is also on the KHSAA website.

Beginning with the 2008-2009 school year, the required course changed to the NFHS Fundamentals of Coaching Course. This course is available online through the nfhslearn.com portal and results and completion records are searchable on the NFHSLearn.com website and a link is also on the KHSAA website.

Coaches transferring from out of state with proof of completion of either course shall be considered to have completed the course.

Coaches hired for the first time to coach the Sport-Activity of Archery prior to 2019-20 and who continue to coach Archery and have completed the Basic Archery Instructor Course offered by NASP shall have that course satisfy the requirement for Coaching Education. Beginning with new coaches hired for Archery for 2020-21 and beyond, there will be no exemption from the NFHS Coaching Education course requirement.

Case BL-25-16- If a coach has completed the Coaching Education course and changes schools or districts, do they have to re-take the course?

No. The coaching certification is a one-time certification and is not required to be repeated if all of the requirements have been completed.

Case BL-25-17- Is a school compelled to pay the required fee for a coach to take the required Coaching Education course?

No, this is a local district option. The payment (or reimbursement) of the fee is not mandatory. Districts who are paying the fee for the coaches may not reimburse the fee to the coaches until all requirements including the applicable tests, are completed.

Case BL-25-18- Are there any required additional training courses for specific coaches in specific sports or sport-activities?

Yes. In several instances, due to the need to protect the member schools, the Board of Control has, through the Competition Rules, required additional course work.

At press time, these requirements include:

All schools who have a Track and Field team and desire to enter the Pole Vault competition in any regular or postseason meet, shall have a coach that has completed Pole Vault education prior to the athlete competing. The requirement may be met by completing the NFHSLearn.com Coaching Pole Vault

Course, or the PVSCB.com course.

All schools who have a Swimming and Diving team and desire to enter the Diving competition in any regular or postseason meet shall have a coach that has completed the NFHSLearn.com Coaching Diving course prior to the athlete competing. All coaches at all levels in the Sport-Activities of Competitive Cheer and Dance shall have completed the NFHSLearn.com course entitled Understanding Copyright and Compliance to ensure the regulations involving the use of music are fully understood by the staff. Such course shall be completed by the postseason declaration date.

Case BL-25-19- What is the Sports Safety Course and who is required to take the course?

HB383 of the 2009 Kentucky General Assembly required each coach to complete a Sports Safety Course in order to coach, and to remain current by taking an approved course every two years. The course shall be taught by a Medical Doctor, a Doctor of Osteopathy, Registered Nurse or Certified Athletic Trainer. A coach that has not taken and successfully completed the course will not be able to coach at practice or contests. Coaches must remain current in the requirement to be able to be at practice or competition.

Case BL-25-20- How does a GED count toward the high school graduation requirement for being a Level 2 coach?

This is a local district decision. The district may choose to recognize the GED in terms of its employment requirements or not to recognize the GED, but in the hiring of coaches, the decision of accepting or not accepting the GED as proof of graduation shall be consistent with the employment of other positions in the district.

Case BL-25-21- Is it permissible to take the CPR course online or is it required to be taken in person, and what additional training is required of those subject to Bylaw 25?

Changes made through Acts Chapter 165 (2023) HB331 gave further clarity to the requirements for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) / First Aid and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) training and while the statute does not mandate in person training, it is clear that in-person training is the gold standard for this requirement.

The required elements of CPR / First Aid and AED training may in fact be taken online to ensure the coach remains current in the required certification. Schools and districts must do due diligence to ensure the course being used is based on recognized evidence-based guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification published by a national accrediting body on heart health.

Each coach, in addition to completing and remaining current with the KMA / KHSAA Sports Safety Course, must also participate in the venue specific emergency action plan rehearsal by simulation prior to performing coaching duties each sports season.

Case BL-25-22- What are the approved courses/programs/ meetings that allow high school athletic directors to comply with the requirements for Continuous Improvement Hours?

At press time, the list of activities that meet the requirements are as follows:

KHSAA

Annual Meeting (4 hours)

Advanced Athletic Director Institute (Once Annually, 6 hours)

Region Meeting (Once Annually) (4 hours)

Attendance and Participation at Regional Policy Board Meetings in those regions in which ALL member schools are a member of the RPB (1 hour per sports season, per year)

Locally required training per 2023 HB331 (Chapter 165 of the 2023 Kentucky Acts) related to Emergency Action Plans..

NIAAA Leadership Options- Foundation (4 hours each)

LTC 501 Athletic Administration: Guiding Foundations and Philosophies (REVISED 2021)

LTC 502 Athletic Administration: Strategies for Organizational

- Management (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 503 Athletic Administration: Enhancing Organization Management (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 504 Athletic Administration: Legal Issues I (Liability for Sports Injuries and Risk Management) (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 506 Athletic Administration: Legal Issues II (Title IX and Sexual Harassment) (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 508 Athletic Administration: Legal Issues III — (Hazing, Constitutional Law, Disabilities Law, Employment Law & Labor Law) (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 510 Athletic Administration: Legal Issues IV (Social Media, Transgender Participation, Event Management & Security, Pregnant & Parenting Student-Athletes, & Intellectual Property) (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 511 Athletic Administration: Concepts and Strategies for Interscholastic Budgeting, Finance, and Planning Using Spreadsheets (REVISED 2020)
- NIAAA Leadership Options- Operations and Management
- LTC 601 Developing Athletic Department Handbook (NEW 2023)
- LTC 603 Building Pyramids of Success in Athletic Programs (NEW 2023)
- LTC 608 Athletic Administration: Management Strategies and Organization Techniques (REVISED 2018)
- LTC 611 Athletic Administration: Concepts and Strategies for Interscholastic Fundraising, Marketing, Promotions and Booster Clubs (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 613 Athletic Administration: Technology — Online Productivity and Collaboration (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 614 Athletic Administration: Technology— Enhancing Public Presentations (REVISED 2022)
- LTC 615 Athletic Administration: Athletic Field Management (REVISED 2016)
- LTC 616 Athletic Administration: Management of Indoor Athletic Facilities Assets (REVISED 2022)
- LTC 617 Athletic Administration: Administration of Interscholastic Sports Medicine Programs (REVISED 2022)
- LTC 618 Athletic Administration: Management of Athletic Player Equipment (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 619 Athletic Administration: The Power of Curb Appeal (REVISED 2022)
- LTC 620 Athletic Administration: Concussion Assessment and Management and the Steps for Proper Fitting of Athletic Protective Equipment (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 621 Athletic Administration: Basics of Synthetic Turf Install (NEW 2020)
- LTC 625 Athletic Administration: Management of Game and Event Announcing (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 626 Athletic Administration: Student Athletes-Effects of Alcohol, Chemicals and Nutrition on Body and Performance (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 627 Athletic Administration: Administration of Interscholastic Sports Strength & Conditioning Programs (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 628 Athletic Administration: Mental Health and Wellness for Student Athlete (NEW 2020)
- LTC 630 Athletic Administration: Interscholastic Contest Management— Planning, Preparation and Methods (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 631 Athletic Administration: Emergency Management of Interscholastic Athletic Events (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 633 Athletic Administration: The Administration of Interscholastic Athletic Programs for Students with Disabilities [NEW 2021]
- LTC 638 Athletic Administration: Creating an Awareness of Diverse Groups within Athletic Programs [NEW 2022]
- LTC 640 Athletic Administration: Role of the Urban Athletic Administrator (REVISED 2020)
- NIAAA Leadership Options- Leadership
- LTC 700 Athletic Administration: Principles and Philosophies of a Developmentally Appropriate Middle School (REVISED 2018)
- LTC 701 Athletic Administration: Leadership and Administration of Middle School Athletic Personnel (REVISED 2018)
- LTC 703 Athletic Administration: Student Centered Educational Athletics Performance Beyond the X's and O's (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 704 Athletic Administration: Recruit/Hire, Mentor and Retain Coaches (NEW 2022)
- LTC 705 Athletic Administration: Coach Centered Educational Athletics — A Character Based Coach to Coach Mentoring Program (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 706 Athletic Administration: Coaching Coaches to be Leaders and Educators (NEW 2019)
- LTC 707 Athletic Administration: Improvement of Athletic Programs and Personnel Through Assessment (REVISED 2016)
- LTC 709 Athletic Administration: Communications, Methods and Applications for Athletic Administrators (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 710-A Athletic Administration: Current Issues in Education-Based Sports (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 710-B Athletic Administration: Current Issues in American Sports (REVISED 2018)
- LTC 712 Athletic Administration: Ethical Decision-Making in Education-Based Interscholastic Sport Programs (NEW 2021)
- LTC 714 Athletic Administration: Dealing With Challenging People (REVISED 2022)
- LTC 715 Athletic Administration: Appropriate Professional Boundaries: Identifying, Implementing and Maintaining (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 716 Athletic Administration: Partnering With Parents Building a Positive Culture in Education-Based Athletics (NEW 2021)
- LTC 717 Identifying the Need and Effecting Change in Athletic Administration (NEW 2023)
- LTC 719 Athletic Administration: Leadership, Management/ Supervision and Decision Making Concepts, Methods and Applications (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 720 Athletic Administration: Community Centered Educational Athletics — A Character Based Approach to Identifying and Unifying the Whole Team (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 721 Athletic Administration: Positive Sporting Behavior-For the Love of the Game (REVISED 2015)
- LTC 723 Athletic Administration: Administration of Professional Growth Programs for Interscholastic Athletic Personnel (REVISED 2020)
- LTC 724 Athletic Administration: STRESS: Causes, Effects, and Strategies (REVISED 2019)
- LTC 726 Athletic Administration: Student Leadership Development (NEW 2017)
- LTC 790 Athletic Administration: Leadership Training Instructional Methods and Techniques (REVISED 2021)
- LTC 799 Athletic Administration: Standards of Excellence in Interscholastic Athletic Programs (REVISED 2022)
- NFHSLearn.com (1 hour each unless noted)
- ACL Injury Prevention
 - Afterschool Security
 - Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drugs and Substances
 - Bullying, Hazing and Inappropriate Behaviors
 - Coaching Adapted Sports
 - Coaching Unified Sports
 - Concussion in Sports
 - Creating a Safe and Respectful Environment
 - Engaging Effectively w/Parents
 - Heat Illness Prevention
 - Introduction to Esports
 - Introduction to Pitch Smart
 - Mental Training for Performance
 - Name, Image and Likeness
 - NCAA Eligibility
 - PA Announcing
 - Play-by-Play Announcing
 - Protecting Students from Abuse
 - Social Media
 - Sports Nutrition
 - Sportsmanship
 - Sudden Cardiac Arrest
 - Supervising Afterschool Activities

Teaching and Modeling Behavior
The Collapsed Student
Title IX
Understanding Copyright and Compliance (2 hours)
Understanding Vaping and E-Cigarettes

KAAA Spring Conference Continuous Improvement Hours
KAAA Mentoring Sessions for Year 1-3 Athletic Administrators
NIAAA LTI Concurrent Offerings

a more stringent academic requirement than the KHSAA minimum standard and then inadvertently allows a player to compete who is eligible by KHSAA rules, but not by local rules, KHSAA penalties do not apply. However, the offending school should report these situations to the opponents and take whatever agreed-upon action is necessary.

Case Situations for Bylaw 26- Rulings, Reporting Of Violations

Case BL-26-1- How shall requests for rulings be made?

Requests shall be made in writing to the Commissioner, with all pertinent information given. Rulings will not be made on hypothetical cases, nor will they be made by telephone. Official rulings will only be made in writing. While the staff will strive to interpret the bylaws to aid schools in the administration of the athletic programs, a written ruling shall supersede and take precedence over any verbal interpretation.

Case BL-26-2- How does the KHSAA deal with calls from parents or students regarding eligibility?

The KHSAA staff prioritizes calls from the member school representatives. The KHSAA staff receives hundreds of phone calls and electronic mail messages each week from member schools. Because the KHSAA exists to serve those schools, responding to their inquiries is the top priority. The large volume of calls from parents and students has dramatically effected our ability to serve the member schools. School administrators will remain the first and preferred contact resource for parents and students. The KHSAA will refer calls from parents or students to the appropriate school personnel, and ask that the administrator contact the KHSAA if there is a need for more clarity or a specific answer.

Case BL-26-3- How does the KHSAA review and respond to anonymous calls and letters?

Bylaw 26 requires all material submitted regarding the KHSAA for protests and reporting of violations to be in writing. If such reports are anonymous, the letters shall be forwarded by the Commissioner's office to the school administrator of the school in question, with no further action taken by the KHSAA unless that administrator reports a violation or further substantiated information is received. Anonymous callers shall be informed that the KHSAA staff has no authority to act on anonymous calls unless the caller is willing to provide credible substantiative evidence to warrant further review.

Case Situations for Bylaw 27- Imposition Of Penalties

Case BL-27-1- What are the possible penalties under Bylaw 27 for the violations of KHSAA rules?

Through the Due Process Procedure, the Commissioner may impose penalties under Bylaw 27, including each of the eleven listed options. When cases are before the Board of Control, the Board has the same penalty options available.

Suspension, either of an individual or a program, is one of those penalties and could involve removal and restriction from contests or a reduction in schedule.

Other penalty options include Fine, Forfeit, Warning, Letter of Reprimand, Probation, Reimbursement, Permanent Suspension, Redistribution, Vacating/Striking.

Each of these options is described in detail in Bylaw 27 and noted within each bylaw.

Case BL-27-2- What is a contest official as described in the permanent suspension provisions?

A contest official could be one of the game officials (referees), scorers, timers, or other game management personnel working in an official capacity at the contest.

Case BL-27-3- Are penalties from the KHSAA necessary when schools violate rules that are more stringent than KHSAA standards?

No. This is a situation between the member schools and is not a matter for Association review. For example, if a school has