



NSAA Bylaw 2.6 Domicile Eligibility

The eligibility of a student is based on the ***domicile*** of the ***legal parent***.

Domicile is defined as follows:

1. It is the place where the parents have established their home.
2. It is where the family regularly eats and sleeps.
3. It is the place where the student and his/her parents are habitually present and to which, when departing, they intend to return.

Legal parent is defined as one of the following:

1. The student's natural parents.
 - a. If the parents are divorced, separated, or have never been married and share joint custody, the legal parent is the one with whom the child lives with immediately following the divorce, the legal separation, or birth.
 - b. If the parents are divorced, separated, or have never been married and one parent has sole legal custody, that parent is considered the legal parent.
2. The student's adoptive parents.
3. The student's foster parents if student(s) is placed in a foster home after becoming a ward of the state, courts, or welfare agency.
4. The student's legal guardian if parental rights of custody of both parents have been terminated.

Exemptions to the domicile rule:

1. When a student enters high school for the first time as a 9th grader.
2. If a student's name is placed on the NSAA May 1 Transfer List.
3. If the legal parent changes domiciles with the following conditions:
 - a. The legal parent has moved to a new, permanent home.
 - b. The legal parent has given up the former home.
 - c. The legal parent has moved all personal property to the new, permanent home or sold it.