

## GHSA Reclassification Proposal

<b>Total Number of Non-Football Playing Schools:</b>	<b>33 (15 private/18 public)</b>
<b>Total Number of Private Schools:</b>	<b>47 approximately</b>
<b>Total Number of large Schools above 2000:</b>	<b><u>44 (6 AAAAAA Classification) (above 2000)</u></b>
<b>Added together these schools total up to:</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Total Number of GHSA Schools:</b>	<b>451</b>
<b>Subtract the above 113 Schools from total Schools:</b>	<b><u>-124</u></b>
<b>Total Remaining Schools:</b>	<b>327 GHSA Football Schools</b>

**Divide these schools evenly by the five remaining classifications (20% each). This places the same number of football playing schools in each classification.**

**327 divided by 5 = approximately 66 schools in each of the other remaining classifications**

**Add the non-football playing schools back into the appropriate classifications and regions as in the past.**

**Use the single A classification cut off for both single A public and private schools**

**Place single A private below the cutoff number in to their own private school classification**

**Place the remaining private schools above single A into their appropriate classifications & regions**

**GHSA will have six classifications with one small private school classification. Very similar to the structure we have currently.**

### Classification Issues & Advantages

**AAAAAA: In order to address the numbers disparity in this class, schools 2000 or above were placed into the state's largest classification. There are only 44 of these schools. An Isolation Rule will have to be used in this classification due to the limited number of large schools.**

**AAAAA: Better Balance of larger schools with similar numbers and an equal 20% formula applied with the other remaining classifications.**

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**A:** As in the state's largest classification there is a worry of numbers disparity. In these two classifications whoever plays Mill Creek will always be playing the state's largest school. In comparison whoever plays Stewart County will always be playing the state's smallest school. There is no perfect fix here. What this classification boils down to is simply this. Would these small schools be better served to keep playing the small single A private schools or would they be better served to play slightly larger rural public schools? There is no best of both worlds that is fair to maintaining an equal number of football schools in each classification. Note in this classification football regions may vary from "all" sports regions slightly.

### **Other Issues, Advantages, & Concerns**

**Small private schools: How will they get games?**

In order to eliminate excessive travel the following rules will need to be applied.

1. Ability to play GISA Schools for scheduling purposes
2. Ability to play Public Schools if both parties agree
3. Isolation rule applied for regular season scheduling purposes only.
4. Use the or a power ranking system for Single A playoffs

**\*BIG ISSUE ADDRESSED:** How do we as a functioning body address the issue of public, private, city schools and be fair to all parties involved? How do we level an uneven playing field?

We know multipliers are hard to keep up with, labor intensive, and harder to police.

Here is a simple rule that will address open enrollment schools and private school service area concerns of equality. This rule is a simple formula that is easily applied with very little labor or policing that will help level the playing field in the great State of Georgia. This rule will be called the **Full Service County Rule**. It is not a cure all and is not meant to be. It is a way to level the playing field from the advantages some schools have over others when it comes to a numbers advantage in zoning rules for some schools.

**Full Service County Rule:** Any school in class AA or above that has as a policy the ability to enroll students from the entire county in which the school is located. Example: These schools are not bound by geographical attendance zone boundaries within their county. These schools will be placed in the FTE count for classification purposes under the following formula.

Schools stated FTE count

County in which they are located average FTE count of students in grades 9-12

To get the average county FTE count add up all FTE students in grades 9-12 (DOE)

Then divide by the number of schools within that county.

This will give you an average county FTE.

Add the schools stated enrollment number to the county average FTE number and divided by 2. This will give you a new adjusted FTE number in response to your ability to draw from a much larger body of students than traditional Georgia Schools. This number will be your classification FTE

**Number. This rule takes into account average size of students to draw from, the schools actual size, and gives them and adjusted number. In doing this simple formula everything is transparent for all to understand and see. Everything about it is easy to do and apply. FTE numbers are provided to the GHSA by the State Department of Education and can be adjusted by the GHSA when the time comes for reclassification. Working Example: School A has an FTE count of 700. The county in which they are located has an average FTE count of 1400. Now add 700 to 1400 and you get 2100. Divided by two is 1050 FTE count. This will be School A's new adjusted number. School A will be placed in the classification where 1050 belongs. Working example #2 School B has an enrollment of 1400 the county in which it is located has an average FTE count of 2300.  $1400 + 2300$  is 3700, divided by two is 1850. This school would be placed in the appropriate classification where 1850 belongs. This formula balances out servicing area size in a simple and easy to keep up with formula. Your FTE number + County Avg. FTE number divided by 2.**

**Please consider all or parts of this plan when we reclassify this fall.**