

- I. A student may participate in only one football game in any one day. Students participating in lacrosse, soccer and basketball will be restricted to one game per day except they may play in two games in one day in an invitational tournament. There must be a minimum of one hour's rest between games.
- J. No school shall permit a team to take part in a contest after its regular season or its elimination from the state play-offs. An individual may not transfer to another school team still involved in the regular season or play-offs if his/her team has been eliminated from the play-offs or completed his/her regular season. The Executive Committee may extend the regular season for non-contact activities if in its opinion such extensions are in the best interest of the students involved.  
**NOTE:** Sub-varsity teams must complete their schedule prior to the day of the first round of play-offs in that sport: Exception: Class AAAA football.
- K. No school shall permit out of season practice in any activity that is not open to all students and mandatory for none.

### **Section 7. Residency and Attendance Area**

- A. A student must reside in the State of South Carolina and is expected to attend the high school which serves the attendance area in which his parent or parents, or legally appointed guardian reside. (Refer to page 15, Section 10 on Guardianship)
- B. A student shall always be eligible under the residency rule at the last school where eligibility was established.
- C. An attendance area must be considered as an area set up by the proper school authorities from which students in such area attend the high school designated for that area.

### **Section 8. Original Eligibility**

A student establishes his eligibility when he is academically promoted to and first attends school in the seventh grade. He is eligible at this school and the school that it feeds until he attends another school.

**Note:** Should the feeder school (middle or junior high school under the governing board of a member school) supply students to more than one high school, each student's eligibility on a high school team will be determined by the attendance area of the high school in which he lives. The residence must be in the school district of the middle school that the student is attending.

### **Section 9. Transfers**

A transfer student will be ineligible for a period of one calendar year at the new school unless he transfers under one of the circumstances set forth in subsections (A) through (L) below and only if he meets the following two criteria irrespective of whether he moves under one of the circumstances set forth in subsections (A) through (L):

1. The student must be eligible to represent the school from which he transferred (see note)  
**NOTE:** A transfer student must have been eligible to represent his former school academically as well as eligible under any district, school or athletic policy that was in place when the student transferred.
2. The student must not have participated on an outside team in which a coach or volunteer coach from the school the student is transferring to coached or had input into the selection of the outside team. The student would be ineligible in that sport only for one calendar year.

**Exception:** Criteria #2 does not apply if the student is transferring from a non-member school and had attended the non-member school the previous two semesters.

In addition to the two requirements set forth above, a student must also transfer under one of the following circumstances to be immediately eligible.

A. The student and his parents must have a bona fide change of residence from the attendance area of the former school into the attendance area of the new school. A "bona fide change of residence" is defined as follows:

1. The move must be with the intent of being permanent.
2. Under no circumstances can a family have two residences for eligibility purposes.
3. The head(s) of the family must make the change.
4. The entire household and furniture must be moved into the new residence.
5. The original residence must be clearly closed as the residence of the family and must not be used by the family.

**NOTE: (Applies to the above mentioned A1 thru A5)** When parents are not separated by court action and when they are residing in different places, the residence is generally considered the residence formerly used by both parents. It is difficult to determine intent when residences are of short duration. Therefore, should the family move out of the attendance area before one calendar year has passed, the student will be declared ineligible on the date of the move. When there is doubt, the principal should present all facts to the League Office. The League Office will decide on each case individually, considering the facts of each case.

6. If a student established residence with a person other than a parent prior to enrollment in the seventh grade and this residence is not broken, it will be considered the same as residing with a parent. The student, after entering the seventh grade, will have a one time move to a biological parent(s) and be given immediate eligibility.
7. The transfer of school following a "bona fide change of residence" must take place prior to the beginning of the following school year. If a student transfers at any other time, he will be ineligible for one calendar year.

**NOTE:** *If because of changes in attendance area lines by the governing board a student's residence is placed in another attendance area, this will be considered the same as a bona fide change of address.*

8. Emancipated students that transfer will be ineligible for one calendar year.

B. A student transfers to a school in the same district where he/she is currently eligible or to a school in the district where the student and his/her family live. The transfer must occur at the beginning of the student's 9<sup>th</sup> grade year.

C. A student transfers from a nonmember school to a member school.

1. The student's parents must live in the attendance area of the member school.
2. The student cannot have participated in the sport in which he wishes to be certified during the current school year at the school from which he is transferring. If a student transfers from out-of-state to in-state with a bona fide change of residence, this rule is not in effect.
3. The student must have been enrolled in the nonmember school for at least 45 school days prior to transferring.

D. A student who enters a middle or high school IB Program or High School Magnet School program offered by the school district in which the student lives and is attending school will have a one time move to that program and a one time move back to his/her home school without loss of eligibility. Students entering the magnet program must do so as 9<sup>th</sup> graders only. The move to or from these programs must be made the first day of school. A move at any other time will require a waiting period until the first day of the next academic year for the student to be eligible.

- E. A student, whose parents separate by court action or divorce and establish residency in different areas, has the option of establishing eligibility with either parent.
  - 1. The separation must be by court action, signed by a judge or stamped by clerk of court.
  - 2. A transfer of schools must take place prior to the beginning of the following school year.
  - 3. If an in-state student later transfers to the other parent, he will have a one year's waiting period unless the change of residence is necessary because of the death of the other parent.
  - 4. If the separation by court action and/or divorce occurred prior to the student entering the 9th grade and has been for a period longer than one calendar year, the student may move to the other parent one time and be given immediate eligibility.
- F. A student is placed by the courts in an orphanage or foster home.
  - 1. Written notice of the assignment must be filed in the League Office.
  - 2. Transfer must be to the school in whose attendance area the orphanage or foster home is located.
- G. A student has parents who are citizens of the United States, but reside outside the contiguous United States. Eligibility will be at the school in whose attendance area his temporary guardian resides. He may not transfer from this school unless there is a bona fide change of residence on the part of the temporary guardian.
- H. If both parents are deceased, the student will become eligible on the day the legal guardianship papers are recorded in the office of the clerk of court.
- I. If a student diagnosed with a disability is assigned to another school (with the district) to take a special program associated with the disability condition that is not offered in his home school, he will have immediate eligibility at the new school.
- J. When the option of attending a diploma granting vocational school exists and the transfer is made at the end of the eighth grade, the student is eligible at the diploma granting vocational school immediately. Students entering a vocational school at any other time will be required to wait a calendar year before being eligible.
- K. A student transfers to another school in the same district (other than ninth grade) provided the school district's superintendent and affected school's principals approve the transfer. This type transfer is only allowed once every (365 days) calendar year.
- L. A student transfers to another school under the McKinney-Vento Act where the entire family is declared homeless

An ineligible transfer student meeting the two criteria, but not any of the circumstances of subsection (A) through (L) may compete at the sub-varsity level only. An official letter of support for athletic participation from the principal of the member school in which the student is eligible must be submitted with the Special Form A. This type transfer of eligibility is only allowed once every (365 days) calendar year and only applicable to inter-district transfer.

**NOTE:** The transfer eligibility will be recognized when the transferred student participates in an athletic competition representing the school.

## **Section 10. Guardianship**

A legally appointed guardian will have the same status as a parent under the following circumstances:

- A. Both parents are deceased.
- B. Both parents reside outside the contiguous United States and the parents are United States citizens.