Competitive Balance Overview
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%) Public Schools  
    - 251 (44.3%) Non-Public Schools  
  - (2017–18/2018–19)  
    - 45 (68.2%) Public Schools  
    - 21 (31.8%) Non-Public Schools

- **Football State Champions**
  - (1999–00/2016–17)  
    - 55 (49.1%) Public Schools  
    - 57 (50.9%) Non-Public Schools  
  - (2017–18/2018–19)  
    - 11 (78.6%) Public Schools  
    - 3 (21.4%) Non-Public Schools

- **Volleyball State Champions**
  - (1999–00/2016–17)  
    - 29 (40.3%) Public Schools  
    - 43 (59.7%) Non-Public Schools  
  - (2017–18/2018–19)  
    - 3 (37.5%) Public Schools  
    - 5 (62.5%) Non-Public Schools
Why Competitive Balance

Statistics Comparison

- **Boys Soccer State Champions**
  
  (1999–00/2016–17)  
  20 (37.7%) Public Schools  
  33 (62.3%) Non–Public Schools
  
  (2017–18/2018–19)  
  3 (50%)  
  3 (50%)

- **Girls Soccer State Champions**
  
  (1999–00/2016–17)  
  15 (35.7%) Public Schools  
  27 (64.3%) Non–Public Schools
  
  (2017–18/2018–19)  
  4 (66.7%)  
  2 (33.3%)
Why Competitive Balance

Statistics Comparison

- **Boys Basketball State Champions**
  - 45 (62.5%) Public Schools 4 (50%)
  - 27 (37.5%) Non-Public Schools 4 (50%)

- **Girls Basketball State Champions**
  - 42 (58.3%) Public Schools 7 (87.5%)
  - 30 (41.7%) Non-Public Schools 1 (12.5%)
Why Competitive Balance

Statistics Comparison

- **Baseball State Champions**
  - (1999–00/2016–17)
    - 42 (58.3%) Public Schools
    - 30 (41.7%) Non-Public Schools
  - (2017–18/2018–19)
    - 5 (62.5%)
    - 3 (37.5%)

- **Softball State Champions**
  - (1999–00/2016–17)
    - 67 (94.4%) Public Schools
    - 4 (5.6%) Non–Public Schools
  - (2017–18/2018–19)
    - 8 (100%)
    - 0 (0%)
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.
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 OHSAA 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

- Are committed to continuing to study this issue and make proposals for improving the formula.
- Any feedback and data collected will only help strengthen what changes can take place in the future.
- Any changes to the formula will continue to be voted upon by the membership.
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 (i.e. a student who played but then transferred or became ineligible), **MUST** annually be entered in the rostering 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.
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, MUST annually be entered in the rostering 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 MUST be entered. Only enter ninth-grade students if they played in a varsity regular season contest.
- Any football player who participates in one play in a varsity contest shall count as having played in a contest (a play nullified due to penalty does not count).

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.
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.
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.
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.
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).
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).
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.

... Continued on next slide
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**.
The non-public school or schools (parishes for parochial schools; schools from the same system of education for other private schools – OAIS, ACSI) physically located within a designated or chosen public school district attendance zone.

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.

Non-public high schools can serve as feeder schools for more than one high school simultaneously.
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.

... Continued on next slide
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.
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 OHSAA 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
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 but then either became ineligible, transferred to a different school or is sitting out due to the OHSAA transfer consequence 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 became ineligible, transferred to a different school or sat out due to the OHSAA transfer consequence **must be included** in the Competitive Balance roster count regardless if he/she never played (likely coach’s decision).

- A ninth-grade student who participates in a regular season contest in football but later became ineligible, transferred to a different school or sat out due to the OHSAA transfer consequence **must be included** in the Competitive Balance roster count.
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.
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.
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.
Public school districts with multiple high schools and the Diocese of Columbus will need to submit their attendance zones to the OHSAA Office by May 31 every other year. This will occur again in 2020.

Non-public schools will need to submit their designated public school attendance zone (the area where the designated, or chosen, “feeder school[s]” is located) to the OHSAA 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 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).
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).
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. 1, 2019 – Friday, Nov. 15, 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.
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.
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).
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.
Sept. 23 – Initial email to remind schools of roster entry period
Sept. 30 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry period
Oct. 1 to Nov. 15 – Roster entry period
Nov. 4 – Email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
Nov. 11 – Second email to remind schools of roster entry deadline
Nov. 18 – Schools sent data to review with reminder of deadline to inform of problem
Dec. 2 – Deadline to inform OHSAA of roster issue
Jan. 16* – Fall sports approved by OHSAA Board of Directors
  ▪ Data posted in myOHSAAA and schools can view other schools’ roster data

* Date subject to change
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 myOHSA 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 *myOHSAAn* and schools can view other schools’ roster data

* Date subject to change
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 — January 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
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

  - 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)

**Public Schools**

**SINGLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

Student and Parent(s) Currently Reside Inside the District

- **Tier 0***
  - **YES**
  - **NO**

**Continuous Enrollment Inside the District Since Start of 7th Grade**

- **YES**
  - **Tier 1**
  - **NO**
  - **Tier 2**

*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.

**Public Schools**

**MULTIPLE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

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

- **Tier 0***
  - **YES**
  - **NO**

**Student and Parent(s) Currently Reside Inside the District**

- **Tier 1**
  - **Continuous Enrollment Inside the District Since Start of 7th Grade**
    - **YES**
    - **Tier 1**
    - **NO**
    - **Tier 2**

*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

Continuous Enrollment in The Same System of Education Since Start of 7th Grade

- YES
- NO

Attended The Designated Feeder School(s) Since Start of 7th Grade*

- YES
- NO

Tier 0

Tier 1

Tier 2

*Tier 2

*The Feeder School(s) that is located within the selected public school's attendance zone.

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 •
  Jacki Windon: jwindon@ohsaa.org
  or Ron Sayers: rsayers@ohsaa.org

• Public Schools •
  Kristin Ronai: kronai@ohsaa.org

• Non–Public Schools •
  Bob Goldring: bgoldring@ohsaa.org