EXAMINATION BLUE BOOK

NAME: Ms. AD Principal
SUBJECT: ADVANCED HANDBOOK
INSTRUCTOR: Vickers, K. AHSAA
EXAM SEAT NO.
DATE: 2 April 2019
GRADE: Class of 2019

A+ = iley
Objectives: to define AHSAA bylaws and relate the bylaws to athletic situations within my school; to develop policies and procedures for the athletic programs within my school that are consistent to AHSAA bylaws; to analyze transfer situations and cite AHSAA bylaws that are relevant to each situation; to demonstrate leadership qualities that identify me as the leader of athletics within my school.
Seven Habits of effective people

They take initiative. ("Be Proactive")
They focus on goals. ("Begin with the End in Mind")
They set priorities. ("Put First Things First")
They only win when others win. ("Think Win-Win")
They communicate. ("Seek First to Understand, Then to Be Understood")
They cooperate. ("Synergize")
They reflect on and repair their deficiencies. ("Sharpen the Saw")
We laugh at the reaction of the people, but probably have been in a similar situation. When was a time you looked to others to fix the problem rather than doing it yourself?
If it’s your school, it’s your responsibility!
How well you know AHSAA eligibility rules affects a student-athlete, a school, and a community.

97 self-reports of a violation or ineligible athlete were received during the 2017-18 School Year.

2% -- the result of a student’s academic accountability.
98% -- the result of an adult’s mistake.

Rule VI, Administration, Section 2. Principals’ Accountability:
The principal of a school shall be held ultimately responsible in all matters that concern interscholastic athletics at his/her school.

You have an obligation to know the rules!!
Syllabus for Advanced Handbook: Athletic Eligibility

- Enrollment
  - Non-traditional
- Recruiting
- Amateur Rule
- Transfer Rules
  - Overlapping school zones
  - Bona Fide move
  - Home Rule
  - Divorce/Custody
- Coaching Outside of Season
- Outside Participation
  - 50% rule
  - Individual instruction
- Review
- Final Exam
Rule I – Eligibility

SECTION 2. ENROLLMENT RULE. In order to be eligible, a student (traditional or non-traditional) must be enrolled within the first 20 days of the semester as a regular student in the school system where the student will participate.

Note: A regular student is one who is enrolled at the school and is taking six new units of work.

A student must be enrolled at a school in order to participate in practice or interscholastic contests.

Note: HOME SCHOOL STUDENTS must be enrolled at the member public school that serves the area in which the student’s parents reside and must be within the first 20 days of the semester in the public school they are zoned to attend.

Note: VIRTUAL SCHOOL STUDENTS must be enrolled at the member public school that serves the area in which the student’s parents reside and must follow all ALSDE policies. A virtual school student must be taking six new units of work through the school’s virtual program.
It’s June and school has just dismissed for summer. Student is frustrated with his current school (A) and talks to his parents about transferring to a new school (B).

As a result, his father goes to School B and enquires about withdrawing his son so he can attend a new school next year. Because of all the paperwork involved, the father decides he’d come back later and withdraw him. In the meantime, he begins making arrangements to move the family into School A’s attendance zone so his son would be eligible to play football in the fall.

In July, the family visits School B and enquires about enrolling, but because they don’t have the student’s paperwork from School A, so he is not enrolled.

By August, the family has moved into the new school zone. The student get very anxious and goes to watch football practice at School A on the first day of fall practice. On Tuesday, he returns to practice, and the Coach from School B invites him into the locker room and gives him practice attire. The student decides to put the tshirt and shorts on and ends up on the football field involved with the practice.

Is the student eligible at School B? If so, when?

Because the student participated in a practice and was coached by School B coach before he was enrolled in School B, he is not eligible in the sport of football at School B for a period of one year. School is fined and placed on probation.
Non-Traditional Student-Athletes

2018-19 Updates

- Non-traditional students may only participate on interscholastic teams with AHSAA member schools.
- A student cannot be enrolled in two schools at the same time.

“A student currently enrolled in any K-12 public school, K-12 private school or a K-12 public/private facility that provides educational services shall not be permitted to concurrently enroll in another school. A student cannot be enrolled in two schools at the same time.”

----Ethan Taylor, Coordinator LEA Finance and Budget, ALSDE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-traditional student-athletes: Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student lives within the Jacksonville City School System and zoned to attend Jacksonville High School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student lives within the Wetumpka High School attendance zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student is enrolled in the Alabama Virtual Academy (K12) at Eufaula City Schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student is enrolled in the Valleydale Christian Academy – a cover school for people who wish to educate their children at home. Valleydale does not offer interscholastic athletics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recruiting

Rule VI-Administration, Section 12. Recruiting

No person connected in any way with a school may contact a student or prospective student, or his/her parents or guardian, who resides outside of the school district to inquire or encourage them to transfer or enroll in their school for the chief purpose of participating in interscholastic athletics.

Note: This rule includes and applies to any impermissible contact with third party "go-between" individuals connected to a school in any way. Third parties include, but are not limited to, trainers, private instructors, outside coaches, boosters, etc.

It is permissible for a coach, or anyone else connected with a school, to talk or speak with a student(s) or parent(s) who, on their own, visit their school for any specific purpose.

Anyone connected in any official capacity with any high school who offers material or financial inducement or enticement to any student to come to that school for the purpose of engaging in athletics shall subject that school to suspension from the AHSAA.

Note: Any contact/communication with a student, a student’s parents, or any other family member (including elementary students) enrolled in another school, including, but not limited to, phone calls, emails, texts, social media, etc. is prohibited.

A violation of this rule renders the contacted student permanently ineligible at the school where the violation occurs. A coach in violation of this rule shall be barred from coaching at any AHSAA member school for one year. A school in violation of this rule may be placed on restrictive probation for a period of one year in the sport in which the violation occurred and assessed a monetary fine. Repeated violations of this rule will cause a school to be suspended from the AHSAA.

Athletic recruiting outside of one’s own school district, zone, etc. is illegal. Also, athletic recruiting within overlapping school zones is illegal.
Coach Tee and Coach Bee from School A, attended an 8th grade basketball practice on the campus of School B during Christmas break. The two coaches were invited to the practice at School B by a parent for the sole purpose of talking to the parent’s son and to discuss coming to School A.

In January, eight students from School B visited School A and inquired about transferring to School A.

While on School A’s campus the day of visitation, the eight students played basketball in the gym under the supervision of Coach Tee, as well as visited the field house to meet Coach Zee, the head football coach. While at the field house, the eight students engaged in a flag football game on the football field while Coach Tee and Coach Zee watched.

Later, it was discovered that Coach Bee had exchanged emails with the eight students from School B students encouraging them to visit and instructed them to bring cleats for a flag football game after school.

**RULING:** School A is fined and placed on restrictive probation for the following school year. Coaches are suspended from coaching at any AHSAA member school for a period of one year. Students are permanently ineligible at School A.
Rule I. Eligibility. Section 8. Amateur Rule:

Only amateurs are eligible. An amateur is one who does not use his/her knowledge of athletics or athletic skill for gain. Amateur standing shall be further determined by the following standards:

(a) A student is ineligible if he/she has received money as a prize, or has sold a prize received in a contest, or has bet on a contest in which he/she is a participant.
(b) Professionalism is defined as accepting remuneration, directly or indirectly, for playing on athletic teams and in sports activities or for playing under an assumed name.
(c) A student who accepts material or financial inducement from any source is ineligible.
(d) No student shall receive more than actual expenses involved in travel to and from a contest or camp and necessary meals and lodging in the meantime. A student shall not at any time receive any portion of a livelihood for participation in athletics, other than actual expenses for any specific game or camp.
   1. A student cannot accept payment for loss of time or wages while participating in athletics as part of expenses.
   2. Reasonable meals, lodging and transportation may be accepted if such are accepted in service rather than money or some material form.
   3. Students playing on a non-home team which requires boarding away from home by the week, etc., will be looked upon as violating the professional rule if board is not paid by his family.
   4. A team which plans to divide among its members any surplus either during or at close of season shall be considered a professional team.

(e) No award of any kind having a monetary value of more than 250 dollars—other than medals, trophies, plaques or AHSAA championship rings—shall be made to students. Violation of this rule on the part of school officials shall subject the school to suspension for one year. Acceptance of awards exceeding these limitations shall disqualify a student. Cash awards or gift cards for athletic performances or participation may not be given or received.

(f) A student who has lost his/her amateur standing may be reinstated after the lapse of one high school season for the sport in which he/she has become professional provided he/she has not persisted in breaking the amateur rule.
In the summer of 2018, a student attending Hoover High School participates in the “Nike Football- The Opening Finals” held in Frisco, TX. While attending the event, the student receives the following to take home:

**COMPETITION GEAR**
- Training Shoe (1)
- Football Cleat (2)
- Tee (4)
- Competition Jersey (4)
- Shorts (4)
- Compression Shorts/Tights (4)
- Socks (4)
- Soft padded sports headgear (1)

**LIFESTYLE GEAR**
- Hoodie/Jacket (1)
- Backpack (1)
- Slide Sandal

**THE OPENING PACKAGE TOTAL: $1,870**
(amount of product subject to change)

In October, Nike Football contacts the school and the AHSAA and informs both of the student’s participation in the event and provides documentation that the student accepted all the competition and lifestyle gear.

Based on the information provided by Nike Football, is the student an eligible athlete in the sport of football for the 2018 season?
Ruling:
• For accepting more than $250 in merchandise, the student is ineligible in the sport of football for that school’s season.
• All contests the student participated in and were won by the school prior to the ruling, must be forfeited to the opposing school.
• The school receives a monetary fine for a violation of the Amateur rule.
• When the student regains eligibility status, the student must serve restitution equal to number of contests participated in while ineligible.

Proactive Measures to Prevent a student from violating the Amateur Rule:
• Coach or principal should discuss the amateur rule with the student and parent prior to any student agreeing to participate in an outside school event.
• Coach or principal should contact the AHSAA and enquire on what a student is allowed to accept when attending events outside of the school setting.
• Coach or principal should discuss with the student and parent what is and is not allowed for participating in such event.
• Coach or principal should contact the organizers of the event to enquire on what is given when a student participates in such events.
A student-athlete participating with an AHSAA member school may accept up to $250 in merchandise when attending such event. Any merchandise over this amount must be returned to the organization hosting the event, using personal funds, the student may purchase the items based on the organizer’s cost.

It is the expectation of the AHSAA that all organizers of such events that involve high school athletes will have proactive measures in place to protect the high school student.
Transfer Rules:

Rule I. Section 12. Transfer Rule:

A student that enrolls in one school and later transfers to, or enrolls in, another school shall not be eligible immediately to represent the latter school in any athletic contest.

Note: For eligibility purposes a student is normally considered enrolled when the student has attended school and class on the third day.

Exception 1. Completion of Highest Grade Taught. Any student, upon completion of the highest grade taught in any school that offers less than the number of years required for high school graduation, becomes eligible immediately at the member school that serves the area in which the student’s parents reside if all other requirements are met.

If a student, before completion of the highest grade taught in a member school, transfers to another member school that serves the same area where the student’s parents reside, that student is ineligible for one year at the new school according to regulations for overlapping school zones. (See Overlapping School Zones, page 33.)
Rule I, Eligibility, Section 12, Transfer Rule, Exception 2, Non-Resident Attendance Requirement:

Any student, after completing one year’s attendance in a school and fulfilling all other requirements, becomes eligible in that school and the high school that it feeds in the same system. (This does not apply to foreign exchange students who participate in athletics during their first year of attendance.)

Rule I. Eligibility. Section 12. Transfer Rule. Overlapping School Zones:

A student whose parents reside in an area served by more than one school lives in the school zone of each school, thus in overlapping school zones. A student who changes schools within these overlapping school zones is ineligible for one year at the new school.

Note: A student that transfers from a school within these overlapping school zones remains ineligible for one year at any of the other schools within these overlapping school zones.
Student’s family makes a bona fide move into the city limits of Huntsville. Their address serves the Jemison High School attendance zone.

As a 9th grader, the student wants to enroll at Jemison HS—the school she is zoned to attend.

Is the student eligible at Jemison HS? If so, when?

The student may be eligible one year from the date of enrollment at Jemison HS.

Home Rule:

If a student attends a member school that does not serve the area where the student’s parents reside, the student may return to his/her home school and be eligible following the last day of the school year or first day of school if all other requirements are met. **If the change of schools is made after the school year has started, the student will not be eligible until the beginning of the next school year.** (This does not change the existing rule concerning transfers within overlapping school zones in which both schools serve the area where the student’s parents reside.)

If a student attends a non-member school, that student may return to his/her home school and be eligible at the beginning of the first or second semester if all other requirements are met.
Student lives in Tallassee and is zoned for Tallassee High School.

Because mother works at The State House in downtown, the student has attended Alabama Cristian Academy in Montgomery since elementary school.

In June 2019, as an upcoming senior, the student decides to enroll at Tallassee High School for the 2019-20 school year.

Is the student eligible at Tallassee? If so, when?

The student may be eligible at the beginning of the school year if all other eligibility requirements are met.
First time enrolling, student has a choice-enroll at Jemison HS or one of the member private schools in Huntsville or one of the non-member private schools in Huntsville; -Student chooses Providence Classical School (PCS) [non-member school] for the 2018-19 school year.

In October, the student decides she doesn’t want to remain at PCS, so she enrolls at Jemison HS-the school she is zoned to attend.

Is the student eligible at Jemison HS? If so, when?

The student may be eligible at the beginning of second semester if all other eligibility requirements are met.
Rule I. Eligibility. SECTION 12. TRANSFER RULE. Exception 3. Bona Fide Move. A student whose parents make a bona fide move completely out of one school zone into another may transfer all his/her rights and privileges to the member school that serves the area where his/her parents reside. If the change of school precedes the bona fide move on the part of the parents, the student is ineligible until the parents make a bona fide move.

Determining a Bona Fide Move – Sometimes it is very difficult to determine what constitutes a bona fide move. Family and home conditions differ and must be considered. The following factors are basic guidelines for determining a bona fide move:

a. The household furniture of the family must be vacated into an unoccupied house or apartment.
b. All principal members of the family must reside in the new place of residence.
c. The original residence should be closed, rented or disposed of and not used by the family.
d. Nine months at the new residence will be required to make a move bona fide.

Note: The Change of Residence Form may be found at ahsaa.com/forms. If a family moves into a new school zone and remains there for less than nine months, the move will not be considered bona fide and the family’s child who is enrolled in the new school zone becomes ineligible there the day the family leaves the new school zone. (Member school is responsible for checking.) The student remains ineligible for a full calendar year from the date the family moved out of the new zone. However, if the student did not participate in athletics, the period of ineligibility will be 12 months from the date of the student’s initial enrollment.

Note: Students entering the seventh grade for the first time are eligible where they enroll.
Is the student eligible at Wetumpka? If so, when?

After the principal as affirmed the bona fide move, the student may be eligible two days after being principal certified in C2C and if all other eligibility requirements are met.
Rule III. Contests. Section 19. Levels of Competition:

A student may participate in a sport only one time per school year. If a student transfers from any school, including out-of-state, after a season in a certain sport is completed, that student is ineligible to participate in the same sport at the new member school during the same school year. If a student transfers from a member school before the season in a certain sport is completed, that student would be eligible to participate in the same sport at the new school provided its season had not been completed.
Transfers: Bona-fide moves:

What you can do to make sure your school is compliant:

1. First, check the previous residence!!!
2. Physically visit both residences: The previous home and the current home.
3. Take pictures or video of both residences. Inside and outside. Keep in student’s eligibility file.
4. May want to talk to neighbors at both residences to enquire on comings and goings of family members.
5. Use the Bona Fide Move Change of Residence form located on the AHSAA Website as a checklist. (submit for assistance if needed.)
6. Be proactive - Create school policies and procedures regarding transfers.
Things to look for when checking previous home:

Green Flag!

Red flag!!!
Develop a system wide athlete transfer form to be Proactive!

### VESTAVIA HILLS CITY SCHOOLS ATHLETE TRANSFER FORM

The intent of this form is to protect the eligibility of all athletes by informing families who transfer into Vestavia Hills City Schools (VHCS) of the rules and regulations of the AHSAA.

In order for any transfer student to be eligible, **ALL principal members** of the family must move into a residence zoned for VHCS. Additionally, the previous residence must be vacated and sold, rented, or disposed of and not used by the family.

The family must also live in the VHCS zone for 9 months in order to establish permanent eligibility at VHCS. Any move out of the VHCS zone before 9 months will cause an athlete’s eligibility to end on the day the family moves out of VHCS zone.

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A student whose parents make a bona fide move completely out of one school zone into another may transfer all his/her rights and privileges to the member school that serves the area where his/her parents reside.

If the change of school precedes the bona fide move on the part of the parents, the student is ineligible until the parents make a bona fide move.

**Determining a Bona Fide Move** – Sometimes it is very difficult to determine what constitutes a bona fide move. Family and home conditions differ and must be considered. The following factors are basic guidelines for determining a bona fide move:

- The household furniture of the family must be vacated into an unoccupied house or apartment.
- All principal members of the family must reside in the new place of residence.
- The original residence should be closed, rented or disposed of and not used by the family.
- Nine months at the new residence will be required to make a move bona fide.

Someone from VHCS will check both the new residence and the previous residence in order to confirm that the transferring family has moved out of the old residence and into the new residence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW RESIDENCE ADDRESS</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>OLD RESIDENCE ADDRESS</th>
<th>Street</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

OWN/RENT:  

IF RENT, LENGTH OF LEASE:  

The parents of the transferring student agrees to inform VHCS if a move is made out of the VHCS zone that may interfere with an athlete’s eligibility.

Parent/Guardian Name Printed:  
Parent/Guardian Signature:  
Date:  

Athlete Name Printed:  
Coach/Parent Signature:  
Date:  

**PLEASE DETACH COMPLETED FORM TO THE VHCS ATHLETIC DIRECTOR. COMPLETED FORMS WILL BE PLACED IN THE ATHLETE'SElIGIBILITY FOLDER.**

DATE OF RESIDENCE CHECK:  
CHECKED BY:  

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**Purpose**

**Protection**

**Proper Procedure**

**Parental Pact**
Rule I. Eligibility. Section 12. Transfer Rule, Divorce:

The eligibility of a student whose parents are divorced is determined by the following:

(a) If there has been a divorce or legal separation in a family and sole or physical custody has been awarded by the court granting the divorce to one of the parents, the athletic eligibility of the student will be established at the school that serves the area where that parent resides.

Note: If joint custody has been awarded and a transfer is involved, the student must attend the new school for one year before becoming eligible.

(b) If it becomes necessary at a later date for the student to reside with the other parent, the move will be accepted as a bona fide move if the court that granted the divorce changes the custody to this parent. This type of move will be accepted for the immediate eligibility purposes only one time. Therefore, if a student subsequently decides to return and reside with the first parent in a different school zone, the student will be ineligible for a period of one year.

Note: Only final orders of the court, signed by the applicable judge, shall be considered by the AHSAA. Petition, temporary orders, pendent lite, etc., do not constitute a final court order.
Divorce/Legal Separation and Custody

Family resides in Beulah, Alabama and the student attends Beulah High School (BHS). In March 2019, the parents file for legal separation in the Circuit Court of Lee County, Alabama, and the Court renders a Temporary Order awarding the parents joint custody with the mother having physical custody of the minor children. As a result, the mother moves with the children to Smiths Station.

On March 23, 2019, the mother is allowed to enroll the student at Smiths Station High School based on the Temporary Custody Order.

Is the student eligible at Smiths Station?
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA

Plaintiff,
V. 
Defendant.

Case No.: DR-2016-901160.00

FINAL JUDGMENT OF LEGAL SEPARATION

This cause, coming on to be heard, was submitted for final judgment upon the pleadings and testimony as taken by the Commissioner.

Upon consideration thereof, it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED by the Court as follows:

1. The plaintiff and defendant are legally separated from each other as described and authorized in Ala. Code § 30-2-40 (1969).
2. That the costs incurred in this case shall be paid by the plaintiff and upon request execution may be issued.
3. Plaintiff, Craig Heard,第三人, shall be and hereby is awarded the full care, custody, and control of the parties minor children, namely, Ashley Heard, born on August 31, 1999, Jordan Heard, born on January 25, 2001, and Emily Aristie Heard, born on July 16, 2004. Defendant (husband) shall have rights of visitation with the child as follows:
   (a) Every other weekend from Friday at 8 p.m. until Sunday at 8 p.m.;
   (b) During even-numbered years, Defendant (husband) shall have physical custody of said children from 8:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Easter, Memorial Day, July 4th,
**Custody and Legal Guardianship:** Custody or legal guardianship assigned to anyone (including relatives) will not establish immediate athletic eligibility.

**Note:**

(1) If a student transfers to another school zone to live with an appointed guardian without a bona fide move into that school zone by the parents, that student would be ineligible under the Transfer Rule.

(2) If a student has been declared a “dependent of the state” and placed by the Department of Human Resources (DHR), that student would meet the Transfer Rule requirement in the school zone where the student has been placed.
A student-athlete was placed in the home of the BeeJee Family, who reside within School A’s attendance zone. The student had a “Safety Plan” and a letter from Mr. Bob, Social Service Supervisor Overthere County Department of Human Resources (DHR), stating DHR placed the said student-athlete with the BeeJee family to ensure a safe environment.

A student-athlete decides to go live with her aunt who resides within School B’s attendance zone because her mother is moving out of state. To enroll her in School B, the mother goes through the Courts and signs custody of the student over to the aunt.

**Is the student eligible at School A?**

The student may be eligible two days after being principal certified in the school’s online eligibility software if all other eligibility requirements are met.

**Is the student eligible at School B?**

The student is ineligible one year from the date of enrollment at School B.
Rule VI, Administration, Section 2. Principals’ Accountability:
The principal of a school shall be held ultimately responsible in all matters that concern interscholastic athletics at his/her school.

On average, every year, more than 3,250 student-athlete transfers occur. Who is responsible for checking all these transfers??????

The Principal!

"You either make yourself accountable or you will be made accountable by your circumstances."
Rule III. Contests. Section 15. Coaching Outside School Year:

No administrator, coach or non-faculty coach from a school's staff of the same sport may hold organized practice (except during allowable period) or competition for its school or its feeder school players (students 7-12) in that sport outside the sports season during the school year. Members of a school coaching staff are not allowed to coach girls or boys players from his/her school sports teams during the off-season during the school year except for the allowable period as described below.

Any coach that coaches a student from another school renders that student ineligible at the coach's school in the sport in which the violation occurred for the next school year.

AHSAA certified coaches from the school’s staff may hold organized instruction outside of the sports season during the school year in groups not to exceed 50% of the players required to play the game (AHSAA Section 6 Part B) for a maximum of 2 hours per week per athlete.
Note: No more than 1 coach per sport at a time, per day, per school to work with no more than 50% of a team, two-hours per week. No student is allowed to work more than 2 hours per day. No two coaches may work at the same time.

Note: A coach cannot work with an in-season athlete for an out-of-season sport.

Note: A coach cannot work with any student during the DEAD PERIOD (The first two weeks of the school year is a DEAD PERIOD. Also, at the end of each sport season, if a student is not beginning another sport, a student must have a two week period of rest (DEAD PERIOD) before a coach can work with him/her.) Ex. The two weeks following the last contest in football is a dead period. A coach may not work an athlete for two weeks for another sport. This does not include transitioning to next sport such as basketball.
Coaching Outside the Season During the School Year????

It’s September and Baseball Coach M is eager to get his boys ready for spring.

He’s very organized, so Coach M creates a schedule for his players and coaches to begin working on baseball skills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day and Time</th>
<th>Coach</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday-3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Coach D</td>
<td>Cages- to work on hitting</td>
<td>Bill, Tom, Joe, Bob, and Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday-3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Coach Q</td>
<td>Weight room to lift weights</td>
<td>Steve, Alvin, Ron, Jamie, Brandon, Marvin, Rodney, Bruce, Mark, and Alan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday- 3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Coach M</td>
<td>Field- to work on defense</td>
<td>Bryant, Barry, Blake, Antwan, and Jake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday-3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Coach Q</td>
<td>Bull pens- to work on pitching/catching</td>
<td>Ralph, Randy, Bobby, and Jimmy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday- 4:30-6:30</td>
<td>Coach D</td>
<td>Cages- to work on hitting</td>
<td>Steve, Alvin, Ron, Jamie, and Brandon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday-3:30-4:30</td>
<td>Coach M</td>
<td>Gym-to work on conditioning</td>
<td>Bill, Tom, Joe, Bob, Steve, Alvin, Ron, Jamie, Brandon, Marvin, Rodney, Bruce, Mark, Alan, Bryant, Barry, Blake, Antwan, Jake, Ralph, Randy, Bobby, and Jimmy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is this schedule within the Coaching Outside the Season Guidelines?
Rule I. Eligibility. Section 6. Outside Participation Rule:

A student who is a member of any school athletic team (grades 7-12) may not participate (includes practice) on a non-school team in the same sport during the school season of that sport. A student who is a member of any high school athletic team may not participate in an outside sport activity in the same sport during the school season of that sport.

Note: Private individual instruction is not considered an outside sports activity. Private individual instruction is one-on-one instruction between one athlete and one instructor and cannot be instruction with another player or groups of players.

Note: Member school bowling, golf, tennis, and swimming teams may receive private individual instruction in a group setting only with members of their school team.

The first time a student violates this rule, fine and restitution will be assessed. Any student who violates this rule a second time is ineligible to join that school team for the remainder of that season and fines and forfeitures will be assessed.
Sally is a softball pitcher and takes pitching lessons from a private instructor two days a week. On April 2, she has lessons at 6:00 pm. Her dad is caught in traffic in Atlanta and can’t go catch for her.

At practice that day, Sally asks her coach if Sue, who’s the catcher on the same school team, could go to Auburn with her to she doesn’t have to miss her lesson.

The coach approves, so Sue packs up her equipment and goes to the pitching lessons to catch for Sally.

Is this activity within the Outside Participation Guidelines?

As a result, both Sally and Sue violated the outside participation rule. The school is fined and the students will have to serve restitution. Should Sally and Sue violate the rule a second time during this season, both would become ineligible for the remainder of the school season, and fine and forfeitures would be assessed.
1. List the six steps a school can take to make sure the student and parents are compliant to a bona fide move.

2. In accordance with the recruiting rule, what procedures should a coach follow to ensure his staff, boosters, parents, and he aren’t accused of recruiting?

3. When a new student whose parents are divorced or separated enrolls in your school, what questions and items does the school need to ask and see? Explain why.

4. Discuss proactive measures a coach and principal can take to protect a student-athlete from violating the Amateur Rule.
5. Thoroughly define “overlapping school zone” and illustrate and example of a situation using the names of the schools involved.

6. Describe the perfect scenario of “private individual instruction.”

7. Situation: Baseball coach has 22 players on the team for the 2019 season. Three of these players also participate in football and four others also participate in basketball. Without violating the “coaching outside season”, explain all the options the coach has to make sure he gives each of the 22 players the exact amount of practice time between the August and January.
Everyday, an administrator or coach has an opportunity to make a positive difference in the school, community, and society - one student at a time!
How will you be remembered?
Is that student eligible to play?