A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Division I Amateurism Cabinet

Hyatt Regency Indianapolis
Indianapolis, Indiana June 28 and 29, 2011

1. Opening remarks and review of schedule. [Supplement No. 1]

2. Review of February 17 and 18, 2011, Division I Amateurism Cabinet meeting report. [Supplement No. 2]

3. Guiding principles. [Supplement No. 3]

4. Review of April 19, 2011, Division I Communications and Coordination Committee report. [Supplement No. 4]

5. Update on legislation.

6. Student-Athlete Advisory Committee report.

7. Student-Athlete Reinstatement update.

8. Legal update.

9. NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2010-26 (as amended by Proposal 2010-26-3). [Supplement No. 5]

10. Earmarking fundraised dollars.

    a. Overview. [Supplement No. 6]

    b. Examples. [Supplement No. 7]

c. Concept. [Supplement No. 8]

d. CCACA feedback. [Supplement No. 9]

e. NAAC feedback. [Supplement No. 10]

11. Form 11-10a - General Amateurism and Eligibility for International and Select Student-Athletes. [Supplement No. 11]

12. Eligibility Center update.

    a. ITA and USTA proposal regarding pre-enrollment prize money for prospective student-athletes. [Supplement No. 12]

13. Football Issues Group update. [Supplement No. 13]

14. Basketball Focus Group update.

15. Agent activities.

    a. Scope of the definition of an agent. [Supplement Nos. 14a and 14b]

    b. Use of agents and advisors prior to enrollment. [Supplement No. 15 to be distributed prior to the meeting.]

    c. Agent registration. [Supplement No. 16 to be distributed prior to the meeting.]

    d. National Professional Sports Counseling Panel.

16. Election of new chair.

17. News articles. [Supplement No. 17]

18. Summary of key items and takeaways.

19. Other business.

20. Future meeting dates.

    a. September 26 and 27, 2011, NCAA National Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

    b. February 16 and 17, 2012, Hyatt Regency Indianapolis, Indiana

21. Adjournment.

Schedule for June 28 and 29, 2011, Meeting of the Division I Amateurism Cabinet

Tuesday, June 28 **Meeting Room**

Cabinet members arrive in Indianapolis prior to 1 p.m. Eastern time. No lunch will be provided.

A hotel reservation will be made for you for only one night -- the night of Tuesday, June 28. After talking with Short's Travel, if you are unable to secure travel arrangements that will get you to Indianapolis prior to the 1 p.m. start on Tuesday, or a return flight after 4 p.m. on Wednesday, please let me know so that additional room nights can be secured for you.

Hotel: The Hyatt Regency Indianapolis
One South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Tuesday, June 28 - all activities are at The Hyatt Regency Indianapolis

Cabinet meeting	1 to 6 p.m.	Regency CD

Dinner on your own.

Wednesday, June 29 - all activities are at The Hyatt Regency Indianapolis

Breakfast	8 to 8:30 a.m.	Network
Cabinet meeting	8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Regency CD
Lunch	12 to 1 p.m.	Network
Cabinet meeting	1 to 3 p.m.	Regency CD

Schedule return flights after 4 p.m. Eastern time.

NOTE: There will be ***no*** shuttle transport from hotel to airport at conclusion of meeting. You will be responsible for securing your return transportation to the airport. Taxi service is available from hotel to airport.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
May 5, 2011 esb

REPORT OF THE NCAA DIVISION I AMATEURISM CABINET FEBRUARY 17-18, 2011, MEETING

KEY ITEMS.

1. **Amendments to the Legislative Proposal to Revise the Regulations Related to Use of a Student-Athlete's Name or Likeness in Promotional Activities.** The NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet sponsored three amendments-to-amendments related to the use of a student-athlete's name or likeness in promotions, advertisements and media activities. (NCAA Proposal No. 2010-26).

2. **Agent/Advisor Discussion**. The cabinet continued its comprehensive review of the agent/advisor issue. Specifically, the cabinet focused on (1) broadening the current definition of an agent; (2) creating a national registration program; and (3) creating a national sports counseling panel.

ACTION ITEMS.

1. **Legislative Items.**

   a. **Request for Noncontroversial Legislation to permit a prospective student-athlete enrolled at a non-NCAA institution to accept up to actual and necessary expenses in the form of prize money from the sponsor of an open event provided the competition occurs outside the playing and practice season and during the summer vacation period.**

      (1) Recommendation. The Division I Amateurism Cabinet recommends the NCAA Division I Legislative Council adopt noncontroversial legislation to permit a prospective student-athlete enrolled at a non-NCAA institution to accept up to actual and necessary expenses in the form of prize money from the sponsor of an open event provided the competition occurs outside the playing and practice season and during the summer vacation period.

      (2) Effective Date. Immediate.

      (3) Rationale. In 1999, a legislative exception was adopted to allow an individual, prior to full-time collegiate enrollment, to accept up to actual and necessary expenses in the form of prize money from the sponsor of an open event. In 2009, a similar legislative exception was adopted for current NCAA student-athletes with the added restriction that the event must occur outside the playing season and during the summer vacation period. However, when the legislative exception was adopted for current NCAA student-athletes in 2009, it was not extended to prospective student-athletes who accept prize money while enrolled in a non-NCAA institution (e.g., two-year college, foreign institution, NAIA). Therefore, it remains a violation for a prospective student-athlete who, while enrolled in a non-NCAA institution, accepts prize money, even though the prize money is less than

actual and necessary expenses for the event and the event occurs during the summer vacation period. The cabinet notes that, based on the Division I Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement's May 2010 directive, the student-athlete reinstatement (SAR) staff currently provides relief to a prospective student-athlete who accepted prize money while enrolled in a non-NCAA institution provided the prize money did not exceed actual and necessary expenses and the competition in which the prospective student-athlete accepted the prize money occurred during the summer vacation period. It is the cabinet's position that a prospective student-athlete enrolled at a non-NCAA institution be afforded the same exception to the prize money legislation that a current NCAA student-athlete is afforded under current legislation. Therefore, the cabinet believes this concept should be extended to prospective student-athletes at non-NCAA institutions.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

2. Nonlegislative Items.

- None.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. Legislative Informational Items.

a. **Cabinet Sponsored Amendments-to-Amendments.**

(1) AMATEURISM -- PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES -- USE OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME OR LIKENESS -- CO-SPONSORSHIP OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES -- CONSOLIDATION OF MEDIA ACTIVITIES.

(a) Intent. To amend Proposal No. 2010-26, to retain the current promotional activities legislation in all areas except as it relates to co-sponsorship of institutional, charitable, education or nonprofit promotions. The promotion must identify (e.g., via graphics, voice over, text) the commercial entity's affiliation with the institution, conference or noninstitutional charitable, educational or nonprofit agency (e.g., entity is the official sponsor of the institution or event). There must be no indication in the makeup, wording or action of the co-sponsorship that the student-athlete endorses or is directly promoting the use of a product or service of the commercial entity. Further, to eliminate the distinction in the media activities legislation between media

activities that occur during the playing season and those that occur outside the playing season.

(b) Effective Date. August 1, 2011.

(c) Rationale. Although the NCAA Task Force on Commercial Activity in Division I Intercollegiate Athletics recommended institutional autonomy and flexibility in developing relationships with commercial entities that benefit athletics programs, this amendment is intended to provide the membership with an option that is closer to the current legislation. This amendment maintains current restrictions related to commercial advertisements and the sale of institutional commercial items. However, the amendment would permit flexibility as it relates to co-sponsorship of institutional, charitable, education or nonprofit promotions, similar to the flexibility granted under the 2005 Board of Directors directive, which allowed for the application of the parameters of Proposal No. 2005-26 while the issues related to studied and resolved. In addition, this amendment retains the section of Proposal No. 2010-26 that would eliminate the legislative distinction between media activities involving student-athletes that occur during the playing season and those that occur outside the playing season. Such a distinction is unnecessary and has been the source of confusion regarding the application of the legislation.

(d) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(e) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

(2) AMATEURISM -- PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES -- USE OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME OR LIKENESS -- NO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS OTHER THAN CONGRATULATORY.

(a) Intent. To amend Proposal No. 2010-26, to restrict commercial advertisements or promotions that include the names or likenesses of student-athletes to congratulatory advertisements only.

(b) Effective Date. August 1, 2011.

(c) Rationale. Although the NCAA Task Force on Commercial Activity in Division I Intercollegiate Athletics recommended institutional autonomy and flexibility in developing relationships with commercial entities that benefit athletics programs, this amendment is intended to provide the membership with another option to consider. This amendment maintains the current legislation as it relates to commercial advertisements or promotions.

Commercial advertisements would continue to be restricted to congratulatory advertisements. However, this amendment retains the elements of Proposal No. 2010-26 that would: (1) permit the expanded co-sponsorship of institutional, charitable, education or nonprofit promotions; (2) permit the sale of institutional commercial items to occur an any institutionally approved outlets; (3) permit commercial establishments to be co-sponsors of institutional, charitable, education or nonprofit promotions that occur at the location of such establishments; and (4) eliminate the distinction between media activities that occur during the playing season and those that occur outside the playing season.

(d) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(e) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

(3) AMATEURISM -- PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES -- USE OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME OR LIKENESS -- PRIMARY PURPOSE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

(a) Intent. To amend Proposal No. 2010-26, to specify that primary purpose of a commercial advertisement or promotion that includes the names or likenesses of student-athletes is to publicize the commercial entity's affiliation with the institution, conference or the NCAA.

(b) Effective Date. August 1, 2011.

(c) Rationale. This amendment clarifies that the primary purpose of any commercial advertisement or promotion that includes the name or likeness of a student-athlete must be to publicize the commercial entity's affiliation with the institution, conference or the NCAA, rather than to market or sell its products or services. The legislation would continue to provide flexibility for commercial entities to support intercollegiate athletics, but the amendment provides direction as to the focus of any commercial advertisements.

(d) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(e) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

b. **Promotional Activities – Use of a Student-Athlete's Name or Likeness.** The cabinet reaffirmed its support of Proposal No. 2010-26 as written. However, the cabinet also understands the membership's concern for potential abuse based on the flexibility of the proposed legislation. Nevertheless, the cabinet recognizes an unquestionable need for some form of legislation to be adopted to achieve the balance in intercollegiate athletics

that is needed with regard to commercial activities and the use of student-athlete's names or likeness. Further, the cabinet notes the overriding concern of returning to the restrictive promotional activities legislation as written in the current NCAA Division I manual. Therefore, the cabinet supports the above-referenced amendments as reasonable options on the continuum between the current legislation and the Proposal No. 2010-26.

2. Nonlegislative Informational Items.

1. **Agent/Advisor Discussion**. The cabinet discussed ways in which agents enter the lives of prospective and enrolled student-athletes, and how they influence the decisions student-athletes ultimately make regarding professional career opportunities. The cabinet heard the agent prospective from NBPA and NFLPA certified agent, Mark Bartletein. Mr. Bartelstein provided his feedback on broadening the definition of an agent and the roles advisors/agents should or need to have with prospective and enrolled student-athletes. The following concepts were offered as a potential answer to address agent issues:

   a. New Definition of an Agent. The cabinet reviewed a proposed definition of an agent that would broaden the scope to include outside third parties who have become affiliated with prospective or enrolled student-athletes. The cabinet expressed concern that the current draft may reach too far and may cause certain individuals to trigger agent status that the cabinet does not believe should.

   b. Agent Contact Calendar. The cabinet reviewed a proposed agent contact calendar for the sport of football that would create permissible time periods for agent contact with student-athletes with remaining eligibility. There was concern expressed about the enforceability of such a calendar by either the NCAA or the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA). The cabinet did not support the idea of the agent contact calendar.

   c. National Agent Registration Program. The cabinet reviewed a proposed national agent registration program that could serve as a resource for institutions and student-athletes that would assist in the agent/advisor education process. The cabinet was supportive of such a program, noting that continued discussion with various governance bodies and the membership will be necessary.

2. **Earmarked Fundraised Dollars for Athletics Participation.** The cabinet reviewed a draft legislative concept to address issues related to prospective student-athletes accepting earmarked and /or fundraised dollars for athletics participation from outside sources. The cabinet supports the overall concept; however, a few cabinet members continued to express concerns related to third parties providing funding in sports such as basketball that would be contrary to current amateurism and recruiting legislation. The cabinet members plan to seek feedback from their respective conference offices as to how to address these concerns and prepare it for discussion at its next in-person meeting.

3. **Eligibility Center Update**. The cabinet received an update from the Eligibility Center amateurism certification staff (ACP) related to the 2010-11 certification season. The ACP staff shared with the cabinet progress made in key performance areas (e.g., average case duration of cases placed under manual review reduced from 45 to 28 days) as well as trends related to penalties. The ACP also reviewed a sample of one of its sports structure educational resources. These resources are both sport-specific and country-specific and are designed to provide information on foreign sports leagues and organizations to assist the membership in making informed recruiting decisions.

   Finally, the ACP staff presented information submitted to the cabinet by the United States Tennis Association (USTA) and the Intercollegiate Tennis Association (ITA). Those organizations requested the cabinet revisit the issue of prize money earned prior to full-time collegiate enrollment in the sport of tennis. Their position is that the expenses incurred by the majority of prospective tennis student-athletes vastly outweigh prize monies earned. Accordingly, the USTA and ITA have proposed allowing prospective student-athletes to earn up to $10,000 in prize money without jeopardizing their NCAA eligibility. As an alternative, the cabinet discussed the option of conducting the expenses vs. prize money analysis in a manner other than on an event-by-event basis. The cabinet agreed to solicit feedback on the issue from their conference members and to have further discussions at its June meeting.

Cabinet Chair: *Mike Rogers, Baylor University, Big 12*
Staff Liaison(s): *Rachel Newman Baker, Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities*
Angie Cretors, Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities
Jobrina Perez, Academic and Membership Affairs

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE AMATEURISM CABINET

1. Student-athletes shall be an integral part of the student-body and their participation should be motivated primarily by education and by the physical, mental and social benefits to be derived.

2. Ensure that legislation reinforces that student participation in intercollegiate athletics is an avocation, and student-athletes should be protected from exploitation.

3. Minimize missed class time; maximize time spent pursuing educational opportunities

4. All commercial activities shall support intercollegiate athletics and be consistent with the values of higher education.

5. Ensure legislation is written in a simple, clear and enforceable manner.

6. Consider the amount of time legislation has been in effect before supporting a legislative change.

7. Consider the impact of proposals on institutional, conference, NCAA and Eligibility Center resources and staff members.

8. Ensure feedback has been solicited from stakeholders.

9. Consider if sport-specific legislation is warranted or if proposed legislation can/should be expanded to other sports.

10. Examine potential unintended consequences when reviewing legislation.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION COMMITTEE (CCC) CONFERENCE CALL

Participants: April 19, 2011

Mike Alden, University of Missouri – Leadership Council
Sarah Bobert, Marquette University – Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet
Carolyn Callahan, University of Virginia – Academic Cabinet
Rob Halvaks, Big West Conference – Administration Cabinet
Scott Krapf – Division I Student-Advisory Committee
Shane Lyons, Atlantic Coast Conference –Legislative Council
Mike Rogers, Baylor University – Amateurism Cabinet
Judy Rose, University of North Carolina, Charlotte – Championships/Sports Management Cabinet
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA – recording secretary

Petrina Long, University of California, Los Angeles – Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet, was unable to participate on the call.

NCAA staff: David Berst, Shauna Cobb, Angie Cretors, Jennifer Daniels, Lynn Holzman, Michelle Hosick, Kayla McCulley, Rachel Newman, Jobrina Perez, Carol Reep, Kris Richardson, Alex Smith, Jennifer Strawley, Sharon Tufano, Katie Willet and Leeland Zeller also participated on the call.

The conference call was called to order at 1:02 p.m. by Jacqueline Campbell. All were present as noted above.

1. **Report of the Committee's November 30, 2010, Conference Call.** The committee approved the report of its November 30, 2010, conference call.

2. **Key Items from the February/March/April Division I Governance Meetings.** The committee received a report of the key items from the February/March/April cabinet and council meetings.

   a. **Legislative Council** – The committee received the following information regarding actions of the Legislative Council during its April 11-12, 2011, meeting:

      (1) Non-Coaching Staff Limitations – The Council tabled three proposals that would have established limits on the number of non-coaching personnel in the sports of football, and men's and women's basketball. The Council agreed that

there should be limits on non-coaching personnel; however, it expressed concern as to whether the proposals, as written, can effectively address the concerns related to the proliferation of non-coaching sport-specific personnel.

(2) Student-Athlete Likeness – The Council tabled Proposal No. 2010-26 as amended by 2010-26-3, which would have modified the legislation related to the use of a student-athlete's name and likeness for promotions and advertisements. The Council will seek membership feedback and will review the proposal again in October.

(3) Board of Directors Resolution – The Council developed several concepts that will be shared with the Board of Directors in response to the April 2010 Board Resolution regarding the Division I legislative cycle. Two concepts that will be shared are: (a) Changing the legislative cycle to a two-year overlapping cycle where specified bylaws will be included in alternate-year cycles, and (b) Increasing the requisite number of requests necessary to call for an override vote from 30 to 75, to suspend legislation from 100 to 125, and for FCS-only issues from 15 to 25.

b. Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet – During its February meeting, the cabinet reviewed financial aid data that would assist with its examination of maximum grant-in-aid limitations, and head count and equivalency sport designations. In June, the cabinet plans to review additional statistical data along with feedback from the membership as it considers how amending financial aid legislation may impact Title IX and participation levels.

3. Key Items on the Division I Agenda. The committee received the following information regarding several key items on the Division I agenda:

a. Academics. During its February meeting, the Academic Cabinet continued its review of possible changes to the 2-4 transfer requirements. The cabinet reviewed feedback regarding its initial draft concepts and modified those concepts to provide greater clarity in application. The cabinet has circulated the modified concepts to the NCAA membership and two-year college community for additional feedback. The committee was informed that the cabinet prefers the recommendations be reviewed as a package, inasmuch as together, the components of the package develop minimum standards that reflect the academic preparation needed to succeed academically at a Division I institution. The package also provides student-athletes, who are academically underprepared when enrolling at a two-year college, sufficient time to meet 2-4

transfer requirements. The cabinet plans to sponsor legislation for membership consideration in the 2011-12 legislative cycle.

b. **Men's Basketball Recruiting**. In January, the Leadership Council began its review of men's basketball recruiting with presentations from representatives of the Black Coaches and Administrators (BCA), Collegiate Commissioner Association (CCA), iHoops, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) and National Federation of High Schools (NFHS). Following the January meeting, two subcommittees of the Leadership Council were formed and met via conference call several times in March. The Council was provided a status report during its April 4 meeting in Houston, Texas where the group heard presentations from several current and former Division I head men's basketball coaches, the executive director of the NABC, two non-scholastic event operators and two Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) members. The Council also received feedback from 20 Division I and Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) commissioners and head men's basketball coaches from those conferences, as well as recruiting model alternatives developed by conference office administrators with compliance and men's basketball backgrounds from the Group of Six conferences. Moving forward, the two subcommittees will continue to meet with an expected joint meeting of the two groups in July. The Leadership Council will meet again in July/August and will begin to develop a men's basketball recruiting model for consideration by the Board of Directors during its October meeting. It is anticipated that the Board will sponsor legislation in the 2011-12 legislative cycle that would create a new men's basketball recruiting model.

c. **Agents**. The Amateurism Cabinet continued its discussions regarding agents during its February meeting. The cabinet considered the following concepts:

(1) Definition of an Agent. The cabinet is considering a new definition that would broaden the current definition of an agent and would include outside third parties who have been inserting themselves into the lives of prospective and enrolled student-athletes.

(2) Agent Contact Calendar for the Sport of Football. This calendar would regulate the contact and non-contact periods that govern communications between football student-athletes and agents, taking into account the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA) junior rule. It was noted that there does not appear to be much support for this type of calendar.

(3) National Agent Registration Program. This program would assist student-athletes and member institutions with education regarding agents/advisors as they pursue opportunities for professional sports careers.

4. **Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee Update**. Scott Krapf, chair of the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC), reported on his participation in men's basketball recruiting discussions during the April 4 Leadership Council meeting. He also noted that the Division I SAAC has had ongoing discussions regarding the following:

- Proposal No. 2010-26 related to the use of student-athletes' names and likenesses in promotions and advertisements;
- Ways to better communicate with high-profile men's basketball student-athletes as they seek feedback regarding men's basketball recruiting;
- SAAC awards of excellence;
- A division-wide community service project, and
- The Capitol One Cup and how it may be better structured.

5. **Proposed Future Call Dates.** The staff noted that the next call of the committee would follow the June cabinet and July/August Leadership Council meetings. Calendars will be sent to committee members to determine availability.

6. **Adjournment.** The call was adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
April 21, 2011 JGC:pem

NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2010-26 (as amended by Proposal No. 2010-26-3)

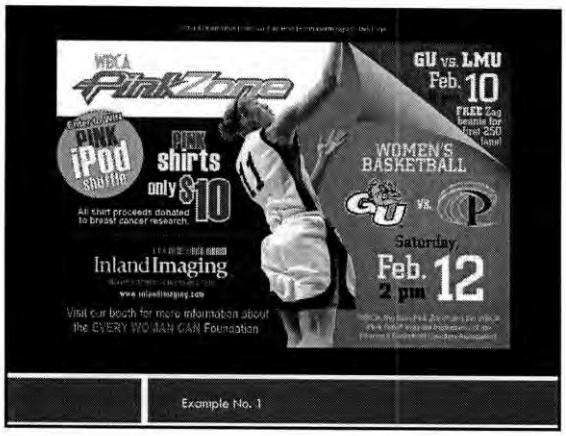
Examples

Example No. 1

- Promotion for an institution's contest.
- Includes a current student-athlete.
- Not permissible pursuant to current Bylaw 12.5.1.1.
  - Names, messages and slogans (other than an officially registered trademark) are prohibited.
    - "Making a difference in people's lives."

Example No. 1 (continued)

- Would be permissible under amended 2010-26, provided the sponsor's affiliation with the institution is identified.
  - "Inland Imaging is a proud sponsor of GU athletics."



Example No. 1

Example No. 2

- Promotion for institution's season.
- Includes current student-athletes.
- Not permissible pursuant to current Bylaw 12.5.1.1.
  - Reproduction of a product (uniform) includes logo and the logo is included on the poster.
    - Under Armor logo.

Example No. 2 (continued)

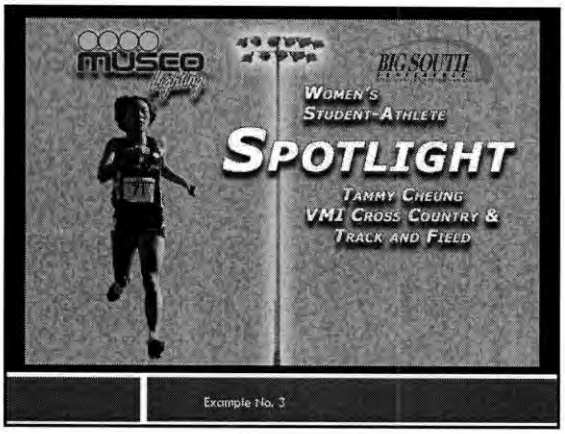
- Would be permissible under amended 2010-26, provided the sponsor's affiliation with the institution is identified.
  - "Under Armor – Exclusive Apparel Partner."

Example No. 3

- Conference "Spotlight" Promotion.
- Includes a current student-athlete.
- Not permissible pursuant to current Bylaw 12.5.1.1.
  - Includes a sponsoring entity's commercial product.

Example No. 3 (continued)

- Would be permissible under amended 2010-26, provided the sponsor's affiliation with the conference is identified.
  - "Musco Lighting – Official Illuminator of the Big South."



Example No. 4

- Institutional "Bio" Promotion.
- Includes a current student-athlete.
- Not permissible pursuant to current Bylaw 12.5.1.1.
  - Includes a sponsoring entity's commercial product.

Example No. 4 (continued)

- Would be permissible under amended 2010-26.
- The sponsor's affiliation with the conference is identified.
  - "Pontiac – Official Vehicle of the Pittsburgh Panthers."

Example No. 4

Panther Bios with Pontiac.wmv

Double click icon above to play video.

Example No. 5

- NCAA Football Promotion.
- Includes current student-athletes.
- Not permissible pursuant to current Bylaw 12.5.1.1.
  - Includes a sponsoring entity's commercial product.

Example No. 5 (continued)

- Would be permissible under amended 2010-26, provided the sponsor's affiliation with the conference is identified.
  - "Pontiac – Official Performance Machine of the NCAA."

Example No. 5

Pontiac Promo.mpg

Double click icon above to play video.

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet
Earmarking Fundraised Dollars

Overview.

Over a three year time period, approximately 56 NCAA Division I prospective student-athletes jeopardized their amateur status due to directly accepting expenses for athletics participation from outside sources (not otherwise permitted under NCAA legislation) or by accepting expenses donated to an amateur team or organization specifically earmarked for the prospective student-athlete's use. Often times, these direct donations or earmarked funds expense issues arise through the prospective student-athlete's fundraising activities deemed necessary by the individual or club teams to participate in athletics events.

During its June 2010 meeting, the NCA Division I Amateurism Cabinet discussed the current realities of fundraising activities and the potential benefits these types of activities have on a prospective student-athlete's ability to participate in athletics. During these discussions, the cabinet reviewed the current legislation and discussed its impact on prospective student-athletes participating in fundraising activities in order to obtain expenses to compete in athletics competition. In addition, at its September 2010 meeting, the cabinet reviewed feedback from National Association for Athletics Compliance (NAAC) that supported the need for a legislative change that would provide more flexibility to prospective student-athletes who accept competition-related expenses from outside sources. Finally, at its February 2011 meeting, the staff presented to the cabinet, a legislative concept to address the needs of prospective student-athletes participating in these types of fundraising activities. Prior to proposing legislation, the cabinet requested the staff seek feedback on the issue through Collegiate Commissioners Association Compliance Administrators (CCACA). Similar to NAAC's feedback, the majority of the CCACA responses were in support of a legislative change that would provide more flexibility to prospective student-athletes who accept competition-related expenses from outside sources.

Based on the information the cabinet has gathered over the past year, the staff anticipates that the cabinet will determine whether it is appropriate to propose legislation to address the needs of prospective student-athletes participating in these types of fundraising activities.

Amateurism Cabinet – Earmarked Fundraising Case Examples

Example No. 1

- Domestic track and field prospective student-athlete (PSA) qualifies for national Junior Olympic Championships the summer after freshman year in high school.
- PSA solicited and received $800 in funding from a local dentist to help defray costs associated with competing in the Junior Olympic Championships.
- PSA qualified for and competed in the Junior Olympic Championships as an individual (without team affiliation).

Example No. 2

- Domestic softball PSA received a fee waiver from Eligibility Center registration based on financial need criteria.
- PSA's summer team qualified for national softball tournament between PSA's sophomore and junior years in high school.
- Summer team was unable to cover travel costs for team members to participate in eight-day tournament.
- PSA fundraised a total of $1,650 from three local businesses/individuals ($1,000 from a local dealership, $450 from a local auto parts store, $200 from a friend of the family) to help defray personal costs associated with participating in the tournament.

Example No. 3

- Domestic wrestling PSA qualified for annual national tournament in Fargo during summer following junior year in high school.
- PSA was able to fundraise a total of $1,200 ($900 from a local printing company where PSA worked, $300 from PSA's father's boss) to help defray personal costs associated with participating in the Fargo event.
- PSA qualified for and competed in the Fargo event as an individual (without team affiliation).

Example No. 4

- Cross-country PSA from New Zealand qualified for the IAAF World Cross Country Championships in Poland while a senior in high school.
- Since the New Zealand Athletics Federation does not financially support athletes for that particular event, PSA and her family had to cover the $5,000 in expenses to travel and compete in the event.
- PSA's parents were able to contribute $1,625. The remainder of the funding was fundraised from three different sources ($1,000 from a local real estate company, $1,500 from a local Rotary and Lions club and $875 from a fundraiseonline.com website that PSA set up specifically for this event).

Example No. 5

- Field hockey PSA from Ireland was recruited and admitted to a DI institution, although she would not be on athletics aid.
- The pub in Ireland where PSA was employed the summer prior to her leaving for America began accepting donations in a large glass jar to assist PSA with her expenses related to attending college in America.
- PSA was provided $1,400 from the "glass jar" donations just prior to her leaving.

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet
Earmarking Fundraised Dollars

Concept for Legislative Change.

Prior to collegiate enrollment, an individual may accept up to actual and necessary expenses associated with athletics competition or practice immediately preceding competition from someone other than an agent, member institution or a representative of an institution's athletics interest.

Items to Consider.

Based on the feedback from the National Association for Athletics Compliance and the Collegiate Commissioners Association Compliance Administrators, the following items should be considered if the NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet decides to propose legislation that would be more flexible to prospective student-athletes who accept competition expenses from outside sources.

1. What are the documentation responsibilities and standards?

2. Should the amount of expenses be limited by dollar amount?

    - Provide specific dollar amount (above specific dollar amount would be a violation, even if less than actual and necessary expenses).

3. Should the language address impermissible source directing a permissible source to provide funding?

    - Funds may not be provided "at the direction of an agent, institution or booster."

4. Should boosters be permitted to provide funding to individuals who reside in the same community?

5. Should the legislation require funding to go through team or organization administering event?

NCAA Division I CCACA Amateurism Cabinet Feedback Form - Earmarking fundraising dollars for PSA's

SUPPLEMENT NO. 9
DI Amateurism Cabinet 6/11

Classification	Support	Comments for Support Position	Additional Comments for Cabinet consideration.
FBS	Y	*Prior to collegiate enrollment, an individual may accept up to actual and necessary expenses associated with athletics competition or practice immediately preceding competition from someone other than an agent, member institution or a representative of in institution's athletics interests..* I would eliminate this phrase. In any community, there will be people that are considered boosters but are not donating to an individual because of their affiliation to the University but because they want to create an opportunity for someone. (e.g.. A PSA's neighbor may want to help out, but they are also considered a booster.) In most college towns, everyone is going to be considered a representative of athletic interests, I think the "earmarking" part is a bit naive as welL It shouldn't matter if the funds are earmarked for a certain individuaL The organizing group can only pay actual and necessary expenses. If they get more money than needed to fund that PSA's portion of the trip, the money stays with the organization. The organization CANNOT pay money back to the athlete. In no case should the athlete take any money directly. It should always be mailed to or given to the organization taking the trip, We err by making rules that apply to Basketball and Football and by doing so, punish the "little guys" who don't have the funds to support themselves. We don't want outside competition to be limited to only those that CAN PAY. Most individual sports, golf in particular, fall into this category, For a junior player to qualify for the USGA National Junior Golf Championship and then not be able to pay their way to go is wrong, If they are willing to fundraise according to the rules, they associated with athletics competition or practice immediately preceding competition from someone other than an agent, member institution or a representative of an institution's athletics interests, they should be allowed to do that. I would guess that it is a majority of players that is doing things correctly and the minority ruins it for everyone else.	
FBS	Y	Broadening the proposed legislation to include current student-athletes would be useful. Some current SAs fund-raise for organizations to go on tour; others simply for their programs to be able to do more things with their team. Again, this would just cover necessary expenses for competition and related required expenses. - Revisiting the availability of representatives / boosters to help out is important, as the all-encompassing bylaw (13.02.14) removes a lot of people who are willing to financially support athletics in local communities. If a local business man who is also a booster of an institution helps out a prospect with a trip or required fees, let's say, is that individual prospect automatically ineligible at the local school where the booster may have previously donated? Seems too far-reaching. It would have to be well monitored and documented, but don't see why these people would automatically be excluded. There would need to be geographical limits too – i.e. you can only give to prospects within your local community, but it's an important consideration.	**1.** A possible high-end dollar limit might be applicable here. The SAR staff has indicated that no withholding is appropriate for amounts less than $3500 – which seems to be an accurate reflection of the expenses related to some of these elite international competitions. Some sports may need to raise even more to cover costs, but the idea would be to place some restriction on the total amount each prospect could fundraise each year (or even over a career). **2.** Legislation looks like it would include such things as the Canadian Quest for Gold grant which is absolutely necessary for Canadian athletes to compete at high levels and which has heretofore been impermissible. Allowing such government and state/province financial assistance would be a great step in the right direction. **3.** Economically, certain individuals are excluded from certain activities. This is contrary to the mission of the NCAA, which doesn't distinguish based on socio-economic background. Relaxing legislation to allow for individuals fund-raise for themselves to be involved in whatever they want is a positive step.
FBS	Y	The concept for the change in legislation is appropriate in my opinion. While there have only been 56 cases, according the information, one would have to think there are many more cases that are not reported in a manner that results in greater scrutiny from the process. Therefore, enforcement is inconsistent and there is perceived inequity. Nonscholastic basketball for example is often fully funded, but the young people don't directly do the fundraising. Sports without that mechanism shouldn't be penalized because funding efforts are put in the hands of the participants. The focus on actual and necessary expenses minimizes abuse. Cases that result in a determination expenses over actual and necessary were received would continue to be violations, and that is where the abuse lies.	Limiting professional organizations from providing actual and necessary expenses is less understandable. These organizations have no vested interest in particular institutions. While they may be motivated to keep them in their system and prepare them to eventually become professional athletes, actual and necessary expenses would not provide any competitive advantage. Limiting our focus on expenses once a student-athlete is enrolled in a member institution is most appropriate. This would allow staff, on campus and at the National Office, to concentrate energy where a difference can be made. There is no real way to control these "grassroots, family" fundraising activities, so legislation to control it is ultimately a frustrating and unproductive endeavor.

NCAA Division I CCACA Amateurism Cabinet Feedback Form - Earmarking fundraising dollars for PSA's

Classification	Support	Comments for Support Position	Additional Comments for Cabinet consideration.
DI	Y	We believe that the potential benefits outweigh the potential downfalls of the new legislation and that the legislative change would permit prospective student-athletes to participate in events that they otherwise would not be able to without fundraising efforts. Our main concern is who would be responsible for monitoring the pre-college expenses; the institution or the eligibility center? We support this proposal if the monitoring responsibilities lie with the eligibility center. We also agree that the Amateurism Cabinet should include more parameters to avoid potential abuses of the legislation.	
FBS	Y	The institution agrees with the intent of this concept. In team sports, someone that is involved with the club team is usually in charge of keeping up with the money raised. Will there be an issue that PSAs in individual sports do not have a club to run the monies through? Sometimes it may be difficult to track sources of money as cash may be given. Does this become a problem? When it comes to boosters donating money, will there be an exception for prior existing relationships? Will the definition of actual and necessary expenses stay the same as it currently is? Who will certify that a PSA has received only actual and necessary expenses and that the money is from appropriate sources? Will it fall on the Eligibility Center or the institution?	NONE
FCS	Y	It seems common-place in youth sports to help fundraise for big tournaments or trips that PSA's participate in and it is often helpful for families to receive this funding so their children can participate. I think it makes sense to limit it to not allow agents or boosters to pay because then it avoids boosters/agents paying for prospects to make their way through major tournaments in HS. This allows for family, friends, neighbors to help prospects when they need it – which is considered to be normal and helpful.	Can student-athletes receive this money directly or does it go to the program/ organization and distributed to the SA?
FCS	Y	This is a tough area, since fundraising is such a 'normal' and important part of youth sports. Both regulated and unregulated options pose many challenges. I am sure many more PSAs receive funds and honestly believe that they have done nothing incorrectly. Most assume they are correctly following the guidelines of actual and necessary expenses. I do agree with the concepts as written and think keeping some regulations on it might help to ensure better understanding and adherence to the rules.	Will there be guidelines/rules in place for the fundraising, how they must report, how they can use it, etc? Is fundraising allowed to go to individuals or does it go to a program and is split evenly among all participants. I had challenges with some of our SAs participating in summer programs and getting confirmation on the accounting (they were not too happy that I was questioning their process). Guidelines can definitely help everyone.
FBS	Y	NONE	NONE
FBS	Y	I do like the concept of allowing some of the PSA's to receive money through donations or fundraising efforts in their local community, but I do have concerns about what this may do with basketball and football third party involvement. How this concept will handle the issues in those sports are my greatest concern.	NONE
FBS	Y	The institution would support this legislative concept as written. It would allow for groups to fundraise in any way possible and in a manner that makes the most sense for that group. Keeping a cap on actual and necessary expenses is in line with all other restrictions that we place on prospects and current student-athletes and is a necessary standard to ensure no undue influences may be at work.	How would a group/team document, and or account for, the funds raised and the expenses to ensure they have met the requirements of the legislation?
FCS	Y	Our conference generally supports the idea of deregulation in this area, but notes the potential for abuse should this concept come to fruition.	

NCAA Division I CCACA Amateurism Cabinet Feedback Form - Earmarking fundraising dollars for PSA's

Classification	Support	Comments for Support Position	Additional Comments for Cabinet consideration:
DI	Y	NONE	NONE
DI	Y	NONE	NONE
FBS	Y	PSAs should be permitted to accept actual/necessary expenses associated with competition or practice immediately preceding competition from someone other than an agent, institution, or booster. As long as none of those three groups get involved with the funding then there shouldn't be any recruiting advantage gained by a specific institution. Family friends., urches, local organizations, etc. should be permitted to assist PSAs if they choose to do so without adversely impacting their eligibility.	In the event legislation is sponsored to allow parties other than an agent, institution, or booster to assist with expenses for PSAs, there should be language included that ensures the agents and boosters aren't directing funds to a PSA through permissible sources, For example, if a booster directs a local church of a PSA to provide funding for the PSA then that should be impermissible.
FCS		This would prove to be extremely difficult to monitor.	
FBS		I believe that choosing between the status quo and the potential changes can only be described as trying to choose the lesser of two evils. In the end, I think the potential hardships created by the current rules outweigh the new sets of issues that could come from introducing flexibility to the current legislation. With that said, I think the effort from the NCAA should be on communicating the current standards rather than evaluating new ones. It is hard enough to get current student-athletes to understand these rules, let alone prospects that may end up on our teams. We have no direct line of communication with these individuals, so I think there needs to be more effort from the a centralized source ... potentially through the Eligibility Center or some other arm of the NCAA.	NONE
DI		This concept opens the door for potential widespread abuse going forward in the area of amateurism, specifically with respect to outside entities providing payment to prospective student-athletes. While limiting the acceptance to actual and necessary expenses is certainly appropriate, this sets a dangerous precedent going forward. An individual other than an institution, a representative of athletics interests or an agent is far too wide a net to cast. If this were to be amended, the limitation on who is able to provide these expenses to prospective student-athletes should be much more clearly defined and limited (i.e. the organization sponsoring the outside team, the governing body of the outside league, etc…).	
FCS		We have sympathy for the concept; but think there is too much potential for abuse; there fore we believe it is a slippery slope that we do not want to go down.	NONE
FBS		NONE	NONE

No. of Positive Responses: 14

No. of Negative Responses: 5

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet
Feedback Form - Earmarking Fundraised Dollars for Prospective Student-Athletes Discussion Document

Concept for Possible Legislative Change:
Permit prospective student-athletes to accept up to actual and necessary expenses associated with athletics competition or practice immediately preceding competition from someone other than an agent, member institution or a representative of an institution's athletics interests.

DIVISION	CATEGORIES YES	CATEGORIES NO	ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS / ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	COMMENTS:
D I-FBS	X		What about allowing donations to an organization earmarked for a specific PSA but actually made to the organization rather than the PSA? This would also allow donations that were larger than actual and necessary expenses to be distributed by the organization to other PSAs that may not have raised as much money on their own.	How will this be tracked and documented?
D I-FBS	X		Explore also opening it up to reps of athletics interests only if lives in the locale of the PSA (something along the lines of 13.15.1.2.1) and the funds are solicited by the PSA and rep does not initiate. Maybe if the PSA signed with/enrolled at that booster's institution then they would be subject to repaying amount? Concern is just with determining just who is/isn't a booster and the PSA determining who is/isn't pursuant to NCAA definition is likely to not occur.	(1) We'd also support more flexibility in the rule for non-NCAA Transfers and/or current NCAA SA's. (2) Does the current concept limit to an "individual" opposed to an organization/commercial entity?
D I-FCS	X		N/A	N/A
D I-FBS	X		N/A	Would you consider a donation limit? I think for the most part these are prospective students asking their friends and neighbors. However, I am concerned that someone might be willing to augment a donation in the hope of securing a PSA. If we limit the donation request (i.e., $200 or less) it could potentially eliminate an inappropriately large donation.
D I-FBS	X		N/A	(1) I support providing a more flexible approach and allowing PSA's to accept monies from outside course (individuals or organizations) as long as the person is not a booster, agent or pro team. The booster prohibition is challenging because there are some instances where I don't mind a booster donation to fund a PSA's expenses (e.g., booster donates $5 at a community fundraising event, versus booster donating $500 to bankroll a PSA's trip). I don't know how this distinction would be presented in legislation. (2) I like limiting the expenses to practice and competition. General training seems like it creates the opportunity to provide support for a PSA over a longer period of time as a way to influence the PSA's choice of schools in an impermissible manner. (3) Limit the expenses to actual and necessary expenses (4) I would not exclude any sports. (5) At first glance, I'd apply the same rule to PSA and SA's, but I'd be open to looking at more flexible
------	X		N/A	I concur with the "spirit" of the reasoning behind deregulation in this area. I don't necessarily think that elite athletes will be the primary group of PSA's that will benefit. Simply allowing a PSA to receive funds from an aunt, uncle, grandparent, long-time established family friend is the right thing to do - particularly if it means the PSA otherwise would not be able to participate in such activities. Education of these guidelines will be key.

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet

DIVISION	CATEGORIES YES	CATEGORIES NO	ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS / ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	COMMENTS:
D I-FBS		X	N/A	I would prefer that these cases continue to be reviewed by the NCAA on a case by case basis. I think opening this up can lead to abuse and potential inequity with elite athletes.
------	X		N/A	Overall, we are supportive of the concept for possible legislative change, but strongly believe that some sources should remain prohibited from providing expenses to a PSA (e.g., agents, boosters, professional teams). Allowing some flexibility is in the best interest of the PSA's, who are often innocently unaware of the ramifications these situations may have on collegiate eligibility.
D I-FBS	X		The NCAA has already supported variations of this issue: see Bylaws 12.1.2.4.10, 12.1.2.1.3.1, and the pre-existing relationship interpretation (6/6/2000 official, item 4). Allowing for such fundraising is another way to show that NCAA rules are not irrational or unreasonable. Other than precluding funds coming from agents, I would add variations on Bylaw 12.1.2.4.10-(b) and (c).	I support this concept, albeit with this reservation: If the booster lives in the PSA's community or has a pre-existing relationship with the PSA or PSA's parents, then I believe the booster should be allowed to help support a PSA's actual and necessary expenses prior to initially enrolling full-time at a two- or four-year institution.
-----	X		N/A	(1) Generally, I'm supportive of the concept. And my opinion doesn't necessarily reflect the position of the PAC-10. (2) We may need to consider some expansion/definition of the term "agent" to include marketing managers, financial advisors, etc.
D I-FBS	X		You need to take into account a student-athlete's responsibility to document the expenses incurred.	I support the concept. As noted, the influence of agents and boosters has to be taken into consideration. I would not support raising funds for "general training." General training leaves too much ambiguity to define the amount of expenses.
D I-FBS	X		N/A	(1) I support the concept for both individual and team sports. I do not think expenses should be extended for general training, only competition and immediately preceding practices. (2) I would also support parameters put into place to help avoid abuses by those who want benefit/gain because they helped a prospect.
D I-FBS	X		N/A	I am interested in further discussion on this topic, but not yet completely sold on a change in the legislation. Further consideration is appropriate at this time.
D I-FBS	X		N/A	(1) As long as it does not exceed actual and necessary expenses and is not provided by an agent, booster, or institutional staff member, it seems consistent with other NCAA amateurism legislation. I think it is better to limit it to actual and necessary expenses instead of putting a specific dollar limit on it. Funding from outside sources? I initially thought it might be better to only allow donations from individuals/organizations into he prospect's home community, but that is in the legislation to make it clear that there may not be any duplication of expenses – so if a prospect's team is covering all of the prospect's actual and necessary expenses, the prospect may not accept any additional

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet

DIVISION	CATEGORIES YES	CATEGORIES NO	ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS / ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	COMMENTS:
D I-FBS	X		My thought would be to exclude men's basketball (or maybe both basketballs) from the proposal. I doubt there are many, if any, abuses in other sports so the legislative change seems to make sense. In basketball, there are likely many potential abuses and this would open the door further in that sport.	N/A
D I-FBS	X		As long as expenses are less than actual and necessary, let PSA's accept them. Focus on the sources providing these expenses; is it a booster, was a staff member involved, agent, individual associated with an agent, individual who stands to profit off the PSA in the future? I don't think it violates the spirit of amateurism if someone want to help a kid develop athletically. The fact of the matter is, many kids come to NCAA member institutions to develop athletically. Why punish them for seeking additional resources to do so prior to arriving on campus, and prior to formally learning the NCAA's rules on amateurism. I wouldn't limit this rule to team sports - individual sports should be allowed expenses as well. The NCAA is supposedly student-athlete friendly. Why not adopt rules that are friendly to a student's athletic development prior to arriving at member institution?	I would support legislative option 2. Current legislation penalizes PSA's who honestly report expenses received more heavily than those who lie or cover up the receipt of expenses. Additionally, the payment of expenses is so pervasive, the NCAA risks cannibalizing its own product. Making kids pay money back who could not afford to attend these events in the first place isn't a great option. I look at the list of scenarios cited and don't get a lot of heartburn over any particular scenario. Focus resources on vetting the sources of funding.
D I-FBS	X		N/A	N/A
D I-FBS	X		Point number two listed on the Items to Consider list is key. Agents, boosters and professional teams should definitely not be permitted to provide expenses to a PSA. Additionally limiting the purpose of the expenses would help cut down on potential abuses as well. If a PSA knows that he/she will have to provide proof of expenses, that may deter him/her from taking funding for personal gain.	Allowing PSA's to accept funding up to actual and necessary expenses from outside sources for the purpose of athletics competition will increase the opportunities for those who may not have otherwise been able to participate We are currently punishing those PSA's who are economically challenged. Requiring records of actual and necessary expenses may cut down on the potential abuse.
D I-FBS	X		Missouri proposes that prospects, transfers, and current student-athletes be able to accept up to actual and necessary expenses for general training purposes (not just practicing preceding competition). Missouri also believes the legislations should be broadened to include funding from all outside sources except agents and the member institution. The new legislation should not apply to men's basketball and should not distinguish between team/individual sports.	(1) While Missouri generally supports the concept for legislative change, the institution would prefer new legislation that is more broad than what is listed above. (2) Because of the recent changes implemented in the sport of men's basketball, Missouri believes that it is the only sport which should be excluded from any new changes to amateurism legislation. The Basketball Focus Group should have the opportunity to evaluate the impact of this type of change in light of the current climate of sport.
-----	X		I support the general idea. However, I favor creating a bylaw that makes an exception to the general rule allowing fundraising by prospects. The exception should include language that such fundraisers should be initiated by the prospects. Further, agents, people associated with agents, and professional teams may not donate. I'm okay with boosters donating as often prospects fundraise in the community they live in and end up going to local colleges.	I feel the same exception should be available for student-athletes. Individual institutions can monitor the donations for such expenses.

NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet

DIVISION	CATEGORIES YES	CATEGORIES NO	ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS / ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	COMMENTS:
D I-FBS	X		N/A	I would support a more flexible approach to these rules, and I support the approach the Cabinet is considering (and the parameters suggested). The truth of the matter is that there are thousands of prospects doing this. Only a very small minority even get caught up in the system for it. Yes, there could be abuses, but 99% of these situations are innocent and consistent with the principle of amateurism.
Varies	X		We do support the concept, but are concerned that the devil is in the details so to speak. First, it will place an extra burden on the institution to figure out who is donating the money (each dollar) as opposed to a yes or a no question about whether they got funds from an outside source. Since PSAs may cover their expenses through prize money it seems equitable to allow them to cover expenses through fundraising, but only through legitimate fundraising that is not connected to any of the above or any institution in any way.	What about fundraising for current SAs? Will the standards change upon enrollment? This has been much more of an issue recently among our institutions. There are a number of elite events which institutions are choosing not to provide expenses for and SAs are forced to find the funds elsewhere. Also, the role that the institution plays in aiding SA or PSA with fundraising could become an issue if the details of the legislation are not crafted carefully and if the legislation becomes more permissive.
D I-FBS	X		This is an issue which has affected a couple student-athletes here in the last few years - one specifically who had to repay the the value of a flight, which was provided to him by his club team after winnings were earmarked for his use, and another who initally had some concerns over Quest for Gold money. Given the economic times and the nature of fundraising by these teams, we both suport the option for a more flexible approach and any proposed legistation which might move forward.	Our only concerns would be: (1) While boosters should not necessarily be prohibited from donating to these ventures, we'd like to see some sort of limit as to the geographic area in which they live, in order to prevent donations to any prospets being recruited by a specific institution. This would allow boosters of any school to donate locally, but not to cherry pick the prospects they wanted to influence. (2) A possible high-end dollar limit might be applicable here. The SAR staff has indicated that no withholding is appropriate for amounts less than $3,500.00 - which seems to be an accurate reflection of the expenses related to some of these elite international competitions. Some sports may need to raise even more to cover costs, but the idea would be to place some restriction on teh total amount each prospect could fundraise each year (or even over a career).

	YES	NO	
TOTAL	21	1	**Side note: There were a few "yes" responses that indicated their response with a stipulation of tweaking to the proposed concept. See "Comments" and "Additional Comments" for further information.

Form 11-1~~1~~0a

Academic Year 2011-12

General Amateurism and Eligibility Form for International and Select Student-Athletes – Division I

For:	NCAA Division I institutions.
Action:	Complete for each international student-athlete and file at your institution with other eligibility documents.
Due date:	The student-athlete's first day of outside competition.
Required by:	NCAA Bylaw 14.1.5
Purpose:	To qualify international student-athletes for intercollegiate practice or competition and assess compliance with NCAA general amateurism and eligibility rules.

General Information.

Full Name: _____ Sport(s): _____

Other possible spellings of your name: _____

Date of Birth: _____/ _____ /_____

Month Day Year

Home Country: _____

Government Identification Number: _____

[Note: This is similar to a Social Security number.]

PART I: INSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES.

To be eligible to represent an institution in intercollegiate athletics practice or competition, an international/select student-athlete shall be certified as eligible using this form. An international/select student-athlete is a student-athlete who either: (a) is not a U.S. citizen; or (b) resides in an unincorporated or commonwealth territory of the United States; or (c) has participated in international athletics activities or was associated as an athlete with an international athletics organization.

Each international/select student-athlete who is participating for the first time in intercollegiate athletics at the certifying institution should be given this form to complete and ~~to~~ sign. The form should be completed in the presence of the institution's eligibility-certification official. It may be necessary for an institutional administrator to assist the student-athlete in understanding terms and to ensure that the student-athlete responds to all items. After the student-athlete has completed the form, the institution's eligibility official is responsible for investigating any answers that may result in ineligibility and notifying the NCAA Eligiblity Center of this

information. That includes activities that take place subsequent to a final amateurism certification decision by the NCAA Eligibility Center, but prior to the first day of classes (i.e., gap time). Further, the statement must be signed by the institution's eligibility official and the student-athlete's head coach prior to the student-athlete engaging in competition. The completed form shall be maintained on file at the institution with other eligibility documents (NCAA Bylaw 14.1.5).

Please be aware that your institution is responsible for:

1. Reviewing Bylaw 10.1 with the student-athlete to ensure that all information is provided truthfully and that the student-athlete is aware that further eligibility consequences could result if false and misleading information is provided.

2. Verifying the validity of the information provided by the student-athlete.

3. Analyzing the information submitted by the student-athlete and applying general amateurism and eligibility rules, particularly those related to amateurism, to determine the student-athlete's general eligibility. (NCAA Division I Manual citations are included after each item to assist in this effort.)

4. Contacting the NCAA academic and membership affairs staff for assistance in determining the correct application of NCAA rules.

5. Advising the student-athlete that the information being provided through this form can affect the individual's eligibility.

[Note: International/select student-athletes also must sign the NCAA Student-Athlete Statement, NCAA Affirmation of Eligibility and NCAA Drug-Testing Consent form.]

PART II – INTERNATIONAL/SELECT STUDENT-ATHLETE INFORMATION.

[This section is to be completed by the student-athlete.]

To be eligible for intercollegiate athletics practice and competition, every student-athlete must meet all applicable NCAA eligibility requirements. As an international/select student-athlete, you are required to complete this form so that your institution may determine your eligibility under NCAA rules. You must fully disclose all information relative to the questions asked in order to determine your eligibility.

This questionnaire does not relate to your admission to the school – the admissions office of your institution will handle that process separately.

You must respond to each item below and sign the form to compete in intercollegiate athletics at an NCAA institution. (Use "N/A" if the question does not apply to you.) Ask an administrator at your institution for help if you do not understand an item. ~~(References to NCAA bylaws that follow each item are for your institution's use.) The institution's eligibility certification official and your head coach also must sign the completed form and keep it on file at the institution with other eligibility documents.~~

The information you provide on this form will be used to certify your eligibility and, thus, may impact your eligibility to compete at an NCAA institution. In addition, under NCAA legislation you are required to provide accurate information. If you knowingly provide false and misleading information on this form it may result in additional consequences to your NCAA eligibility.

[Note: In completing the following items, please use the back of the pages if you need additional space.]

---

1. Educational Background.

Please list all schools attended (e.g., high schools, preparatory schools, secondary schools).

Year	Name of School	Country	If Tuition Required, List Amount and Paid By	Degree Received	Graduation Date

- Did you enroll full time and/or attend any classes at a university or post-secondary institution at any time following high school?

  (Please circle) **YES** **NO** **NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE**

  If yes, please provide the name of the school(s) and the years attended. [Bylaw 14.2.1]

School	Years Attended

2. Participation in Athletics.

[Bylaws 14.2.3.2, 14.2.3.2.1, 14.2.3.5]

~~a.~~ Age: _____

al Competition

List all athletics competition that you have participated in as an individual after graduating from high school.

Activity and Location	Dates of Participation

~~Participation on an~~ Organized Team Competition.

Please list all organized teams you have participated on, including the dates participated and all expenses received.

Team and League	Dates Played	Meals and Lodging Received	Travel and Transportation Expenses Received	Other Expenses Received

a. Did you receive any compensation in excess of actual and necessary expenses for your participation in any of the events or on any of the teams mentioned above~~in Section No. 3~~? [Bylaw 12.1.2]

YES NO

If yes, please indicate which team and how much payment you received in total for each of the seasons you were paid. _____

_____

b. Did you sign any type of agreement to participate on any of the teams mentioned in Section No. 3-a? [Bylaws 12.1.2, 12.2.5] **YES NO**

If yes, you must provide a copy of the agreement signed to the institution.

_____

_____

c. For transfer student-athletes in all sports and all men's ice hockey and skiing student-athletes, were any members of your team paid (e.g., salary)? [Bylaws 12.02.4, 12.1.2, 12.2.3.2]

YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE

If yes, please indicate which team paid its members.

_____

_____

d. For transfer student-athletes in all sports and all men's ice hockey and skiing student-athletes, did any of the teams you participated on call themselves a professional team? [Bylaws 12.02.4, 12.1.2, 12.2.3.2]

YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE

If yes, which ones?

_____

_____

4. Additional Issues.

a. Have you ever accepted any prize or bonus money for your participation in athletics: [Bylaws 12.1.2.1.5, 12.1.2.4] **YES NO**

If yes, please provide the details of each event in which you accepted prize money below.

Team/Event	**Date(s)**	**Expenses Received (e.g., meals, lodging, transportation)**	**Prize/Bonus Money Received**	**Your Out of Pocket Expenses Related to Event**

b. Have you accepted any other items not listed on this form from individuals other than your parents or legal guardians? [Bylaw 12.1.2.1.4.5] **YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE**

c. Have you ever been involved in an advertisement or promotional activity? [Bylaws 12.1.2, 12.5.1] **YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE**

If yes, please list the activities.

_____

_____

~~d.~~ If yes, h~~H~~ave you ever accepted any money or items of any kind for your participation in an advertisement or promotional activity? [Bylaws 12.1.2, 12.5] **YES NO**

e. Did you or someone on your behalf ever pay a recruiting service or another individual to assist you in finding an institution or obtaining an athletics scholarship? [Bylaw 12.3.3.1] **YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE**

If yes, was any portion of your payment dependent on placing you in a collegiate institution as a recipient of institutional financial aid? **YES NO NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE**

f. Who paid for your transportation to the United States?

_____

g. When did you first arrive in the United States?

_____

h. Where did you live once you arrived in the United States?

_____

i. Did you ever have any contact with an agent or anyone associated with an agent? [Bylaw 12.3.1] **YES NO**

(1) Did you agree orally or in writing to be represented by an agent? **YES NO**

_____

(2) Did you accept any benefits from an agent or anyone associated with an agent? **YES NO**

(3) Did any family member or friend accept any benefit from an agent or anyone associated with an agent? **YES NO**

j. List all official visits taken.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

STUDENT-ATHLETE: PLEASE PROCEED TO THE LAST PAGE AND COMPLETE THE INTERNATIONAL/SELECT STUDENT-ATHLETE AFFIRMATION AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE APPROPRIATE ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

PART III – INTERNATIONAL/SELECT STUDENT-ATHLETE INFORMATION.

[Part III of this form is to be completed by your institution's eligibility-certification officer based on the above responses.]

~~**STUDENT-ATHLETE: PLEASE PROCEED TO THE LAST PAGE AND COMPLETE THE INTERNATIONAL/SELECT STUDENT-ATHLETE AFFIRMATION AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE APPROPRIATE ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.**~~

The purpose of the information below is to ascertain whether the individual previously has been involved with a team that is considered a professional team except as permitted in Bylaw 12.2, or received prohibited forms of pay pursuant to NCAA rules. An individual loses amateur status if he or she competes on any professional athletics team, or receives benefits not authorized by the NCAA. If the student-athlete did not know an answer to any of the above questions, it is the institution's responsibility to further investigate the information.

The following questions will enable the NCAA institution to better determine the individual's eligibility status.

_____

1. Date prospective student-athlete requested final certification for amateurism by the NCAA Eligibility Center: _____

2. Date prospective student-athete received a final amateurism certification decision by the NCAA Eligibility Center: _____

3. High School Graduation Information.

   a. Student-athlete's high school graduation date as determined by the NCAA Eligibility Center: _____

   b. Graduation date of the student-athlete's high school class (as determined by the first year of high school enrollment, or the international equivalent, as specified in the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility): _____

4. Professional Team Issues.

   - Has the transfer student-athlete in any sport or the individual in the sports of men's ice hockey or skiing competed on any organized team that:

Yes	No		
_____	____	a.	Declares itself as a professional team?
_____	____	b.	Has any athlete on the team received for his or her participation any kind of payment, directly or indirectly, ~~above actual and necessary expenses~~ from a professional team or professional sports organization?

5. Additional Amateurism Issues.

   - Has the individual:

Yes	No		
____	___	a.	Accepted any direct or indirect salary, gratuity or comparable compensation that collectively exceeds actual and necessary expenses for the individual's participation on a team?

Yes	No		
____	____	b.	Received prize money or payment based on the individual's or team's performance in competition that exceeds actual and necessary expenses from the sponsor of the event, amateur or professional team?
~~____~~	~~____~~	~~c.~~	~~Received prize money or payment based on the individual's performance in competition, including actual and necessary expenses, from an individual or entity other than the sponsor of the event, amateur or professional team?~~
____	____	d.	Received prize money or payment based on the individual's performance in competition, including actual and necessary expenses, in an event other than an open athletics event?
____	____	e.	Received preferential treatment, benefits or services because of the individual's athletics reputation or skill other than expressly authorized by NCAA rules?
____	____	f.	Entered into an oral or written agreement with an agent?
____	____	g.	Signed a contract or entered into an oral or written commitment of any kind for participation in professional athletics?

The individual may have jeopardized his or her amateur status and may not be eligible for intercollegiate competition in a particular sport if the answer to any of the questions in Part No. 3~~4~~ is **"YES."** Therefore, it is incumbent on the institution to further investigate the individual's amateur status.

International/Select Student-Athlete's Affirmation

By signing below, I, _____, affirm that I have
(Student-athlete's name)
discussed the information I provided on this form with the eligibility-certification official at _____ to determine my eligibility for participation
(Name of your NCAA Institution)
in intercollegiate athletics. I have completed and reviewed the responses to the questionnaire above and agree that the information is correct. The eligibility-certification official has reviewed NCAA Bylaw 10.1 with me, and I understand that if I knowingly have given false or misleading answers to these questions, I will jeopardize my eligibility for participation in intercollegiate athletics at NCAA institutions.

_____ _____
Student-athlete's signature Date

[Note: You may wish to keep a copy of this form should you enroll at or transfer to another NCAA institution.]

Eligibility-Certification Official's Affirmation

By signing below, I, _____, affirm that I have
(Eligibility-certification official's name)
reviewed the responses to the questionnaire above as well as other information and agree that _____ has met all academic eligibility
(Student-athlete's name)
requirements (including certification by the NCAA Eligibility Center, if a freshman) and other general eligibility requirements and, therefore, is eligible for participation in intercollegiate athletics.

_____ _____
Eligibility-certification official's signature Date

Head Coach's Affirmation

By signing below, I, _____, affirm that I have read and understand the application of NCAA Bylaw 10.1, and the information provided by the student-athlete is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

_____ _____
Head coach's signature Date

January 25, 2011

Mike Rogers
Chair, NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet
Baylor Law School
Baylor University
Waco, TX 76798

Dear Mike:

We are writing this letter collectively as a result of recent discussions among the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and senior staff members from the United States Tennis Association (USTA) and the Intercollegiate Tennis Association (ITA), related to the NCAA amateurism rules.

The ITA and the USTA would like to request that the NCAA Amateurism Cabinet review again the issue of pre-enrollment prize money for prospective student athletes, with the goal of modifying a rule that engenders a great deal of confusion, resentment, and concerns about fairness among prospects,. their parents, and institutional administrators.

It should be noted that in the summer and fall of 2007, the ITA submitted a three-pronged proposal (sponsored by the Ivy Group) to address some of these issues. At that time, the ITA proposed: 1) An Exception be made for Prize Money Prior to Full –Time Collegiate Enrollment; 2) the "One Year Grace Period – in Tennis Only" be reduced to a period approximately one half year or less; 3) to permit a prospect to participate on a professional team, and in doing so, be allowed to receive reasonable and necessary expenses.

These recommendations received the support of the Amateurism and Agents Subcommittee but were tabled by the Academics/Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet at its meeting in January 2008, primarily because the Cabinet felt that these concerns should be addressed on an association-wide basis, rather than sport specific to tennis. However, two years later, in the spring of 2009, the ITA and USTA brought the latter two of these three proposals back to the attention of the NCAA Amateurism Cabinet: both of these amendments were supported by the Cabinet and adopted by the membership.

The current pre-enrollment amateurism and eligibility rules specific to prize money are inconsistent and, at times, ineffectual, and are often unfair to talented, young American tennis players, who follow amateur rules that do not exist throughout the rest of the world. It is our goal to achieve a solution to this serious and long-standing problem.

More specifically, we would like to propose the following amendment for the consideration of the NCAA Amateurism Cabinet:

12.1.2.4.1: Exception for Prize Money Prior to Full-Time Collegiate Enrollment -- Tennis. In tennis, prior to full-time collegiate enrollment, an individual may accept prize money based on his or her place finish or performance in open athletics events (events that are not invitation only). ***Such prize money may not exceed $10,000 per calendar year and may be provided only by the sponsor of an open event. Once the individual has reached the $10,000 limit in a particular year, he or she may receive additional prize money on a per event basis, provided such prize money does not exceed the individual's actual and necessary expenses for participation in the event.*** The calculation of actual and necessary expenses shall not include the expenses or fees of anyone other than the individual (e.g., coach's fees or expenses, parent's expenses).

The **rationale** for this amendment is highlighted in the "competitive tennis expense" documentation that we have provided in the Appendix with this proposal: prospective student-athletes and their families spend exorbitant amounts of money for travel and other expenses related to competing in tennis events. Rather than limiting prospects only to accepting prize money equal to or lesser than expenses on a per tournament basis, this proposal would allow prize money to be accepted on the aggregate (per calendar year) to help cover further expenses. Research by the USTA Player Development staff place the top junior and senior prospects having made significantly less than $10,000 per year in prize money; with the exception of those few players who received a USTA wildcard into the 2010 US Open in an effort to encourage their developmental growth.

This proposal will allow prospective student-athletes to earn up to $10,000 without having to produce extensive documentation for prize money, as is currently required.

To understand more fully the reasons and importance of this proposal, it should be further noted:

- The current NCAA Division I legislation permits a prospect to accept prize money *only* up to the amount of his/her actual and necessary expenses on a per event basis. Each event must be carefully documented, but to do so is often difficult and more than challenging. Given the tremendous number of prize money events played each year throughout the world by both American and international prospects, and given the reality that amateurism is unique to our country, there is wide-spread confusion and misunderstandings about this rule on the part of tennis federations, tournament directors, as well as the prospects and their families. In addition, there is tremendous frustration over the great difficulty in making sure that this documentation is complete, accurate, and in compliance with current NCAA legislation.

- Our suggested legislative change proposes a practical and reasonable approach to this problematic situation: instead of requiring all prospects to meticulously track all travel, lodging and meal expenses on a per event basis, this proposal would allow the prospect to calculate the total of these expenses annually and to be reimbursed accordingly.

- USTA and ITA research (Appendix A) has shown that annual travel, lodging, and meal expenses for the average tennis prospects totals more than $10,000 per year. And since few prospects (only the top, elite prospects) earn in access of $10,000 prize money per year (Appendices B and C),

this will simplify the reporting process for the vast majority of players seeking to enter college (and it is also important to understand this proposed legislation in the context of the enormous expense involved in the training and competition of tennis prospects, ranging from $25,000 to $100,000 annually per prospect).

- Most top junior tennis players travel extensively to compete. No current legislation exists that allows participants, in individual sports such as tennis, to receive assistance in paying for expenses incurred while traveling to compete. However, legislation does exist for team sports to receive sponsorships and financial assistance to pay the cost for teams (i.e., Amateur Athletic Union teams) to travel extensively. Allowing tennis individuals to accept prize money, as defined by the above proposal, will allow these individuals and their families to recoup at least some of their traveling expenses. This is particularly important in the case of disadvantaged and underserved families, as making tennis accessible to all people, regardless of socio-economic status, is a priority of the USTA and the ITA. Our proposal will provide significant financial help and encouragement to the most outstanding young players, and serve to foster greater diversity on the player development/educational pathway and ensure access to tennis for currently underserved groups. It should be noted that diversity is a primary goal of the USTA and the ITA.

- This proposal will avoid the virtually impossible challenge of attempting to change how tennis competition and tennis in general is conducted outside the United States. Specifically, in most international tennis tournaments prize money is awarded based on place finish without any reference to expenses incurred by the participant, and absent any concept of amateurism. Requiring participants, especially international participants who have little or no knowledge of NCAA rules, to accept prize money up to their expenses, and expecting tournament operators to care or comply with the NCAA rule, is not realistic.

- Also, the proposed change would remove the inconsistency in the NCAA rules where the same prospect is permitted to earn a significant amount of money by utilizing his/her special tennis skills to give "hitting lessons" or "teaching lessons" at a tennis club, a resort or park. In many cases, the amount earned giving "lessons" far exceeds any prize money the same player might have won playing competitive tennis.

Thank you very much for your consideration of our proposal – as stated earlier, we feel very strongly that its adoption by the NCAA will have a very positive impact upon the lives of prospective student-athletes and their families, as well as NCAA staff and institutional staff.

Thank you very much for your consideration of our proposal.

Patrick McEnroe
General Manager,
USTA Player Development

David A Benjamin
Executive Director,
Intercollegiate Tennis Association

cc: Jon Vegosen, Chairman of the Board and President, USTA
Dave Haggerty, First Vice President, USTA
Gordon Smith, Executive Director & COO, USTA
Tom Jacobs, Managing Director, Admin. & Business Affairs, Player Development, USTA
Timon Corwin, Chair, Collegiate Varsity Committee, USTA
Timothy Russell, Chair, Youth Competition Committee, USTA
Erica Perkins, Senior Manager, Junior & Collegiate Competition, USTA
Todd Lyden, President, NCAA Eligibility Center
Geoff Silver, Director of Amateurism Certification, NCAA Eligibility Center
Natalie Rogers, Associate Director of Amateurism Certification, NCAA Eligibility Center
Angel Prinos, Associate Director, ITA
Board of Directors, ITA

Appendix A

Sample Yearly Budget for a Competitive Junior Tennis Player (January, 2011)

Approximate Range and Frequency of items for Trainng and Competition

Item:	Approximate cost range	Frequency/usage
Training:		
Private Lessons	$50-$150 per hour	0-100 per year
Group Lessons	$25-$75 per hour	0-150 per year
Equipment:		
String (per packet)	$3-$30 per packet	20-100 packets/year
String (per reel)	$30-$150 reel	1-5 reels per year
Stringing	$10 to $20 labor per racket	20-100 per year
Rackets	$50-$200 per racket	4 rackets every 1-2 years
Shoes	$50-$150 per pair	4-12 pairs per year
Clothing:		
Tops	$15-$50 per item	4-25 per year
Shorts/Skirts	$15-$50 per item	4-25 per year
Warm-up (Top & Bottoms)	$50-$200 per set	1-5 per year
Competition:		
Entry Fees	$25-$125 per event	15-25 events per year
Hotel	$75-$150 per night	30-100 nights per year
Flights	$100-$500 per round trip	2-20 flights per year
Meals	$25-$50 per day	30-150 days on the road

Average Costs Associated with Equipment, Clothing, Competition, Training

Item:		Annual Average	Totals
Competition:			
Number of Tournaments	4 days per event	20 events	
Entry Fees	$60 per event	$1,200.00	
Hotel	$400 per event	$8,000.00	
Flights (10 events)	$350 per flight	$3,500.00	
Mileage/gas (10 events)	$150 per roundtrip	$1,500.00	
Meals	$200 per event	$4,000.00	
Subtotal:			*$18,200.00*
Equipment:			
String	50 packets/$10; 5 reels/$100	$500.00	
Stringing	50 times per year	$1,000.00	
Rackets	3 @ $100 per racket	$300.00	
Shoes	8 @ $100 per pair	$800.00	
Subtotal:			*$2,600.00*
Clothing:			
Tops (20 @ $30 per)	20 @ $30 per top	$600.00	
Shorts/Skirts (10 @ $30 per)	10 @ $30 per bottom	$300.00	
Warm-up (Top & Bottoms)	2 @ $100 per set	$200.00	
Subtotal:			*$1,100.00*
Total:			**$21,900.00**
Training/Lessons	*Group and private lessons*	$10,000.00	*$10,000.00*
Average Grand Total:			**$31,900.00**

January 24, 2011

Dear USTA Player Development and Intercollegiate Tennis Association:

I am writing this letter to shed some light on the high costs of raising a young tennis player, one who hopes to one day play college tennis and compete for an NCAA Championship. The annual outlay for competing at the national level is cost prohibitive for the vast majority of families raising young tennis players.

The numbers below represent the monies my wife and I spent in 2010 on our second child, who has been competing nationally in tennis since the age of 8. We are a family of six with three other children who are all engaged in tennis at one level or another. Over the years we have tried to cut costs at every turn. The summary below represents our frugal attempt at providing our child with the best possible means to reach his potential and compete with the top players in the country in his age group.

1. **Equipment**

   3 racquets @ 100/per frame = $300

   30 sets of string plus cost to restring/$450

   60 over grips/1$/grip = 60$

   6 pair of shoes/75$ =450$

   total avg equipment cost = **$1260**

2. **Training/Lessons/Court time costs**

   $1000/month for three (3) 2 hour group sessions each week/250$ = $12,000

   1 private lesson/week@75/hr/~$300 month/= $3600 per year.

   Indoor court time 2 times a week at $15/hr = ~120$/month/x8months=$960/yr

   Total lesson and court time = **$16,560**

3. **Tournament entry fees**

   average entry fee of $60.00 = Total for 17 tournament in 2010 = **$1020**

4. **Hotel, Travel, Food**

   Average for local tournaments 8 @ $125 (gas, food) = $1000

   Average for 7 sectional tournaments (within driving distance) @ $700 per tournament (gas, mileage, food, hotel) = $4900

2 national tournaments (air travel) @ $1500 per event= $3000. Average includes food, hotel and travel. Average length of tournament stay for a top 100 player is roughly 3-4 nights.

Total Travel Costs = **$8900**

5. **Total 2010 costs:**

Training & court time - $16,560

Equiment - $1260

Entry Fees - $1020

Tournament travel, lodging, food - $8900

$27,740 Total

Please feel free to share this letter and the contents with those in your organizations that can begin to address the issues associated with the cost prohibitive nature of junior tennis competition.

Sincerely,

Timon Corwin

January 24, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

In 2006 I did a report/document (which is included as the last page of this letter) on how much a top junior tennis US player spends on their tennis. In that document I only mentioned how much was spent on their traveling, food, and accommodations. The training and equipment cost was not factored into it.

Since that time (2006), my daughter Alex Cercone was able to obtain an ITF and WTA ranking. She graduated in 2010 and began her freshman year at the University of Florida on a full tennis scholarship. Their ITA National preseason ranking is #2.

When I did the expense for the year 2009-2010, again I was taken back, as to how much money it took to get her to that level. Again, I stress that in the calculation there is no expense included for coaching/training and equipment. When she started to play the Pro Circuit in September of 2009 we thought that with the some of her wins AS AN AMATUER, her expense money from the tournaments would cover some of the costs. They did not.

Below is her schedule that she played from September 2009 through September 2010 when she entered college- 12 months of tournament most on the pro circuit.

Date	Event	Travel, food, lodging costs
September 2009	US Open Juniors	$2,500.00
November, 2009	Eddie Herr*	$150.00
December, 2009	Orange Bowl (juniors)	$1,800.00
January, 2010	Lutz Pro Circuit*	$160.00
January, 2010	Plantation Pro Circuit	$1,300.00
February, 2010	Clearwater Pro Circuit*	$80.00
March, 2010	Destin Pro Circuit	$1,100.00
April, 2010	Jackson Miss Pro Circuit	$1,724.54
April, 2010	Osprey Pro Circuit	$1,300.00
May, 2010	Indian Harbour Pro Circuit	$1,131.00
May, 2010	Raleigh Pro Circuit	$1,233.00

June, 2010	El Paso	$1,282.00
August, 2010	Kentucky	$1,087.00

* Indicates events that were within driving distance of home

TOTAL COST of TRAVELING, ACCOMODATIONS AND FOOD: $14,697.54

TOTAL PRO CIRCUIT REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES (AMATUER): $1,400.00

TOTAL OUT OF POCKET: $13,297.54

HIGHEST WTA RANKING: 789

The money spent on traveling, accommodations and food, could have paid for 2 years of in-state school at the University of Florida

Thanks for your time.

Maria Cercone

Appendix A

SAMPLE NATIONAL JUNIOR PLAYER EXPENSES 2006
(as determined for USTA Florida Section Juniors) *

Tournament travel only: (transportation, hotels and food)	
Sectional Tournament- January (level 4) Tampa, Fl	$500.00
National Open- February (level 2) Tampa, Fl	$500.00
Designated- February (level 5) Miami, Fl	$ 750.00
Sectional –March (level 4) Miami, Fl	$ 800.00
Easter Bowl- April (level 1) Palm Springs, Ca	$3000.00
National Open- May (level 2) Atlanta Ga	$850.00
Muterspaw- May (level 3) Vegas, Nv.	$1500.00
State Championships –June (level 3) Daytona, Fl	$1400.00
National Open- July- (level 2) Tallahassee, Fl	$900.00
National Clay Courts- (level 1) Va. Beach, Va.	$2200.00
National Hard Courts- (level 1) San Diego, Ca	$2600.00
ITF (grade 4) San Antonio, Tx	$1100.00
Sectional- October (level 4) Orlando, Fl	$700.00
State Doubles Championship, Dayona,Fl	$350.00
Designated- November (level 5) Miami, Fl	$450.00
National Open- November (level 2) Pensacola, Fl	$1200.00
Eddie Herr- November (Level 3) Sarasota, Fl	$200.00
Designated- December (level 5) Jupiter, Fl	$500.00
Orange Bowl- December (ITF grade 1) Miami, Fl	$750.00
Winter National December (level 1) Pheonix, Az	$2100.00
Total (in 2006)	**$ 22,350.00**
Total (in 2010)**	**$ 23,204.00**

* Taken from the 2006 USTA Jr. Competition Committee Study of National Jr. Player Expenses highlighting expenses specific to the USTA Florida Section juniors travel schedule. These are considered to be among the lowest totals in the country due to the number of high level competitions within this area that also serves as a USTA Section.

** Inflation from 2006 to 2010 = 3.82%. 2010 Inflated cost: $23,204

Costs NOT factored in:

1. Coaching
2. Coach/parent travel
3. Physical Training
4. Equipment

Appendix B

US Top 5 - HS Juniors (from www.tennisrecruiting.net)

Girls

TR.net rank	2010 WTA Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	437	Lauren Davis	12	6	18	$7,206	8	$7,601
2	399	Krista Hardebeck*	8	9	17	$9,576	11	$9,956
3	855	Jessica Pegula	10	6	16	$2,033	11	$3,567
4	548	Grace Min*	12	8	20	$9,019	25	$13,824
5	824	Kyle McPhillips	16	4	20	$2,377	12	$3,868
		Averages:	11.6	6.6	18.2	$6,042	13.4	$7,763

Boys

TR.net rank	2010 ATP Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	1697	Bjorn Frantangelo	13	9	22	$790	12	$880
2	1626	Alexios Halebian	12	7	19	$554	8	$644
3	NR	Shane Vinsant	17	5	22	$176	8	$176
4	NR	Michael Redlicki	22	0	22	$0	0	$0
5	NR	Jeremy Efferding	7	8	15	$236	12	$236
			14.2	5.8	20	$351	8	$387

US Top 5 - HS Seniors (from www.tennisrecruiting.net)

Girls

TR.net rank	2010 WTA Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	NR	Robin Anderson	4	1	5	$588	3	$588
2	951	Sabrina Santamaria	6	11	17	$1,719	16	$2,357
3	808	Lauren Herring*	13	9	22	$8,154	33	$11,922
4	NR	Monica Turewicz	10	2	12	$336	6	$336
5	584	Ellen Tsay	5	13	18	$5,704	20	$4,460
		Averages:	7.6	7.2	14.8	$3,300	15.6	$3,933

Boys

TR.net rank	2010 ATP Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	875	Jack Sock*	2	13	15	$23,527	18	$26,075
2	1217	Marcos Giron	10	12	22	$1,766	14	$1,766
3	NR	Gonzales Austin	10	6	16	$384	7	$384
4	NR	Dane Webb	15	5	20	$904	7	$1,084
5	1666	Mitchell Frank	7	8	15	$1,030	12	$1,548
		Averages:	8.8	8.8	17.6	$5,522	11.6	$6,171

Players with a * by their name received WCs to the 2010 US Open, which greatly increased their prize $ numbers:

Name	Event	Prize money
Hardebeck	QS	$5,502
Min	MDD	$4,890
Herring	MDD	$4,890
Sock	MDS	$19,000

Appendix B

US Top 5 - HS Juniors (from www.tennisrecruiting.net)

Girls

TR.net rank	2010 WTA Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	437	Lauren Davis	12	6	18	$7,206	8	$7,601
2	399	Krista Hardebeck*	8	9	17	$9,576	11	$9,956
3	855	Jessica Pegula	10	6	16	$2,033	11	$3,567
4	548	Grace Min*	12	8	20	$9,019	25	$13,824
5	824	Kyle McPhillips	16	4	20	$2,377	12	$3,868
		Averages:	11.6	6.6	18.2	$6,042	13.4	$7,763

Boys

TR.net rank	2010 ATP Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	1697	Bjorn Frantangelo	13	9	22	$790	12	$880
2	1626	Alexios Halebian	12	7	19	$554	8	$644
3	NR	Shane Vinsant	17	5	22	$176	8	$176
4	NR	Michael Redlicki	22	0	22	$0	0	$0
5	NR	Jeremy Efferding	7	8	15	$236	12	$236
			14.2	5.8	20	$351	8	$387

US Top 5 - HS Seniors (from www.tennisrecruiting.net)

Girls

TR.net rank	2010 WTA Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	NR	Robin Anderson	4	1	5	$588	3	$588
2	951	Sabrina Santamaria	6	11	17	$1,719	16	$2,357
3	808	Lauren Herring*	13	9	22	$8,154	33	$11,922
4	NR	Monica Turewicz	10	2	12	$336	6	$336
5	584	Ellen Tsay	5	13	18	$5,704	20	$4,460
		Averages:	7.6	7.2	14.8	$3,300	15.6	$3,933

Boys

TR.net rank	2010 ATP Ranking	Name	# of 2010 Jr. Events	# of 2010 Pro Events	Total 2010 Events	2010 Prize $	# of Career Pro events	Career prize $
1	875	Jack Sock*	2	13	15	$23,527	18	$26,075
2	1217	Marcos Giron	10	12	22	$1,766	14	$1,766
3	NR	Gonzales Austin	10	6	16	$384	7	$384
4	NR	Dane Webb	15	5	20	$904	7	$1,084
5	1666	Mitchell Frank	7	8	15	$1,030	12	$1,548
		Averages:	8.8	8.8	17.6	$5,522	11.6	$6,171

Players with a * by their name received WCs to the 2010 US Open, which greatly increased their prize $ numbers:

Name	Event	Prize money
Hardebeck	QS	$5,502
Min	MDD	$4,890
Herring	MDD	$4,890
Sock	MDS	$19,000

Professional Circuit/Tour Level Points & Prize Money Table

Tournament	Points	Prize Money	Points	Prize Money
ITF Pro Circuit- $10,000				
Round of 32	0	$117.50	0	$98.00
Round of 16	1	$200.00	1	$196.00
Quarterfinalist	2	$290.00	4	$245.00
Semifinalist	6	$480.00	6	$490.00
Runner-up	10	$900.00	8	$980.00
Winner	18	$1,300.00	12	$1,568.00
ITF Pro Circuit				
Round of 32	0	$176.25	1	$294.00
Round of 16	1	$300.00	8	$490.00
Quarterfinalist	3	$435.00	14	$686.00
Semifinalist	8	$720.00	24	$1,078.00
Runner-up	15	$1,350.00	34	$1,666.00
Winner	27	$1,950.00	50	$2,940.00
ATP / ITF Pro Circuit- $50,000				
Round of 32	0	$520.00	1	$475.00
Round of 16	7	$860.00	10	$760.00
Quarterfinalist	15	$1,460.00	18	$1,235.00
Semifinalist	29	$2,510.00	32	$2,185.00
Runner-up	48	$4,240.00	50	$3,990.00
Winner	80	$7,200.00	70	$7,315.00
ATP/WTA Tour- Level 1				
Round of 32	0	$6,360.00	1	
Round of 16	20	$10,720.00	30	
Quarterfinalist	45	$18,000.00	70	
Semifinalist	90	$32,000.00	130	
Runner-up	150	$59,000.00	200	
Winner	250	$112,000.00	280	
Grand Slams				
Round of 128	10	$19,000.00	5	$19,000.00
Round of 64	45	$31,000.00	100	$31,000.00
Round of 32	90	$48,000.00	160	$48,000.00
Round of 16	180	$85,000.00	280	$85,000.00
Quarterfinalist	360	$175,000.00	500	$175,000.00
Semifinalist	720	$350,000.00	900	$350,000.00
Runner-up	1200	$800,000.00	1400	$800,000.00
Winner	2000	$1,600,000.00	2000	$1,600,000.00

P.O. Box 6222
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:
1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

MEMORANDUM

May 31, 2011

TO: NCAA Recruiting Cabinet.

FROM: Rachel Newman Baker
NCAA Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities.

SUBJECT: Update on Football Issues Group.

NCAA vice president of enforcement, Julie Roe Lach, recently directed the enforcement staff to focus on football recruiting issues in a new way so that we might determine how best to tackle the emerging recruiting trends in the sport. Under my direction, two investigators from the agent, gambling and amateurism activities (AGA) staff, four investigators from major enforcement, and one secondary infractions staff member have been focused for the last several months on collecting this information.

The intent of this group is to identify the unique challenges, current issues, trends, and individuals involved in the football recruiting environment. The staff has attended several seven-on-seven events, spoken with nonscholastic coaches, high school coaches, recruiting/scouting service providers, and NCAA coaches in attempt to better understand the changing recruiting landscape.

As a result of these efforts, several of the trends that have been identified thus far are listed below.

1. Involvement of the street agent. The street agent provides a new challenge to recruiting. In the past, the recruit (or his family) would engage in conversations and make it known that the prospective student-athlete (PSA) was "for sale." However, now with the involvement of street agents, a recruit could be "for sale" and not even know it. The staff has received information that the typical mode of operation for today's street agent is to attach himself to a highly-touted PSA in high school, act as an athletics scholarship agent and market that PSAs athletic ability to member institutions, broker that prospect to a particular institution, maintain a relationship with the student-athlete while he is in college, and then broker the student-athlete to a contract-advisor if/when the student-athlete transitions from collegiate to professional ranks.

2. Involvement of recruiting/scouting services and their relationships with college coaches and agents. During the last few years, the sheer number of

opportunities to communicate with PSAs has increased. Third parties such as recruiting and scouting services have a platform to access the elite PSAs and are interacting on a much more regular basis. Typically, recruiting services charge from $1,000 to $25,000 with the average being $3,000 to $10,000. An institution can usually buy either a regional or national package that includes, but is not limited to, videos, biographies, contact information and updated statistics. On average, each institution will generally subscribe to one national service and two or more regional services per year. A national service will charge anywhere between $4,000 to $10,000 and a regional service will charge between $1,000 to $5,000.

3. Camp employment. Institutions appear to be employing individuals associated with PSAs at institutional football camps or purchasing recruiting or scouting services to influence those PSAs under the tutelage of the "street agent" to come to their campus for a camp, clinic or potentially multiple unofficial visits.

4. High school coaches being pushed out of the recruiting process. The staff has repeatedly heard from high school coaches that recruiting services are not being truthful with PSAs because they continue to provide misinformation and they also believe that they are steering players to certain universities and taking high school coaches out of the recruiting process.

5. The emergence of "nonprofit mentoring" programs that are inserting themselves into the lives of PSAs and their families, etc. Based on information collected thus far, it appears that some of the individuals involved with these nonprofits are representatives of NCAA institutions and are steering some PSAs to those institutions. Additionally, we have also seen situations where they have facilitated, arranged, and in some cases even paid for unofficial visits to the campus for which they are a booster.

6. Finally, impermissible recruiting activities by football coaches continue to be of concern. These activities can include, but are not limited to, impermissible contact during PSAs sophomore or junior years in high school, the use of impermissible recruiters such as alumni or scouting service personnel and impermissible contacts on signing day.

The staff is happy to answer any additional questions that the cabinet may have.

RNB:mrs

MEMORANDUM

June 9, 2011

P.O. Box 6222
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:
1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: Division I Amateurism Cabinet.

FROM: Rachel Newman Baker
NCAA Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities.

SUBJECT: Revised Definitions of an Agent.

The culture surrounding agent recruitment of prospective student-athletes (PSAs) and student-athletes continues to evolve. Historically, contract advisors recruited student-athletes on an individual basis and late in a student-athlete's collegiate career, as he or she made the transition from collegiate sports to the professional ranks. Over the years, however, the salaries of professional athletes have risen, age restrictions to participate in professional sports leagues have changed, notoriety of elite student-athletes has increased with scouting and media exposure, and the interest of outside third parties in elite athletes is now greater than ever.

This, in turn, has created an industry of individuals including runners, financial advisors, marketing representatives, business managers, brand managers and street agents who seek to broker elite PSAs and student-athletes to both professional and collegiate organizations for financial gain. Although many governing bodies have attempted to impose regulations on these individuals and their activities, the competitive nature of the industry has resulted in many finding ways to skirt the rules.

Each year, the NCAA Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities (AGA) staff observes new trends. One trend, however, has remained constant: the use of outside third parties to recruit and solicit PSAs and student-athletes for financial gain. These third parties operate free of any governing body's jurisdiction, and historically they do not trigger the NCAA definition of an agent. In order for the NCAA to attempt to regulate the interaction of these individuals with PSAs and student-athletes, the staff is proposing three options for the cabinet to consider. Each option is outlined below.

Option No. 1

The first option was considered by the cabinet during its February meeting:

Definition of an agent: "Any person (including, but not limited to, a contract advisor, financial planner, marketing representative, runner, or any individual who is employed or associated with that person) who (1) represents directly or indirectly, any individual in the marketing of his or her athletic ability or reputation, or, (2) seeks to represent or gain financially."

The cabinet indicated that the above definition is overly broad and captures some individuals who should not be considered "agents" under NCAA bylaws. High school coaches and parents were provided as examples of such persons.

In particular, street agents who purport to be scouting or recruiting services, yet who in reality attempt to broker PSAs to member institutions for financial gain, would be included within this definition. Indeed, this is the fundamental distinction between Option No. 1 and Option No. 2. Option No. 2 only captures those street agents who broker current student-athletes to agents or professional organizations; Option No. 1 incorporates street agents who seek to exploit prospective student-athletes' athletic ability for financial gain.

Option No. 2

Definition of an agent: "A person who directly or indirectly (1) represents or attempts to represent a PSA or student-athlete in the marketing of his or her athletic ability or reputation for financial gain; or (2) seeks to obtain any type of financial gain or benefit from securing a PSAs enrollment at an institution or a student-athletes' potential earnings as a professional athlete. This may include but is not limited to a certified contract advisor, financial advisor, marketing representative, or anyone who is employed or associated with such persons."

Option No. 2 brings contract advisors, financial advisors, marketing representatives, and certain third parties under the definition of an agent. The staff continues to monitor individuals associated with PSAs who attempt to broker certain PSAs to institutions in return for financial gain or benefit. This option captures individuals who seek to gain financially from a student-athlete's potential earnings as a professional athlete, and the staff believes that it captures those individuals who seek to gain financially from securing a PSAs enrollment at an institution.

Option No. 3

Definition of an agent: "Any person who, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a PSA or student-athlete to enter into an agent contract or contract with a professional team, or who, for any type of financial gain, procures, offers, promises, or attempts to obtain tangible benefits, employment or promotional fees for a PSA or student-athlete with a professional sports team or as a professional athlete, or with any promoter who markets or attempts to market a PSAs or student athlete's athletic ability or athletic reputation."

The definition presented above would include contract advisors, marketing representatives, and certain third parties who attempt to broker PSAs or student-athletes to agents. However, it would not likely include financial advisors inasmuch as financial advisors do not necessarily market a PSA or a student-athlete's athletic ability or reputation; rather, they gain financially from a PSAs or student-athlete's salary and/or earnings therefrom. Financial advisors, however, often have loose associations with other agents, and the staff has become aware of instances where those agents use such associations as a way to indirectly recruit PSAs or student-athletes.

An unintended consequence of this option could result in baseball and ice hockey scouts and general managers, due to the way their drafts are operated, being included within this definition insofar as they could be defined as a "person who, directly or indirectly, solicits a PSA or student-athlete to enter into a … contract with a professional team."

RNB:esb

MEMORANDUM

March 30, 2011

TO: Rachel Newman Baker.

FROM: Adam Grams.

SUBJECT: Scope of the Definition of an Agent.

In preparation for the upcoming NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet meeting, here is the information that you requested concerning the definition of an agent. I have provided the statutory definition of an agent from six states and provided the applicable sections of the collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) of each of the four major leagues: Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Football League (NFL) and the National Hockey League (NHL). With regard to which definition would be applied for each league, the NBA and NFL's CBAs specifically state that the laws of the state of New York govern all actions not covered in the CBA. In both the NHL and MLB agreements, the CBAs refer all grievances to arbitration.

State Definitions

Alabama
Section 8-26A-2
"Athlete Agent. An individual who enters into an agency contract with a student-athlete or, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract. The term includes an individual who represents to the public that the individual is an athlete agent. The term does not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, or legal guardian of the student-athlete or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization."

Florida
Title XXXII Regulation of Professions and Occupations
Chapter 468.452 Definitions
"'Athlete agent' means a person who, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student athlete to enter into an agent contract, or who, for any type of financial gain, procures, offers, promises, or attempts to obtain employment or promotional fees or benefits for a student athlete with a professional sports team or as a professional athlete, or with any promoter who markets or attempts to market the student athlete's athletic ability or athletic reputation. This term includes all employees and other persons acting on behalf of an athlete agent who participate in the activities included under this subsection. The term does not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, or guardian of the student athlete or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization."

Illinois
Chapter 225
Illinois Athlete Agent Act
Section. 15

"'Athlete agent' means an individual who enters into an agency contract with a student-athlete or, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract. The term includes an individual who represents to the public that the individual is an athlete agent. The term does not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, or guardian of the student-athlete or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization."

Louisiana
RS 4:421
"'Athlete agent' means any person who recruits or solicits an athlete to enter into an agent contract or professional sport services contract with any person, or who offers anything of value to any person to induce an athlete to enter into an agreement by which any person will represent the athlete, or who for anything of value procures, offers, promises, or attempts to obtain employment for an athlete with a professional sports team."

New York
Article 39E 899A
"'Athlete agent' means an individual who enters into an agency contract with a student-athlete or, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract. Such term includes an individual who represents to the public that the individual is an athlete agent. This term shall not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent or guardian of the student-athlete, or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization."

Texas
Title 13. Sports, Amusement and Entertainment
Subtitle B. Sports
Chapter 2051. Athlete Agent
Subchapter A. General Provisions
"'Athlete agent' means a person who:
(A) for compensation, directly or indirectly recruits or solicits an athlete to enter into an agent contract, a financial services contract, or a professional sports services contract with that person or another person; or
(B) for a fee, procures, offers, promises, or attempts to obtain employment for an athlete with a professional sports team."

Applicable CBA sections

MLB

ARTICLE IV – Negotiation and Approval of Contracts
"A Player, if he so desires, may designate an agent to conduct on his behalf, or to assist him in, the negotiation of an individual salary and/or Special Covenants to be included in his Uniform Player's Contract with any Club, provided such agent has been certified to the Clubs by the Association as authorized to act as a Player Agent for such purposes.

The Association shall provide the Office of the Commissioner with a comprehensive list of the certified Player Agent(s) whom each Player has designated to act on his behalf for the purposes described in this Article IV. Further, the Association shall provide the Office of the Commissioner with any changes to such Player Agent designations, including the Player Agent designations of Players who have been added to a Major League roster, on a weekly basis.

If the Association has notified the Office of the Commissioner that a Player has designated a certified Player Agent or Agents to act on his behalf for the purposes described in this Article IV, no Club may negotiate or attempt to negotiate an individual salary and/or Special Covenants to be included in a Uniform Player's Contract with any Player Agent(s) other than such Player Agent(s).

A Club may require a Player's physical presence only once during contract negotiations. This limitation shall not apply to telephone conference calls, at reasonable times, with a Player and his certified Player Agent. A Player required to be physically present during negotiations shall be entitled to be paid by the Club for round-trip first-class transportation and first-class hotel costs."

NBA

ARTICLE XXXVI. Player Agents
Section 1. Approval of Player Contracts.
"The NBA shall not approve any Player Contract between a player and a Team unless such player: (a) is represented in the negotiations with respect to such Player Contract by an agent or representative duly certified by the Players Association in accordance with the Players Association's Agent Regulation Program and authorized to represent him; or (b) acts on his own behalf in negotiating such Player Contract……
Section 4. Agent Lists.
The Players Association agrees to provide the NBA League Office with a list of (a) all agents certified under the Players Association's Agent Regulation Program, and (b) the players represented by each such agent. Such list shall be updated once every two (2) weeks from the day after the NBA Finals to the first day of the next succeeding Regular Season and shall be updated once every month at all other times.
Section 5. Confirmation by the Players Association.
If the NBA has reason to believe that the agent representing a player in Contract negotiations is not a certified agent or is not the agent authorized to represent the player, the NBA may, at its election, request in writing from the Players Association confirmation as to whether the agent who represented the player in the Contract negotiations is in fact the player's certified representative. If within three (3) business days of the date the Players Association receives such written request, the NBA does not receive a written response from the Players."

NFL

ARTICLE VI. NFL Players Association (NFLPA) Agent Certification
Section 1.

"**Exclusive Representation:** The NFL Management Council (NFLMC) and the Clubs recognize that, pursuant to federal labor law, the NFLPA regulates the conduct of agents who represent players in individual contract negotiations with Clubs. The NFLMC and the Clubs agree that the Clubs are prohibited from engaging in individual contract negotiations with any agent who is not listed by the NFLPA as being duly certified by the NFLPA in accordance with its role as exclusive bargaining agent for NFL players. The NFLPA shall provide and publish a list of agents who are currently certified in accordance with its agent regulation system, and shall notify the NFLMC and the Clubs of any deletions or additions to the list pursuant to its procedures. The NFLPA agrees that it shall not delete any agent from its list until that agent has exhausted the opportunity to appeal the deletion pursuant to the NFLPA's agent regulation system, except: (i) where an agent has failed to pass a written examination given to agents by the NFLPA or (ii) in extraordinary circumstances where the NFLPA's investigation discloses that the agent's conduct is of such a serious nature as to justify immediately invalidating the agent's certification. The NFLPA shall have sole and exclusive authority to determine the number of agents to be certified, and the grounds for withdrawing or denying certification of an agent. The NFLPA agrees that it will not discipline, dismiss or decertify agents based upon the results they achieve or do not achieve in negotiating terms or conditions of employment with NFL Clubs. This section shall not limit the NFLPA's ability to discipline agents for malfeasance."

<u>NHL</u>

ARTICLE 6
NHLPA Agent Certification
"6.1 **Exclusive Representation.** The NHL and the Clubs recognize that the NHLPA, in accordance with its role as exclusive bargaining agent for Players, certifies and regulates the conduct of agents who are authorized to represent Players in individual standard player contract (SPC) negotiations with Clubs. The Clubs may not engage in negotiations for a Player's individual SPC with any person other than the Player or an agent certified by the NHLPA ("Certified Agent"). The NHLPA shall, within three (3) business days following the execution of this Agreement, provide to Central Registry in electronic format a comprehensive list (the "Certified Agent List"), which is Certified Agent List shall set forth: (i) all currently Certified Agents (in alphabetical order by last name), and (ii) for each Player (in alphabetical order by last name), the name of his Certified Agent(s) (in the event the Player has more than one Certified Agent, the Certified Agent List shall designate which Certified Agent is the Player's primary Certified Agent), if any, such Certified Agent's agency affiliation(s), if any, mailing address(es), telephone and facsimile number(s) and, in the event the NHLPA has, or obtains, Certified Agents' e-mail address(es) such e-mail addresses. The NHLPA shall thereafter provide to Central Registry in electronic format, on a weekly basis or more frequently at the NHLPA's on a monthly basis or more frequently at the NHLPA's discretion, an updated current and complete Certified Agent List. Clubs will be required to be in compliance with, and shall be entitled to rely upon, the Certified Agent List most recently provided by the NHLPA, the NHL and Clubs will not distribute publicly the Certified Agent List, including posting it on any website.

6.2. Player SPCs. No Club shall enter into an SPC with any Player, and the NHL shall not register or approve any SPC unless such Player: (i) was represented in the negotiations by a Certified Agent, or (ii) if Player has no Certified Agent, acts on his own behalf in negotiating such SPC……

6.4 Agent Certification Program. The NHLPA shall provide to the League an updated current copy of the Agent Certification Program within seven (7) business days after any additions, deletions or other modifications have been made thereto, with such additions, deletions or other modifications clearly indicated thereon. In addition, the NHLPA shall provide to the League an updated current copy of the Agent Certification Program within seven (7) business days following any League request therefore."

AG:ms

Holy Mozes: From All-American to Undrafted

Yahoo Sports
April 27, 2011
By Steve Megargee

West Virginia's Dan Mozes capped his college career as one of the most decorated centers of the past decade. Mozes, a four-year starter, earned All-America honors in each of his last two seasons and won the Rimington Trophy given annually to the nation's top center.

None of those accolades meant anything on draft weekend, which annually turns into a humbling experience for a few of the nation's most celebrated players.
Mozes, at about 6 feet 2 and 285 pounds, lacked the size most NFL teams want at center. He also spent most of his college career working in a zone blocking scheme ignored by most NFL offenses.

So the most outstanding center of the 2006 season wasn't selected at all in the 2007 NFL draft.

"It was pretty heartbreaking that evening whenever the time came and I realized the draft was over," Mozes recalled. "Teams were calling me for the free-agent market, but just hearing my name [during the draft] would have meant something in itself. It didn't matter if it was the seventh round."

Mozes' case isn't as unusual as you might think. Recent draft history shows that an All-America career doesn't guarantee anything. In fact, over 13 percent of the first- and second-team Associated Press All-America selections from 2005-09 weren't drafted at all. That total doesn't take into account the 11 All-Americans from 2007-09 who remain in college or who won't be eligible for draft consideration until this week.

A couple of them weren't drafted by choice.

Notre Dame wide receiver Jeff Samardzija was a second-team All-America selection in 2005 and '06, but the two-sport athlete withdrew his name from draft consideration to pursue a career as a pro baseball pitcher. Samardzija is in his fourth season as a right-handed reliever for the Chicago Cubs.

Illinois guard Martin O'Donnell earned first-team All-America honors in 2007 while helping his team earn a Rose Bowl bid, but he chose to end his playing career after completing his college eligibility.

"I felt my body was just kind of breaking down in general," said O'Donnell, who now works as a fundraiser for the University of Illinois library. "It was the cumulative effect of a bunch of nagging injuries. That was part of it. Part of it also was knowing at the time about the effect football can have if you stay in it too long. At that point, I was engaged. Now I'm married. I wanted to be active throughout my life and be able to play with my kids.

2005
CB Dion Byrum, Ohio U.: Second-team selection. Never played in NFL, though he did appear on a few practice squads. Played arena football for the Orlando Predators and Colorado Crush.
C Dan Mozes, West Virginia: Second-team selection. Never played in NFL.

WR Jeff Samardzija, Notre Dame: Second-team selection. Chose not to enter the draft to pursue a pro baseball career. He's a reliever for the Chicago Cubs.
K Alexis Serna, Oregon State: Second-team selection. Never played in NFL. Played for CFL's Winnipeg Blue Bombers from 2008-10.

2006
DE Mkristo Bruce, Washington State: Second-team selection. Played for the Jacksonville Jaguars and for the Arena Football League's Arizona Rattlers in 2008.
K Art Carmody, Louisville: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL. Played arena football for the Bossier-Shreveport Battle Wings of af2.
G T.J. Downing, Ohio State: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.
DE Justin Hickman, UCLA: Second-team selection. Plays for the CFL's Hamilton Tiger-Cats.
LB Ameer Ismail, Western Michigan: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.
C Dan Mozes, West Virginia: First-team selection and Rimington Trophy winner. Never played in the NFL.
WR Jeff Samardzija, Notre Dame: Second-team selection. Chose not to enter the draft to pursue a pro baseball career. He's a reliever for the Chicago Cubs.

2007
DT Terrill Byrd, Cincinnati: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.
QB Chase Daniel, Missouri: Second-team selection. Signed with the New Orleans Saints in 2009 and remains with the team.
G Robert Felton, Arkansas: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL, though he did appear on a couple of practice squads.
LB Ali Highsmith, LSU: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL, though he has appeared on a couple of practice squads.
LB J Leman, Illinois: Second-team selection. Played for the United Football League's Florida Tuskers in 2010 and signed with the San Diego Chargers' practice squad in December.
DT James McClinton, Kansas: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL. Was a member of the Arena Football League's Chicago Rush in 2010.
G Martin O'Donnell, Illinois: First-team selection. Didn't enter the NFL draft.
G Anthony Parker, Tennessee: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.
FS Jamie Silva, Boston College: First-team selection and Jim Thorpe Award finalist. Played for the Indianapolis Colts from 2008-09 and was placed on injured reserve after tearing his ACL in the summer of 2010. Currently a restricted free agent.
K Austin Starr, Indiana: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.

2008
G Brandon Carter, Texas Tech: Second-team selection. Plays for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.
P T.J. Conley, Idaho: Second-team selection. Plays for the New York Jets.
K Graham Gano, Florida State: First-team selection and winner of the Lou Groza Award. Plays for the Washington Redskins.
CB Trimane Goddard, North Carolina: Second-team selection. Never played in the NFL.
DT Mitch King, Iowa: Second-team selection. Played four games for the Indianapolis Colts last season. Spent the rest of the season on the practice squads of the St. Louis Rams and New Orleans Saints. Remains a part of the Saints' roster.
K Louie Sakoda, Utah: First-team selection. Plays for the CFL's Edmonton Eskimos.

2009

WR Danario Alexander, Missouri: Second-team selection. Plays for the St. Louis Rams.

OT Chris Marinelli, Stanford: Second-team selection. Hasn't played in the NFL.
K Leigh Tiffin, Alabama: First-team selection. Hasn't played in the NFL.
"Another part of it also was that at some point, you kind of have to move on with your life. I just kind of felt it was a good opportunity to see what was next."

But the majority of undrafted All-Americans wanted to play professionally. The problem was that NFL teams didn't necessarily believe their college success would translate to the pro ranks.

Sometimes they weren't big enough. Missouri quarterback Chase Daniel finished fourth in the 2007 Heisman balloting, but scouts criticized his lack of height and arm strength.

Sometimes they weren't fast enough. Safety Jamie Silva recorded 115 tackles for Boston College in 2007 and was one of three finalists for the Jim Thorpe Award that goes to the nation's top defensive back, but he hurt his pro prospects by running the 40-yard dash in 4.79 seconds at the NFL Scouting Combine.

Sometimes they just had bad luck. Missouri wide receiver Danario Alexander led the nation with 1,781 receiving yards and was a second-team AP All-America selection in 2009, but he injured his left knee during Senior Bowl practices. Illinois linebacker J Leman earned second-team All-America honors in 2007, but he suffered an ankle injury in the Rose Bowl and couldn't compete in drills at the Combine.

"Before the injury I was probably a mid- to late-round [pick]," Leman said. "Probably the highest would have been the fourth round. ... Once I got hurt, I couldn't run and couldn't show what I could do."

What All-Americans could join the fraternity this season?

Arizona State's Weber was a first-team All-America kicker and a Lou Groza Award winner as a freshman in 2007, but he wasn't quite as effective the rest of his career and could go undrafted. TCU's Tejay Johnson was a Thorpe Award finalist and a first-team All-America free safety last season, but he wasn't invited to the Combine. TCU's Jake Kirkpatrick, a second-team All-American and the winner of the Rimington as the nation's best center, also didn't get a Combine invitation.

Stanford center Chase Beeler was a first-team All-American, but his frame (6-2?/273) makes him undersized by NFL standards. Ohio State's Justin Boren was a second-team All-America guard last season, but he is rated as just the No. 17 guard in the 2011 draft class by nfldraftscout.com, which mentioned that he "has poor agility and is stiff moving laterally."

All those guys might do well to follow Mozes' advice.

"You hope for the best, but you expect the worst," Mozes said. "That's why I say be ready for anything. I hoped to get drafted in the third round, but I expected to be a free agent. And you've got to roll with it. You can't say, 'I didn't get drafted because of this,' or, 'I should have done this,' or, 'They didn't like me because of this.' You have to come in with a chip on your shoulder."

Mozes never got much of a chance to prove he deserved to be drafted. After signing a free-agent contract with the Minnesota Vikings, Moses tore the anterior cruciate ligament in his right knee in preseason camp.

But a number of undrafted All-Americans have managed to hang around in the NFL.

Daniel is the second-team quarterback for the New Orleans Saints. He was joined in the Super Bowl two seasons ago by Silva, a backup free safety and special-teams performer for the AFC champion Indianapolis Colts; he saw a decent amount of playing time in 2009 before tearing his ACL last year.

The most notable success story among the undrafted All-Americans last year came from Alexander. The rookie was promoted to the St. Louis Rams' active roster in mid-October and caught 20 passes for 306 yards and a touchdown. Alexander caught four passes for 95 yards in a victory over the Denver Broncos, and he had six receptions for 99 yards in a victory over the San Francisco 49ers.
Alexander's case should encourage any All-American who doesn't hear his name called this week.

"It ain't over until it's over, man," said Leman, who joined the San Diego Chargers' practice squad in December. "I'm evidence of that. Just because you aren't drafted doesn't mean you can't make a career out of it. ... As long as your play on the field speaks for itself and your film speaks for itself, you can have a job somewhere.

"It might not happen the way you envisioned it, but if you keep the faith and continue to work hard and continue to do the things that got you where you are, you will find a way to succeed at this level." Link to Original

USTA encouraging college tennis players to stay in school

USA TODAY
May 24, 2011
By Andy Gardiner

Patrick McEnroe won more than $3 million in his 10-year professional tennis career. He also helped Stanford win two NCAA team titles before earning a degree in political science.

Now the general manager in charge of player development for the U.S. Tennis Association, McEnroe wants to help more U.S. junior players follow his path of using college as a springboard to a pro career.

"We in the USTA maybe made a little mistake in pushing some of our junior prospects to go straight to the pros in the past," McEnroe says. "I think we lost a group who, if they had gone to college and had a chance to mature in every category, would still have had a chance to be a high-level professional."

This USTA shift in focus has been underscored this week at the NCAA Division I championships at Stanford. Southern California and Virginia played for the men's team title Tuesday, the Trojans led by Steve Johnson— the top-ranked college player — with the Cavaliers following with No. 2 Alex Domijan and No. 5 Michael Shabaz. They will lead the field when individual competition begins Wednesday.

McEnroe concedes college is not the best path for everyone, especially elite talents such as Andy Roddick and Sam Querrey, who are among the top 30 in the world. NCAA restrictions and the difficulty in facing top opponents would have slowed their growth.

"It used to be you could go straight from college and be a top 30 player in the world, but that's not going to happen now," McEnroe says. "The rest of the world has caught up to us, and the rest of the world is turning pro at 16, 17, 18 years old."

The USTA arranges matches between its junior teams and top college programs, offers coaching to promising players at its training centers and encourages U.S. pro players to train with top college players. It hosts indoor championships during the winter and sponsors challenger events that give college players exposure to better competition.

"We think it's possible to rise through the college ranks, but it is more difficult," McEnroe says. "So we're doing everything we can to hook up players with schools because we think college can become a key part of their development."

College is less of an option for women's players because they mature more quickly than men.

"It used to be if you were a woman who had any chance of turning pro, you didn't go to college," McEnroe said. "In the top 100 women in the world right now, not one is going to college."

But male players are hitting their prime a little bit later, in their early and mid-20s. Putting more players in the top 100 is the ultimate goal. This week, the USA has nine men in the world top 100, none higher than Mardy Fish in 10th, and seven women in the top 100, led by Serena Williams in 17th.

"Only a small percentage of people playing college tennis will go pro, but if we can get a few into the top 100 we will be pleased," McEnroe said. "It can only increase our chances of producing a grand slam winner." Link to Original