The OHSAA receives more inquiries about the transfer bylaw than any other aspect of eligibility. Unfortunately, we perhaps should receive more, as invariably an administrator has made his/her own call that later results in forfeiture or worse. Reach out when in doubt!

NOTE: Students who change high schools (transfer) are reminded that they must meet all eligibility standards found in Bylaw 4. This includes meeting the out of state residency bylaw 4-6-2, which requires a student to have a parent (biological or adoptive) residing in Ohio or to meet one of the exceptions to that residency bylaw.

4-7-2 A student is considered to have transferred whenever a.) enrollment is changed from one school to another school and the student attends a new school, or b.) enrollment is changed from one school to become home schooled, or c.) the student participates in a practice, scrimmage or contest with a school-sponsored squad of a school in which the student has not been enrolled and attending, or d) the participation opportunities afforded a student pursuant to state law change. Notwithstanding (c) and (d) above, if a non-enrolled student’s participation is pursuant to O.R.C. §§ 3313.5311 (Ohio non-public school students) or 3313.537 (Ohio community/STEM school students), the non-enrolled student’s participation opportunity shall transfer back and forth to the non-public school or Community/STEM school in which the student is enrolled without transfer consequences. If the non-public school or Community/STEM school ever sponsors the sport/sports in which the non-enrolled student wishes to participate, the student’s participation opportunity shall also be transferred back to the school of attendance without consequence. Furthermore, any in-season changes in the participation opportunities that may be afforded by state law shall be subject to Bylaw 4-7-3.

If a student transfers at any time after commencing the ninth-grade year, the student shall be eligible, insofar as transfer is concerned, ONLY until the first 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests have been competed in those sports in which the student participated during the 12 months immediately preceding this transfer. The transfer consequence shall remain in effect until the one-year anniversary of the date of enrollment in the school to which the student transferred, at which time the student is no longer considered a transfer student. For purposes of the transfer bylaws, a student will be considered as having commenced the ninth grade year by either attending five or more days of school as a ninth grader or by establishing eligibility at a school by having participated in a contest. Furthermore, the term “participated in a contest” for purposes of the transfer bylaw means to have played at least one play in a scrimmage, preview/jamboree, Foundation game or regular season/ tournament game or contest.

After the first 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests have been competed (regardless of the participation level of the student), the student shall then become INELIGIBLE for the remainder of the regular season contests at all levels. Furthermore, the student shall also remain ineligible to participate in the OHSAA sponsored tournament(s) in those respective sports until the one-year anniversary of the student’s
date of enrollment. A student who did not participate in an OHSAA recognized sport in the 12 months immediately preceding the transfer is not subject to the consequence of this transfer bylaw.

Notwithstanding the above, if a student transfers during the season of a sport in which he or she has participated in a regular season contest, and if Bylaw 4-7-3 requires that the student is ineligible for participation in the remainder of the contests in that sports season, the student shall remain ineligible for the remainder of all regular season contests, as well as the OHSAA tournament, in that sport at the school into which the student has transferred. Furthermore, the student shall finish fulfilling his/her transfer consequence, for ONLY that sport in which the mid-season transfer occurred, at the commencement of the sport season during the next school year. This consequence requires that the student shall remain ineligible for all preseason contests (scrimmages, preview/jamboree, Foundation games) and all regular season contests until the total number of varsity regular season contests missed (including those missed during the previous season) equals 50 percent of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests in that sport.

Note: ORC 3313.5312 (Ohio home educated students) has been intentionally left out of the exclusions of subpart (b) addressing students participating in programs where they are not enrolled. Once a home-educated student, in accordance with state law, participates with a school sponsored squad of a school in which the student is not enrolled, the student’s eligibility is established at that school. Participating on any other schools’ sponsored squad will be considered a transfer for which the balance of this bylaw and its exception would be applicable.

Please note, each participation change will be considered a transfer.

In the event of a student transfer, no ruling is required from the Executive Director’s Office, and no paperwork is necessary if that student’s transfer does not meet an exception to the transfer bylaw or if the student did not participate in any OHSAA recognized sport at any high school in the 12 months immediately preceding the transfer into the new high school. Understanding that basic rule is fundamental to dealing with transfer students.

Of course, in our society today, students do indeed change schools for various reasons. The member schools have identified a few transfer scenarios that they recognize should be exempted from the general transfer bylaw. To deal with those limited scenarios our member schools have adopted 12 exceptions (2 have been stricken by legislative action), one of which MAY apply to a student who changes high schools.

The use of the word MAY is instructive since not all transfer students can meet one of these exceptions and for each of these exceptions (unless no ruling is required as in exception 3), the transfer student is ELIGIBLE, insofar as transfer is concerned, for all pre-season contests and up through the first 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests. The period of INELIGIBILITY begins at the second 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests and continues through the OHSAA tournament OR until ruled eligible by the Executive Director’s Office. For a student to avail herself/himself of one of these exceptions, action on the part of the member school administrator as well as the OHSAA staff is required. The purpose of this series on the Transfer Bylaw is to provide guidance as to the required action on each of the exceptions, if applicable.

This bylaw requires the administrator to determine the following:

1. **Is the student a transfer student? In other words, did the student change schools/participation opportunity after establishing eligibility by attending five or more days of school as a 9th grader or by participating in a high school contest?** If the answer is NO, then the transfer consequence is not applicable, and the student is fully eligible insofar as this bylaw is concerned. If the answer is YES, proceed to step #2.

2. **Did the student play an OHSAA sport at ANY high school in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of transfer into the new high school? Get this information in writing from an administrator at the previous school or schools.** If the answer is NO, the student is fully eligible insofar as transfer is concerned
for that respective sport at the new school and no paperwork or ruling is necessary. *(Please note that if a student transfers back to a school in which they were previously enrolled, then their “lookback” review could include participation that took place at the same high school where they are now desiring a participation opportunity).* If the answer is YES, then please proceed to step #3.

3. **If the answer to both #1 and #2 is YES, then does the student meet one of the 12 enumerated exceptions to this bylaw?** If the answer is YES, the student meets an exception, then paperwork will be required, and the school administrator must seek a formal ruling from the OHSAA. The student may commence participation and is eligible, insofar as transfer is concerned, for all contests until the second 50% of the maximum allowable regular season varsity contests begin. Once the student is ruled eligible in accordance with an exception, the transfer eligibility is restored for as long as the student maintains enrollment and attendance at that school. If the answer is NO, the student does not meet the requirements of an exception, the student may commence participation and is eligible, insofar as transfer is concerned, for all contests until the second 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests begin. At that point, the student becomes ineligible for the second 50% of those contests AND the OHSAA tournament in that respective sport. In such a situation, no paperwork or ruling is required from the OHSAA. The student simply participates until the ineligibility commences as prescribed within the transfer bylaw.

This document will focus on exception #9 – Transfer into a Public High School Located in the Parents’ District of Residence. This exception reads as follows:

A student shall be entitled to one transfer to the public high school located in the public school district within which the student’s residential parent/legal custodian has resided for a minimum of one year regardless of whether the student is transferring from a public or nonpublic school. **The student becomes ineligible beginning with the second 50% of the maximum allowable varsity regular season contests plus the OHSAA tournament until declared eligible in accordance with the submission of the Exception 9 Form to document the transfer as set forth in the exception.** The form can be found at www.ohsaa.org.

**Note 1:** Bylaw 4-7-2 Exception 9 does not apply to transfers to and from high schools within a multiple high school district/system. Furthermore, for a student transferring into a multiple high school district from either a public high school in a different district or a non-public high school, in order to use this exception the student shall be assigned (in accordance with OHSAA business rules) or transferred to the high school located in the parents’ attendance zone, or, if there are no defined attendance zones, to the high school which is closest to the parents’ residence. Please see Bylaws 4-7-4, 4-7-6 and 4-7-7 for the transfer rules which apply to intra-district or system transfers.

**Note 2:** Exception 9 cannot be used to transfer from the public high school of the district in which one parent resides to the public high school of the district in which the other parent resides in a split-family situation. Conversely, a nonpublic student whose custodial parents live in two different public school districts may have the option under this exception to transfer to the public high school in either public school district in which the student’s parents reside provided the student has never established eligibility at a public school in a district in which a custodial parent resides.

**Note 3:** If, as a result of a transfer/change of participation opportunity in accordance with exception 9, a student is permitted a participation opportunity at a member school where he or she is not enrolled in accordance with Bylaw 4-3-1 exceptions #4 and/or 6, the Executive Director’s Office may apply this exception 9 to restore full eligibility in regard to transfer/change of participation opportunity provided the student’s participation is in accordance with OHSAA business rules and in accordance with Bylaw 4-7-3.
For this exception to apply, a parent(s) is required to have been a resident of the school district for a minimum of one year. If the parent(s) has not been a resident of the school district for a minimum of one year at the time the student transfers, then this exception will not be applicable until that one-year anniversary of residency has been fulfilled. **If the one-year residency requirement is in question, it is the duty of a school administrator to independently verify the exact move-in date by requesting to see a copy of the family’s lease or deed.**

To assist you, please note that the following scenarios apply to transfers into a high school **within a multiple high school district.**

1. For a district with defined attendance zones, the student shall only be entitled to utilize this exception to transfer into the public high school located within their attendance zone. However, if the school the student would be assigned to attend is either a) a poor performing school as identified by the State Department of Education or b) an application only school or requires an entrance exam, and the student does not qualify for admission, then the student shall be assigned to the next closest high school to the parents’ residence.

2. For a district that does not have defined attendance zones, the student shall be assigned to the closest high school to the parents’ residence. However, if the school closest to the parents’ residence is either a) a poor performing school as identified by the State Department of Education or b) an application only school or requires an entrance exam, and the student does not qualify for admission, then the student shall be assigned to the next closest high school to the parents’ residence.

To assist you, please note that the following scenarios apply to transfers dealing with **community schools that are physically located within the boundaries of a parents’ district of residence.**

1. If a student attends a community school physically located within the boundaries of the district where the parents reside then that school, which is a public school, shall be considered the “public high school located in the parents’ district of residence” for the purposes of this exception **if that school sponsors sports.** Similar to how a student is not permitted to utilize this exception to transfer between high schools within the same multiple high school district/system, a student attending one of these community schools (physically located within the boundaries of a school district), **and who has participated in interscholastic athletics at that community school,** cannot use exception 9 to transfer to another public school located in the parent’s district of residence.

2. Likewise, if a student attends a school located outside of the physical district where the parents’ residence is located, then that student shall be entitled to use this exception to transfer either to a) a community school located within the physical boundaries of the parents’ residential district or b) the appropriate public school located within the parents’ district of residence as outlined above.

This exception does require formal approval. It is required that the form documenting this transfer be forwarded by a school administrator to the OHSAA c/o Kristin Ronai **prior to this student’s participation in any contests.** The school administrator will receive an acknowledgment of the proper application of this exception.

Click here to retrieve the Form: [https://ohsaaweb.blob.core.windows.net/files/Eligibility/forms/Bylaw4-7-2_Exc9.pdf](https://ohsaaweb.blob.core.windows.net/files/Eligibility/forms/Bylaw4-7-2_Exc9.pdf) that must be filed by a school administrator when a student transfers under this exception.

*Please feel free to contact Kristin Ronai if you have any questions!*