Legislation Overview

It’s that time of year again. The 2009-10 legislative cycle has come to an end and your compliance staff is diving into the 2010-11 proposals. As you receive your new NCAA Manuals (434 pages of light reading), please note the new legislation that was passed and recently effective. This is only a sample of legislation pertinent to our roles as coaches, staff, and administrators.

Recruiting—Publications

Did you know that you cannot provide a printed media guide to a prospect? 13.4.1.1.2 states that, while an institution can produce a printed media guide subject to restrictions, it cannot be dispersed to a prospective student-athlete, his or her parents or legal guardians, their educational institution or any individual involved in the coaching of the prospect. Media guides may be provided to PSAs via a digital media storage device such as a flash drive or compact disc.

What restrictions exist for printing a media guide? 13.4.1.1.2.1 goes on to limit a media guide to one color of print inside the cover which may not exceed 81/2 by 11 inches in size and 208 pages in length.

Can an institution produce a media guide supplement? Not in print. Any supplemental information may be posted on the institution’s web site. This information may be printed in black and white and provided to the media.

Why are printed media guidelines so restrictive? The rationale behind proposal 2009-42 included an anticipated reduction in printing and mailing costs associated with distributing printed media guides. Without such restrictions, institutions would only be restrained by individual budget constraints. Increased access to technology allows PSAs to either visit an institutional web site or to be provided with a digital media storage device containing an electronic media guide and any additional permissible items such as a questionnaire.
Legislation Overview Continued

Recruiting—Official Visits

How is the duration of an official visit determined?

Typically, the official visit begins when the prospect reports on the institution’s campus and ends when they depart. However, a coach and/or institutional staff member may transport a prospect, their parents, relatives or legal guardians from the nearest major airport (yes, Chicago qualifies) without the 48-hour period beginning until they reach campus. In order to utilize this exception, the transportation of the prospect must be without delay for personal or entertainment reasons (in other words, do not stop the car, sit down and eat—use a drive-through!).

Besides drive-through meals while in transit from the nearest major airport, can the university provide any other expense to the prospect prior to the 48-hour period beginning?

Should a prospect arrive in the vicinity of the institution too late to report to campus and begin their official visit, the PSA may receive lodging. The institution may not cover any additional cost for those accompanying the PSA (occupancy charge, roll-away). Once the official visit starts, the institution can pay the expense of an additional room for the PSA’s parents/legal guardians. Discuss individual circumstances with Compliance when determining “too late.”

If the PSA remains beyond the 48-hour period for personal reasons, can the institution pay for their return transportation?

If a prospect were to remain in the vicinity without departing for home (for example, take a day trip to Chicago), the university could not pay for a return expense. In order for the institution to pay for a return flight or to reimburse ground transportation, a PSA must depart for home upon completion of the visit.

In the Pipeline

- The NCAA News

- The National Association for Athletics Compliance (NAAC) has embarked on defining a set of minimum standards to assist compliance officers in monitoring key areas such as complimentary admissions, countable athletically related hours, and recruiting contacts and evaluations. Additional legislation compliance standards will soon follow, according to Kate Hickey, first vice president of NAAC and senior associate athletics director at Rutgers. The intent is to outline universal and minimal monitoring processes that should be audited at least annually by each member institution.

- The NCAA found that The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga committed major violations in their failure to monitor recruiting phone calls and text messages. Combined, football, men’s and women’s basketball and men’s tennis coaches sent 137 impermissible text messages and placed 74 impermissible phone calls to 12 prospective student-athletes or their families. Penalties include two years probation, scholarship reductions in men’s basketball and recruiting restrictions in men’s basketball and for a former assistant football coach.

- The Princeton women’s tennis program inquiry recently came to a close when the NCAA released their September infraction report. A major violation was imposed on the program after it was found that a former athlete accepted approximately $33,000 from a booster and applied it to her education expenses. While the violation was found to be major, the NCAA imposed narrow penalties as the case was isolated and the university self-reported findings.

- Dwight Dasher, Middle Tennessee State quarterback, missed four games and had to repay a $1,500 impermissible loan provided to him by an 80 year-old hospitalized individual in the community.
### National Letter of Intent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Initial Date</th>
<th>Final Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Period—Basketball &amp; all other sports not listed</td>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>November 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football (Regular Period)</td>
<td>February 2</td>
<td>April 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer, Cross Country, Track &amp; Field</td>
<td>February 2</td>
<td>August 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball (Regular Period)</td>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>May 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Period—All other sports not listed</td>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>August 1</td>
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### Additional Repercussions at UNC

Following a summer of investigation and the suspension of 13 football players for the 2010 opener versus LSU, the probe at UNC now includes much more than the possible agent contact first reported. Soon after the NCAA began its investigation in July, news of a paper-writing scandal broke. A former tutor, once hired by head coach Butch Davis as a nanny, allegedly wrote papers for student-athletes. Recall the academic investigation at Florida State in 2007 that initially involved one athlete taking a Music exam for another. Fast forward to the conclusive report at FSU indicating that 61 athletes over 10 sports were involved. An Athletic Director, three Assistant ADs, the Director of Academic Support and countless tutors met their demise. It’s not uncommon for an NCAA investigation to uncover infractions that an internal audit has missed.

It was announced on October 11 that three players accepted extra benefits from an agent including jewelry and travel accommodations. Greg Little and Robert Quinn are permanently ineligible after receiving over $5,000 each from a sports agent. They provided false and misleading information during three interviews. Marvin Austin has been dismissed after the NCAA estimated he has accepted between $10,000-13,000 in benefits from an agent. Nine additional football student–athletes have sat out pending the academic and extra benefit investigation. Assistant coach John Blake resigned in September after his phone logs raised questions about his own ties to an agent.

“We should've been doing something else. We should've acknowledged the level that these guys are and that there were going to be people coming at them. ... I wish we had done more. I'd like to relive that part.”

-- North Carolina AD Dick Baddour
ACROSS

1. During this type of recruiting visit no expenses are paid by the institution except a maximum of 3 complimentary admissions to an athletic event
6. This places a limit on the value of financial aid awards that an institution may provide in any academic year to counters in sports other than football, basketball, volleyball and women’s tennis
7. Prospects, their families, institutions and coaches may not be supplied with this in print
9. An athlete’s participation in countable athletically related activities is limited to this number of hours each day
10. An institution may provide fruits, nuts and these to student-athletes at any time
11. These meals may be provided to a student-athlete in a booster’s home or on-campus with prior Compliance approval
12. An institution may provide reasonable entertainment to student-athletes during vacation periods when classes are not in session, student-athletes are required to remain on campus, and the entertainment is within this many miles of campus
13. This coach was a 3 time All-American and earned 5 Big Ten titles while at IU
14. This coach served as a captain on her 2006 team when they reached the Final Four for the first time in the program’s history
15. A student-athlete shall compete in his or her seasons of competition within this many calendar years from initial enrollment

DOWN

2. A member institution may not engage in this in each sport more than once every four years during official vacation periods
3. Generally, off-campus recruiting contact with a prospect cannot be initiated until the first day of this month after they’ve completed their junior year in high school
4. In this sport, student-athletes must meet academic eligibility requirements in the fall in order to be eligible for competition during the spring
5. During this period it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the institution’s campus
8. This type of grant-in-aid consists of tuition, fees, room, board & books
9. This seven-time national championship program is helmed by a former Polish Olympic Team coach who is fluent in several languages
13. An undergraduate student must enroll in this many hours to remain eligible for competition as a full-time student-athlete (with some exceptions)