

81) JUNIOR HIGH PLAYERS ON HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS

- Q. May students who are not yet in high school practice or participate on high school teams?
- A. No. (By-laws 3.011, 3.051, 3.053 and 3.132)

82) PRIVATE SCHOOLS STUDENT PARTICIPATION

- Q. May a student who attends a private school participate on a public school's team?
- A. No. (By-law 3.011)

3.020 SCHOLASTIC STANDING

3.021 They shall be doing passing work in at least twenty five (25) credit hours of high school work per week.

Physical Education can be used as a .50 credit class to meet the 25 credit hour requirement, even if the member school is giving academic credit less than .50 or no credit at all. Students must be passing Physical Education in order to use the class towards academic eligibility.

Schools that offer only five classes per day may request a waiver annually from the IHSA Board of Directors to require the passing of at least twenty (20) credit hours of high school work per week to be eligible for participation.

3.022 They shall, unless they are entering high school for the first time, have credit on the school records for twenty five (25) credit hours of high school work for the previous semester. Such work shall have been completed in the semester for which credit is granted or in a recognized summer school program which has been approved by the Board of Education and for which graduation credit is received.

Physical Education can be used as a .50 credit class to meet the 25 credit hour requirement, even if the member school is giving academic credit less than .50 or no credit at all. Students must be passing Physical Education in order to use the class towards academic eligibility.

Schools that offer only five classes per day may request a waiver annually from the IHSA Board of Directors to require the passing of at least twenty (20) credit hours of high school work for the previous semester to be eligible for participation.

3.023 They shall not have graduated from any four-year high school or its equivalent.

3.024 Passing work shall be defined as work of such a grade that if on any given date a student would transfer to another school, passing grades for the course would immediately be certified on the student's transcript to the school to which the student transfers.

3.025 Work taken in junior college, college, university, or by correspondence may be accepted toward meeting the requirements of this Section provided it is granted credit toward graduation from high school by the local Board of Education.

Illustrations for Section 3.020 of the By-laws

The illustrations and situations it contains are for purposes of assisting in understanding the application of the particular by-law to which they pertain. In the case of any conflict, whether actual or believed, between the illustrations, examples or situations in this publication and the constitution or by-laws of the IHSA, the constitution and by-laws shall control.

83) BECOMING ELIGIBLE AFTER PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY

- Q. If a student who has been scholastically ineligible for the current semester passes twenty five (25) hours for the current semester which ends on Friday, January 19, when is the student eligible to play?
- A. A student who is ineligible for a semester is ineligible until the day the high school certifies the semester grades for all students in the school. (By-law 3.022)

84) HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION

- Q. If a student is placed on homebound instruction, does the work taken count toward scholastic eligibility requirements?
- A. This work can count if the student receives credit toward graduation for the work taken under homebound instruction. (By-law 3.022)

85) CREDIT FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Q. May a school count physical education classes toward academic eligibility requirements?
- A. Yes. Students may also receive credit for physical education waivers.

86) WITHDRAWN "PASSING"

- Q. If a student withdraws from school after 65 days of attendance in the fall semester with passing grades at that point, and does not attend school again until the first day of the succeeding spring semester, is the student scholastically eligible for the second semester?
- A. Probably not. Attending school for more than ten days in the fall semester causes that semester to be counted as a semester of attendance. The student must pass twenty five (25) credit hours of high school work for that semester in order to be scholastically eligible in the next semester. "Withdrawn passing" is not considered to be passing work for the semester. This student will be ineligible for the spring semester unless the record shows that he/she passed and received credit toward graduation for at least twenty five (25) hours of high school in the fall semester. (By-laws 3.022 and 3.024)

87) COLLEGE WORK

- Q. May a student take a college or junior college class and receive high school credit for this work which may be counted toward scholastic eligibility?
- A. Such a class may be counted for scholastic eligibility, provided the student's high school accepts it and grants it credit toward high school graduation. (By-law 3.025)

88) SUMMER SCHOOL LIMITATIONS

- Q. How many credit hours may a student earn in summer school for the purpose of counting toward determination of scholastic eligibility for the next semester?
- A. There is no specific limitation. Summer school work may be counted toward scholastic eligibility for the ensuing fall semester provided it is completed by the time the fall semester begins and is granted credit toward graduation by the student's high school. (By-law 3.022)

89) BLOCK SCHEDULING

- Q. If a school utilizes a block 4 schedule, how many classes must a student pass to meet the scholastic eligibility requirements of the by-laws?
- A. Regardless of the schedule utilized by the school, students must be passing enough courses on both a weekly and semester basis to earn 2.5 full credits. In a block 4 schedule where each class is worth one credit per semester, a student must be passing at least three of the four classes to be considered to be passing twenty five (25) credit hours as By-laws 3.021 and 3.022 require. (By-laws 3.021 and 3.022)

90) ACADEMIC ELIGIBILITY OF OUT-OF-STATE TRANSFER

- 91.1)** Q. When a student who lives in another state and is eligible according to the academic standards of that state transfers to Illinois, but does not meet the IHSA's eligibility standards by the work taken in the previous state, what is the student's academic eligibility status?
 - A. In such a case, the student would be granted eligibility upon enrollment at a member school if eligible under the standards in the state from which the transfer has occurred. However, the student would have to begin immediately meeting the IHSA requirements to retain eligibility. (By-laws 3.021 and 3.022)
- 91.2)** Q. When a student transfers from one state to a member school and is scholastically ineligible according to that state's academic standards, what is the student's academic eligibility status?
 - A. In such a case, the student would be ineligible for the duration of the term of ineligibility imposed at the school from which he/she transferred. The student would then have to comply with IHSA academic eligibility standards before becoming eligible. (By-laws 3.021, 3.022 and 3.047)

3.030 RESIDENCE

A student's eligibility is contingent upon the student meeting the applicable criteria from Sections 3.031-3.034 below. Except as provided in Section 6.010 of these by-laws, a student who does not comply with the applicable provisions of Sections 3.031-3.034 of these by-laws shall be ineligible for a period not to exceed 365 days. Once a student has attended high school, any change of the school attended by the student shall subject that student to the requirements of the rules applicable to transfers under Section 3.040 of these by-laws and its subsections.

3.031 Public School Students: Students attending public member schools shall be eligible at the public high school in which they enroll, provided:

- 3.031.1** They reside full time with their parents, custodial parent or guardian appointed by a judge of a court having proper jurisdiction, or they currently and for at least the last two years prior to the student's enrolling in high school, have lived with another family member or relative who has provided full support and adult supervision for the student, as though they were the guardian, within the boundaries of the attendance area of the high school they attend; or