



The Ohio High School Athletic Association

Competitive Balance Plan

(Last Updated
December 2019)





Competitive Balance Overview





Why Competitive Balance

- ▶ School administrators raised concern about the disproportionate number of state championships won by non-public schools since non-public schools only make up roughly 16% of the OHSAA membership. The total state championships won in the 18 years prior to Competitive Balance has consistently been 56 percent public vs. 44 percent non-public. In the two years that Competitive Balance has been in place, that number now shows 68 percent public vs. 32 percent non-public.

- ▶ Statistics Comparison

- Grand Total State Champions

(1999-00/2016-17)

315 (55.7%)

251 (44.3%)

Public Schools

Non-Public Schools

(2017-18/2018-19)

45 (68.2%)

21 (31.8%)

- Football State Champions

(1999-00/2016-17)

55 (49.1%)

57 (50.9%)

Public Schools

Non-Public Schools

(2017-18/2018-19)

11 (78.6%)

3 (21.4%)

- Volleyball State Champions

(1999-00/2016-17)

29 (40.3%)

43 (59.7 %)

Public Schools

Non-Public Schools

(2017-18/2018-19)

3 (37.5%)

5 (62.5%)



Why Competitive Balance

► Statistics Comparison

■ Boys Soccer State Champions

(1999-00/2016-17)

20 (37.7%)

33 (62.3 %)

Public Schools

Non-Public Schools

(2017-18/2018-19)

3 (50%)

3 (50%)

■ Girls Soccer State Champions

(1999-00/2016-17)

15 (35.7%)

27 (64.3%)

Public Schools

Non-Public Schools

(2017-18/2018-19)

4 (66.7%)

2 (33.3%)



Why Competitive Balance

► Statistics Comparison

■ Boys Basketball State Champions

(1999–00/2016–17)

45 (62.5%)

27 (37.5 %)

Public Schools

Non–Public Schools

(2017–18/2018–19)

4 (50%)

4 (50%)

■ Girls Basketball State Champions

(1999–00/2016–17)

42 (58.3%)

30 (41.7%)

Public Schools

Non–Public Schools

(2017–18/2018–19)

7 (87.5%)

1 (12.5%)



Why Competitive Balance

► Statistics Comparison

■ Baseball State Champions

(1999–00/2016–17)

42 (58.3%)

30 (41.7%)

Public Schools

Non–Public Schools

(2017–18/2018–19)

5 (62.5%)

3 (37.5%)

■ Softball State Champions

(1999–00/2016–17)

67 (94.4%)

4 (5.6%)

Public Schools

Non–Public Schools

(2017–18/2018–19)

8 (100%)

0 (0%)



What Is the Competitive Balance Plan

- ▶ The OHSAA Competitive Balance Committee wanted to identify factors that account for the disproportionate number of championships won by non-public schools and determine if the playing field could be leveled.
- ▶ The Competitive Balance Plan was originally proposed by the Committee, which wanted to develop a plan that is reliable and can be clearly applied and fairly administered.
- ▶ The Plan was recommended to the OHSAA Board of Directors, was part of the referendum process and was voted in place by OHSAA member schools in May 2014.



What Is the Competitive Balance Plan

- ▶ Is a process which makes modifications to how schools are placed into tournament divisions.
- ▶ Is being utilized in eight team sports:
 - Fall Sports – football, boys and girls soccer and volleyball
 - Winter Sports – boys and girls basketball
 - Spring Sports – baseball and softball
- ▶ The modifications are based on which students are actually on each respective roster (i.e. from where do you get your kids).



Competitive Balance Principle

- ▶ When a team's roster is comprised of a number of students whose parents (or the students themselves) do not reside within the school's district or attendance zone, or the student did not come from the same system of education as that school, there may be modifications in how that team is placed in its tournament division.



Formula for Non-Competitive Balance Sports — Tournament Divisional Placement

Enrollment

(from EMIS collected every even-numbered year – all students in grades 9–11 in a school)

► Utilized in:

- **Fall Sports** – boys and girls cross country; field hockey; boys and girls golf, and girls tennis
- **Winter Sports** – boys and girls bowling; gymnastics; ice hockey; boys and girls swimming & diving, and wrestling
- **Spring Sports** – boys and girls lacrosse; boys tennis, and boys and girls track & field



Formula for Competitive Balance Sports — Tournament Divisional Placement

Initial Enrollment +

(from EMIS collected every even-numbered year – all students in grades 9–11 in a school)

Competitive Balance Enrollment =

(determined by multiplying every student on a respective team's roster by either the Tier 0, Tier 1, Tier 2, or **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** and adding them together)

(Final) Tournament Enrollment

(count used for tournament division placement; calculated by the OHSA office)

Note: **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** was new beginning with 2018–19 roster data entry (previously was Tier 2 Non Enrolled).



The OHSAA Board of Directors and Competitive Balance Committee

- ▶ Recognized that any proposals would not address all issues.
- ▶ Believed that any new plan will create a better system than the previous system.
- ▶ Majority on the Board of Directors and committee members were opposed to separate tournaments.



The OHSAA Board of Directors and Competitive Balance Committee

- ▶ The committee and/or staff will continue to study the plan and may recommend changes to the Board of Directors.
- **Bylaws:** Must go to referendum (vote of membership)
- **Business Rules*:** Can be approved by the Board
 - * Are necessary for the timely, accurate and transparent (verifiable) reporting of the roster data in order to give effect and meaning to the Bylaw.



Competitive Balance Rostering





Competitive Balance Rostering

(Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball and Softball)

- ▶ In the sports of soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and softball, all students who are listed on your OHSAA tournament roster, plus any student who played in a varsity regular season contest (including students who played but later were not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc.), MUST annually be entered in the rosters system and assigned a specific tier.
 - The tournament roster limits are 22 for soccer, baseball and softball and 15 for basketball and volleyball.
 - Some schools will be below that number.
 - Some schools will be above that number due to:
 - Rotating players in and out of their tournament rosters, and/or
 - Including students who were not on the tournament roster but who played in a regular season contest.
- NOTE:** This is a change from past practice when all students in grades 9 through 12 were entered.



Competitive Balance Rostering (Football)

- ▶ In the sport of football, all students in grades 10 through 12 listed on ANY roster, plus any ninth-grade student who played in a varsity regular season contest (including ninth-graders who played but later were not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc.), MUST annually be entered in the rosters system and assigned a specific tier. **NOTE:** This is a change from past practice when all students in grades 9 through 12 were entered.
 - It does not matter on what team students in grades 10 through 12 is assigned (varsity, junior varsity, reserve, Gold squad, Black squad, etc.).
 - Each of those students in grades 10 through 12 **MUST** be entered even if he/she never played in a contest (along with students who were on the roster but later were not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc.).

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Competitive Balance Rostering (Football)

- Any ninth-grade student who participates in one play in a varsity contest shall count as having played in a contest and **MUST** be entered in the roster system and assigned a tier (a play nullified due to penalty does not count), even if that student later was not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc.,

NOTE: Counting whether a student played in a contest for Competitive Balance purposes in football is different than the football regulation on counting whether a student played in a quarter.



Competitive Balance Rostering

- ▶ Roster data collection takes place in ArbiterGame within the 'Students' tab.
- ▶ The data is entered by each respective athletic administrator or his/her designee each year.
- ▶ Administrators are reminded that procedures to obtain accurate roster data will especially be needed in the sports of football and soccer due to the lack of scorebooks being utilized in those two sports.



Competitive Balance Rostering

- ▶ Schools' roster data is used in arrears:

- 2018–19 data used in 2019–20
- 2019–20 data used in 2020–21

Note: Think of it as a “snapshot” of the team.

- ▶ Students are to be included only one time per sport.
- ▶ Unlike the entering of roster data annually, EMIS data is used for a two-year period.



Competitive Balance Rostering

- ▶ Open enrollment has made Competitive Balance much deeper than just a debate about non-public schools. Therefore, the system has been created to ensure that all schools — whether public or non-public — are treated fairly and consistently.
- ▶ Even though some schools will invariably be in Division I in all sports, the smallest division in all sports or every student on the roster will be a certain tier, ALL SCHOOLS are required to submit roster data.



Competitive Balance Rostering

- ▶ Transparency is important for ALL schools, so from where schools obtain their participants and what their true numbers are is important.
- ▶ Parents and communities sometimes unfairly connect “size of school” to anticipated success, so those true numbers will be very important for all to see.
- ▶ The roster data collected will help the OHSAA make decisions down the road (and may also be necessary should data requests be made by groups such as lawmakers).



Competitive Balance Tiering





Basic Principles of Tiering

- ▶ There is a fundamental difference in how public schools and non-public schools determine Tiers.
- ▶ For a public school, begin with “Does the student and at least one parent currently reside within your school district (or within your attendance zone for multiple high school districts)?”
- ▶ For a non-public school, begin with “Has the student been continuously enrolled in the same system of education since the start of 7th grade?” (**Note:** it does **NOT** matter where the student and his/her parents currently reside.)*

***NOTE:** Following the May 2019 referendum voting, there is an exception for non-public schools that assign their students to schools based on the residence of the student and/or parents. Schools within the Diocese of Columbus are the only schools eligible to utilize exceptions to this regulation.



Basic Principles of Tiering

- ▶ A student's Tier is determined based on how the student came to your school (or came to have a participation opportunity at your school).
- ▶ There are four Tiers (**Tier 0**, **Tier 1**, **Tier 2**, **Tier 1 Non Enrolled***), and each Tier is a multiplier.

*Note: **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** was new beginning with 2018–19 roster data entry (previously was Tier 2 Non Enrolled).



Basic Principles of Tiering

- ▶ **Tier 0** = each student on a particular team's roster meeting the criteria of this factor, multiplied by 0 (so that number will always be 0).
- ▶ **Tier 1** = each student on a particular team's roster meeting the criteria of this factor, multiplied by 1 (so that number will always be 1).



Basic Principles of Tiering

- ▶ **Tier 2** = each student on a particular team's roster meeting the criteria of this factor, multiplied by the sport specific factor (Football = 3; Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball, & Softball = 7).

Note: Following referendum voting in May 2019, these factors were modified.

- ▶ **Tier 1 Non Enrolled*** = each student on a particular team's roster meeting the criteria of this factor (so that number will always be 1).

***Note:** **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** was new beginning with 2018–19 roster data entry (previously was Tier 2 Non Enrolled).



A Special Note on Tiering

(Added for 2019–20 School Year)

- ▶ With the new process of how to determine which students are to be added to a Competitive Balance roster implemented in 2019–20, schools may have run into a situation where a student who does not need to be added to the roster is still appearing on the Competitive Balance list.
- ▶ In order to compensate for this issue, we have added another option to the drop-down menu when tiering a student. This option is “Non Competitive Balance Student.” You will select this option when, and only when, a student **does not meet the rostering criteria** set forth in Bylaw 2–2–2.



Competitive Balance Tier 0

- ▶ **Tier 0 – Public School:** Student and at least one parent currently resides in the school district or attendance zone. **Unless the student is participating as a non-enrolled student under the Ohio Revised Code. If so, they are **Tier 1 Non Enrolled**.*
- ▶ **Tier 0 – Non-Public School:** Student entered high school from a school-designated feeder school(s) that he/she has been attending continuously since the start of 7th grade.



Competitive Balance Tier 1

- ▶ **Tier 1 – Public School:** Student and parent lives outside the district but has been enrolled into the district continuously since the start of 7th grade, or student and at least one parent currently reside in the district but not in the attendance zone (multiple high school districts).
- ▶ **Tier 1 – Non–Public School:** Student has attended the same system of education since the start of 7th grade but did not attend the designated feeder school.



Competitive Balance Tier 2

- ▶ **Tier 2 – Public School (sport specific):** Student and parent lives outside the district and has NOT been continuously enrolled since the start of 7th grade.
- ▶ **Tier 2 – Non–Public School (sport specific):** Student has NOT maintained continuous enrollment in the same system of education since the start of 7th grade.



Competitive Balance Tier 1* Non-Enrolled

- ▶ **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** – Public School: Student and at least one parent currently reside in the school district or attendance zone, but the student is NOT enrolled in the school and instead is participating under the Ohio Revised Code (i.e. home-educated, STEM/Community school, non-public).
- ▶ **Tier 1 Non Enrolled*** – Non-Public School: Does not apply.

*Note: **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** was new beginning with 2018-19 roster data entry (previously was Tier 2 Non Enrolled).



Public Schools – Determining Tiers

(Single High School Districts)

- ▶ Ask: “Does the student and at least one parent currently reside within your school district?”
- ▶ If Yes: Enter this student as a **Tier 0** ** (See unique situations for non-enrolled students and application of **Tier 1 Non Enrolled**).
- ▶ If No, Ask: “Has the student maintained continuous enrollment inside your district since the start of 7th grade (likely via open enrollment)?”
- ▶ If Yes: Enter this student as a **Tier 1**. If No: Enter this student as a **Tier 2**.



Public Schools – Determining Tiers

(Multiple High School Districts)

- ▶ Ask: “Does the student and at least one parent currently reside within your attendance zone?”
- ▶ If Yes: Enter this student as a **Tier 0**. ** (See unique situations for non-enrolled students and application of **Tier 1 Non Enrolled**).
- ▶ If No, Ask: “Does the student and at least one parent currently reside within your school district?”
- ▶ If Yes: Enter this student as a **Tier 1**.

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Public Schools – Determining Tiers

(Multiple High School Districts)

- ▶ If No, Ask: “Has the student maintained continuous enrollment at a school inside your district since the start of 7th grade (likely via open enrollment)?”
- ▶ If Yes: Enter this student as a **Tier 1**. If No: Enter this student as a **Tier 2**.



What Is A Feeder School

(For Non-Public School Application Only)

- ▶ The non-public school or schools (parishes for parochial schools; schools from the same system of education for other private schools – OAIS, ACSI):
 - Option 1 (OHSAA Business Rule)** – Are physically located within a designated or chosen public school district attendance zone, or
 - Option 2 (OHSAA Business Rule)** – Are physically located within a 12.5-mile radius of the non-public high school.
- ▶ A non-public high school can have multiple feeder schools so long as they are all physically located within the same public school district attendance zone (Option 1) or are physically located within a 12.5-mile radius of the non-public high school (Option 2).
- ▶ Non-public high schools can serve as feeder schools for more than one high school simultaneously.



What Is The Same System Of Education

- ▶ Students are considered to be from the Same System of Education as defined by the Ohio Department of Education (i.e. Catholic Conference of Ohio, Ohio Association of Independent Schools, Association of Christian Schools International or other category as denoted).
- ▶ Non-Public School, also referred to as a private school, is one that is a religious school (Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Jewish, etc.) or an independent school.
- ▶ The OHSAA will utilize the Ohio Department of Education's 'hierarchy' listing to determine if a school is affiliated with a diocese or is independent (a school **CANNOT** be both).



Non-Public Schools – Determining Tiers

- ▶ **Again:** For non-public schools, it does not matter where the student and his/her parents currently reside.
- ▶ **Ask:** “Has the student maintained continuous enrollment in the same system of education since the start of 7th grade?”
- ▶ **If No:** Enter this student as a **Tier 2**.

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Non-Public Schools – Determining Tiers

- ▶ **If Yes, Ask:** “Did the student attend your designated feeder school **since the start of 7th grade** and has the student maintained continuous enrollment in the same system of education since 7th grade?”
- ▶ **If Yes:** Enter this student as a **Tier 0**. **If No:** Enter this student as a **Tier 1**.



Unique Tiering Situations

► What Follows Is Information On:

- Transfer Students
- Split-Parent Situations (Public School Students)
- Students Participating Per State Law (Home-Educated, Community/STEM, Non-Public)
- Foster Children (Public School Students)
- Children Residing with Grandparents (Public School Students)
- International Students
- Military Compact Act
- Students Within the Diocese of Columbus



Unique Tiering Situations

► Transfer Students

If the student participates in a varsity regular season contest or is approved under a transfer exception and is selected for the tournament roster, the student must be included on the roster.

► Split-Parent Situations (Public School Students)

If a student moves, do not think about what the student's Tier is at a different school. If the parents live in two different districts, the student could be a **Tier 0** at both schools depending upon who has legal custody. Please note that the student's transfer eligibility does not follow the same analysis (i.e. the student may not meet a transfer exception to regain immediate eligibility). For non-public schools, it does not matter where the parent(s) reside . . . only look at the student's education history.



Unique Tiering Situations

► Students Participating Per State Law (Home-Educated, Community/STEM, Non-Public)

Even if these students and his/her parents DO live in your district, enter these students as **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** as a consequence for not being included in the Initial Enrollment Count (i.e. EMIS).

► Foster Children (Public School Students)

Start with “Does the student and his/her foster parent reside within your district?” If yes, enter this student as **Tier 0**. If no, continue with the analysis. For non-public schools, it does not matter where the foster parent resides . . . only look at the student’s educational history.



Unique Tiering Situations

► Children Residing With Grandparents (Public School Students)

Start with “Do the grandparents have legal custody and, if so, does the student and his/her grandparents reside within your district?” If yes, enter this student as **Tier 0**. If no, continue with the analysis. Please note that the student’s transfer eligibility does not follow the same analysis (i.e. the student may not meet a transfer exception to regain immediate eligibility). For non–public schools, it does not matter where the grandparents reside . . . only look at the student’s education history.

► International Students

International students participating on a J–1 Visa count as **Tier 1** unless the parents/legal guardians reside in Ohio. If the parent resides in Ohio, please check the type of visa as it is likely not J–1.



Unique Tiering Situations

► Military Compact Act

If a student's parent(s) have both been deployed by the military (Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children), enter these students as **Tier 0**.

► Students Within the Diocese of Columbus

As noted earlier, an exception for tiering non-public school students who attend a school within the Diocese of Columbus is in place. The Diocese shall be required to submit to the OHSA Office the attendance zones for their schools.

- If the student attended the same system of education continuously since the beginning of 7th grade and if the student and at least one parent currently resides within the assigned attendance zone, the student shall be Tier 0.
- If the student attended the same system of education continuously since the beginning of 7th grade but the student and at least one parent currently resides outside the assigned attendance zone, the student shall be Tier 1.
- If the student did not attend the same system of education continuously since the start of 7th grade, the student shall be Tier 2.



Competitive Balance Business Rules & Notes





Competitive Balance Business Rules

(Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball and Softball)

- ▶ A student who is on the school's tournament roster in soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and softball but did not play in a varsity regular season contest (likely coach's decision, regained eligibility or was on a freshman or JV squad) must be included in the Competitive Balance roster count.
- ▶ A student who is not on the tournament roster in soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and/or softball, but who played in a varsity regular season contest and later was not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc., must be included in the Competitive Balance roster count.



Competitive Balance Business Rules (Football)

- ▶ A student in grades 10 through 12 who was on the football team on ANY roster but later was not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc., **must be included** in the Competitive Balance roster count even if he/she never played (likely coach's decision).
- ▶ A ninth-grade student who participates in a regular season contest in football but later was not part of the team due to injury, transfer, move, quit, dismissal, etc., **must be included** in the Competitive Balance roster count.



Competitive Balance Business Rules

- ▶ A student who is on the school's tournament roster in soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and softball and participates in two sports during a season must be included on both team's Competitive Balance roster count. In football, this would include ALL students in grades 10–12 (whether the student played in a varsity regular season contest or not) and any ninth-grade student who played in a varsity regular season contest.
- ▶ A student who quits the team or is injured DURING the first regular season contest or AFTER the first regular season contest has been played must be included on the Competitive Balance Roster.
- ▶ A student who quits a team or is injured PRIOR TO the first regular season contest DOES NOT count on the Competitive Balance roster.
NOTE: This is different than the OHSAA's regulation on eligibility.



Competitive Balance Business Rules

- ▶ A student's tier could change from the time he/she was first entered into the Arbiter rostering system to the time the submission deadline has been reached. An example for public school students is as follows:
 - The student open enrolled into the district and was initially a **Tier 1** or **Tier 2** student. During the entry period, the student's parents moves into the district. This student now becomes a **Tier 0** student.



Competitive Balance Business Rules

- ▶ A student's tier could also change from one season to the next. An example is as follows:

A non-public school does not offer a fall sport so the student participates at the public school where the parents reside. This student is listed for the public school as a **Tier 1 Non Enrolled** student since the student does not appear on the public school's EMIS numbers. The student plays a winter sport back at the non-public school since that sport is offered. If the student did not enter the non-public school from the non-public school's feeder school or from the same system of education as the non-public school, the student is listed as either a **Tier 1** or **Tier 2** student.



Competitive Balance Business Rules

- ▶ Public school districts with multiple high schools and the Diocese of Columbus will need to submit their attendance zones to the OHSA Office by May 31 every other year. This will occur again in 2020.
- ▶ Non-public schools will need to: 1.) Option 1 – submit their designated public school attendance zone (the area where the designated, or chosen, “feeder school{s}” is located), or 2.) Option 2 – submit their designated “feeder schools” that are located with a 12.5-mile radius of the high school to the OHSA Office every other year. This will occur again in Spring 2020.
- ▶ A public school’s current district and/or current or established attendance zone (multiple high school districts) and a non-public school’s current assigned or designated attendance zone or the schools submitted within the 12.5-mile radius will stay constant for two years (and will not change on a sport-by-sport basis unless a public school undergoes a redistricting for educational assignment purposes or a non-public school closes or consolidates).



Competitive Balance vs. OHSAA Eligibility

- ▶ A Tier assigned to a student is for Competitive Balance purposes only and is separate from whether or not a student meets OHSAA eligibility standards.
- ▶ When looking at eligibility, the OHSAA Office primarily looks at where the parents reside. The Competitive Balance analysis looks at where both the parents AND the student reside (for public schools).



Competitive Balance Deadlines and Dates





2019–20 Roster Submission Dates*

Beginning with the 2019-20 school year there is only ONE roster entry period

• FALL SPORTS •

(Football, Boys Soccer, Girls Soccer, Volleyball)

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 2019 – Friday, Dec. 20, 2019

• WINTER SPORTS •

(Boys Basketball, Girls Basketball)

Saturday, Feb. 1, 2020 – Wednesday, Apr. 1, 2020

• SPRING SPORTS •

(Baseball, Softball)

Friday, May 1, 2020 – Monday, June 1, 2020

* Schools are **HIGHLY ENCOURAGED** to begin entering roster data when the roster submission date begins and only save the ending date for making any updates.



Updating The Competitive Balance Roster

(Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball and Softball)

- ▶ Why delete a student near the end of the submission deadline*?
 - Student was expected to play in a varsity regular season contest in soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and/or soccer and/or was expected to be listed on the tournament roster but neither occurred.
 - ▶ Why add a student near the end of the submission deadline?
 - Student was not expected to play in a varsity regular season contest in soccer, volleyball, basketball, baseball and/or softball and/or was not expected to be listed on the tournament roster but either occurred.
- * This can only occur by emailing the OHSAA Office (rsayers@ohsaa.org) prior to the deadline to indicate a student already in the roster system must be deleted and why.



Updating The Competitive Balance Roster (Football)

- ▶ Why delete a student near the end of the submission deadline*?
 - Student in grades 10 through 12 was expected to play football but did not (examples: never gained eligibility, quit the team or was injured prior to the first regular season contest).
 - Student in 9th grade was expected to play football in a varsity regular season contest but did not (examples: coach's decision, never gained eligibility, quit the team or was injured prior to the first regular season contest).
- ▶ Why add a student near the end of the submission deadline?
 - Student in grades 10 through 12 was not expected to play football but did (examples: gained eligibility, moved or transferred to your school, came back from injury).
 - Student in 9th grade was not expected to play football in a varsity regular season contest but did (examples: coach's decision, gained eligibility, moved or transferred to your school, came back from injury).

* This can only occur by emailing the OHSA Office (rsayers@ohsaa.org) prior to the deadline to indicate a student already in the roster system must be deleted and why.



Roster Submissions Review

(Business Rule)

- ▶ After deadlines have passed and before the Board of Directors approve tournament division breakdowns and school divisional assignments, OHSAA Office will:
 - Provide schools with their Competitive Balance enrollments for review;
 - Provide a deadline for schools to inform OHSAA of an error (or that numbers have yet to be submitted), and
 - Determine validity of requested change and, if deemed valid, have a staff member make the update.

NOTE: This essentially is your school's opportunity to "appeal" your Competitive Balance count since no appeals will be heard AFTER the Board of Directors approves the tournament division breakdowns and school divisional assignments.



Roster Submissions Overview

Fall 2019

- ▶ Late September – Initial email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ Early October – Second email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ **Oct. 15 to Dec. 20 – Roster entry period**
 - ▶ TBA – Email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ TBA – Second email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ TBA– Schools sent data to review with reminder of deadline to inform of problem
 - ▶ TBA – Deadline to inform OHSAA of roster issue
 - ▶ Feb. 13* – Fall sports approved by OHSAA Board of Directors
 - Data posted in *myOHSAA* and schools can view other schools' roster data
- * Date subject to change



Roster Submissions Overview

Winter 2020

- ▶ Jan. 21 – Initial email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ Jan. 27 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ **Feb. 1 to Apr. 1 – Roster entry period**
 - ▶ Mar.18– Email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ Mar. 25 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ Apr. 2 – Schools sent data to review with reminder of deadline to inform of problem
 - ▶ Apr. 15 – Deadline to inform OHSAA of roster issue
 - ▶ June 10* – Winter sports approved by OHSAA Board of Directors
 - Data posted in *myOHSAA* and schools can view other schools' roster data
- * Date subject to change



Roster Submissions Overview Spring 2020

- ▶ Apr. 20 – Initial email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ Apr. 27 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry period
 - ▶ **May 1 to June 1 – Roster entry period**
 - ▶ May 18 – Email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ May 26 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
 - ▶ June 2 – Schools sent data to review with reminder of deadline to inform of problem
 - ▶ June 9 – Deadline to inform OHSAA of roster issue
 - ▶ Aug. 6* – Spring sports approved by OHSAA Board of Directors
 - Data posted in *myOHSAA* and schools can view other schools' roster data
- * Date subject to change



Divisional Alignment Process

- ▶ Need to maintain our current Sports Regulation that, besides Division I in football, each division shall have as equal number of schools as possible.

- ▶ *Tentative Timeline for Approval of 2020–21 Divisions:
 - Fall Sports — February 2020 Board of Directors Meeting (no new EMIS)
 - Winter Sports — June 2020 Board of Directors Meeting (no new EMIS)
 - Spring Sports — August 2020 Board of Directors Meeting

- ▶ *Tentative Timeline for Approval of 2021–22 Divisions:
 - Fall Sports — April or June 2021 Board of Directors Meeting (new EMIS)
 - Winter Sports — June 2021 Board of Directors Meeting (new EMIS)
 - Spring Sports — August 2021 Board of Directors Meeting

* Subject to change



More On The OHSAA Competitive Balance Committee





More on the OHSAA Competitive Balance Committee

- ▶ Currently has 20 members (3 from the OHSAA staff; 3 from the state superintendents, state principals and state athletic administrators associations; 8 administrators from public schools; 6 administrators from non-public schools).
- ▶ Continues to listen to and study concerns of the membership.
- ▶ May consider appointing a Competitive Balance 'working group' to study concerns more in depth.
- ▶ The full Competitive Balance Committee makes recommendations for either Bylaw changes or Business Rules changes to the OHSAA Board of Directors.



More on the OHSAA Competitive Balance Committee

- ▶ The OHSAA Board of Directors has the authority to place Bylaw changes up for referendum vote by OHSAA member schools.
- ▶ The OHSAA Board of Directors has the authority to approve changes to the Competitive Balance Business Rules.



Competitive Balance Help





Competitive Balance Tools

- ▶ OHSAA Competitive Balance Resource Center (www.ohsaa.org/CompetitiveBalance.htm).
 - Competitive Balance Business Rules.
 - Step-by-step checklist on utilizing the Arbiter Rostering System.
 - Individual student worksheets to assist with rostering*.
 - Flow charts to assist with rostering (see next two slides)*.
 - Q's and A's to assist with student/parent movement for rostering*.

* Separate ones are available for public districts with single high schools; public districts with multiple high schools, and non-public schools.

- ▶ Separate Arbiter training sessions by OHSAA staff members.



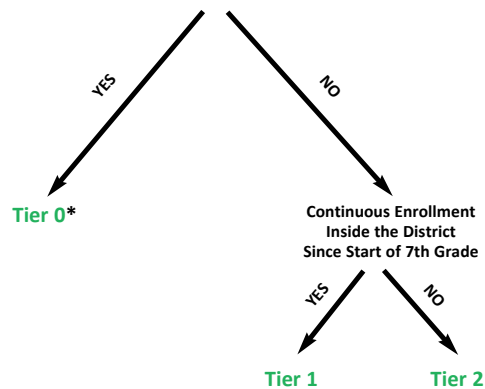
Public Schools – Determining Tiers

(Single or Multiple High School Districts)



KEYS TO ASSIGNING COMPETITIVE BALANCE FACTORS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SINGLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Student and Parent(s) Currently Reside Inside the District

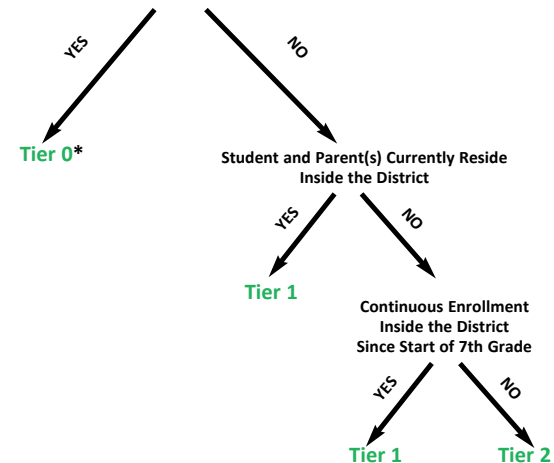


*Unless the student is participating as a non-enrolled student under the Ohio Revised Code. If so, they are Tier 1 Non-Enrolled. Also, Foreign Exchange Students (J-1 Visa) are Tier 1 in accordance with the bylaw, whether or not their host parent resides within the district.



KEYS TO ASSIGNING COMPETITIVE BALANCE FACTORS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MULTIPLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Student and Parent(s) Currently Reside Inside the Attendance Zone



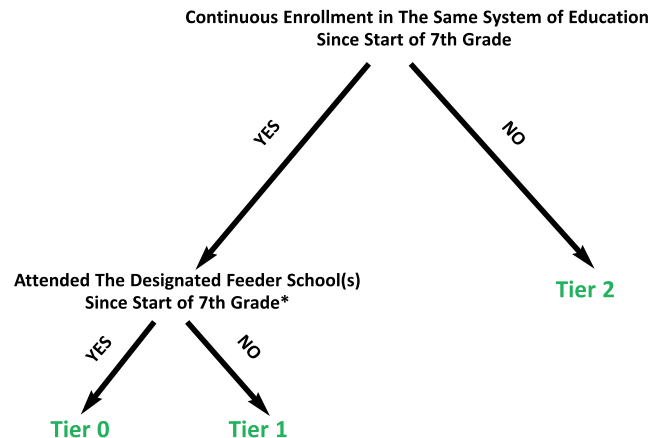
*Unless the student is participating as a non-enrolled student under the Ohio Revised Code. If so, they are Tier 1 Non-Enrolled. Also, Foreign Exchange Students (J-1 Visa) are Tier 1 in accordance with the bylaw, whether or not their host parent resides within the district.



Non-Public Schools – Determining Tiers



KEYS TO ASSIGNING COMPETITIVE BALANCE FACTORS FOR NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS



*The Feeder School(s) that is located within the selected public school's attendance zone OR the Feeder School(s) that is located within a 12.5-mile radius from the high school.

NOTES: 1.) Foreign Exchange Students (J-1 Visa) are Tier 1 in accordance with the bylaw, whether or not they have maintained continuous enrollment in the same system of education; 2.) There is an exception for the schools within the Diocese of Columbus.



Still Have Questions?

OHSAA Competitive Balance Resource Center
(www.ohsaa.org/CompetitiveBalance.htm)

- **Use of Arbiter for Rostering** •

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