**Presidential Working Group – Rules – Discussion Document**
**(February 2012)**

The NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model - Rules has been charged with reviewing and recommending amendments to the NCAA Division I Manual that would reduce the volume of rules that are difficult to enforce and that arguably fail to support the NCAA's enduring values, specifically the collegiate model, student-athlete success, amateurism and competitive equity. It is clear from the working group's numerous discussions, and from the feedback obtained from the membership that there is support to change the regulatory structure in meaningful ways that, in conjunction with an enhanced enforcement structure, will better support the collegiate model by placing appropriate emphasis on the most significant regulations.

In addition to the challenges related to the sheer volume of rules and bureaucracy in the current regulatory environment, the working group notes a historical desire to govern the conduct of intercollegiate athletics in a way that has resulted in a set of rules designed to diminish advantages that may arise for some members as a result of differing financial or other resources. The working group continues to examine whether to regulate through a "one size fits all" approach or otherwise legislate to the lowest common denominator based on resource availability. As a result and in support of a new regulatory approach, the working group is considering the development of guiding statements/principles that will serve as a foundation for a revised set of operating bylaws. The statements/principles will provide high-level guidance and justification for the operating bylaws which will serve to govern day-to-day compliance behavior.

The working group, along with leaders from the membership and the NCAA staff developed a package of concepts related to various operating bylaws on which the group would appreciate your feedback. The package includes a set of guiding statements/principles for each of the bylaws included in phase I of the working group's review. Proposed legislative concepts related to these guiding statements call for the immediate elimination of some rules and the modification and potential elimination of additional rules after discussion and development based on membership feedback. It is important to note that the working group considers these statements/principles and concepts very much in draft and will carefully consider all feedback before sending an initial set of recommendations to the NCAA Division I Board of Directors in April 2012. With that in mind, please consider the following questions during your discussion:

1. Are the guiding statements/principles appropriate for the relevant operating bylaws? Do the statements/principles adequately support the need for operating bylaws in this area? Should any be revised or added?

2. Do you agree with the actions contemplated by the legislative concepts?

3. Is there an appropriate nexus between the proposed guiding statements/principles and the actions contemplated by the legislative concepts?

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model - Rules**
**Discussion Document - NCAA Bylaw 11**

**NCAA Bylaw 11 Guiding Statements/Principles.**

1. Coaching staff members employed by an institution, rather than ancillary institutional athletics personnel or outside individuals not associated with the institution, shall engage in coaching student-athletes in the intercollegiate athletics setting.

2. Each member institution shall establish policies and procedures, consistent with NCAA bylaws, related to the recruitment of prospective student-athletes, including the roles and responsibilities of all athletics department staff members. Only countable coaches shall engage in off-campus recruiting activities.

3. Member institutions, as opposed to any outside persons or entities, shall be responsible for determining who they employ and the amount of salary each employee receives, subject to institutional policies and procedures.

4. Each member institution shall establish policies, including accountability measures, to ensure appropriate institutional control of athletics department staff members, to promote an environment of integrity and to prohibit relationships with outside individuals/entities that are in conflict with Association and or institutional values.

**NCAA Division I Bylaw 11 (Personnel) Concepts.**

1. Elimination of coaching categories. The bylaws would continue to place sport-specific numerical limits on countable coaches and would exempt undergraduate/graduate student coaches and strength and conditioning coaches (in sports other than Football Bowl Subdivision football) from such limitations. It is proposed that each sport that currently includes a volunteer coach would be able to employ one an additional coach to offset the elimination of the volunteer coach category. For those sports with multiple volunteer coaches, it may be necessary to seek input from their respective coaches associations to determine the appropriate number of additional coaches.

   Rationale.

   - The elimination of coaching categories is designed to simplify/deregulate the coaching limitations without compromising the principle of fair competition.

Comments.

a. The NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model – Rules subgroup continues to support elimination of the graduate student category (i.e., unlimited graduate assistants in all sports), but recommends that an additional criterion prohibiting previous collegiate or professional coaching experience be included in addition to the previously recommended full-time enrollment and good academic standing requirements. In addition, it may be necessary to consider whether unlimited graduate assistant coaches with the additional requirements to serve in such a position equitably offsets the four current graduate assistants permitted in FBS football, or whether additional countable coaches should be permitted.

b. The subgroup was split on maintaining the recently adopted limit of five strength and conditioning coaches in the sport of Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) football, but acknowledged that since FBS recently adopted the rule, there may be merit in maintaining and evaluating its effectiveness for a period of time.

c. The subgroup noted that institutions should identify and keep on file a list of their countable coaches in each sport, but such a requirement should not be a national regulation. A conference, at its discretion, may require the list to be provided to the conference office.

d. The subgroup acknowledged that one option is to eliminate the volunteer coach category, while making appropriate increases to the numerical limits to offset the elimination of the category; however, there was support for maintaining the volunteer coach category, but redefining the position to be more consistent with its original intent.

e. The subgroup did not support the establishment of numerical limitations on noncoaching staff members in the sports of football and men's basketball. The group noted that if there are legitimate concerns regarding the impact of such individuals on the fairness of the competition, there are more effective ways (e.g., limiting bench personnel during competition) to address the problem. The subgroup agreed that as long as there are sport-specific coaching limitations, there will remain a need to assist institutions in distinguishing between those individuals who should be included in the numerical limitations.

2. Elimination of regulations governing contractual agreements and compensation from sources outside the institution.

   Rationale.

   - The regulations governing contractual agreements between an institution and its athletics department staff members and the receipt of compensation from sources outside the institution are not national in significance. It should be each institution's responsibility to address these matters in accordance with their own policies and procedures.

3. Elimination of the annual certification requirement applicable to coaches involved in off-campus recruiting activities.

   Rationale.

   - The annual certification requirement is not national in significance. Institutions and/or conferences, at their discretion, should be responsible for developing rules-education materials/tests designed to ensure that coaches engaged in recruiting activities have a sufficient working knowledge of the recruiting rules.

4. Elimination of the regulations governing scouting of opponents.

   Rationale.

   - The regulations governing scouting of opponents are not national in significance. Widespread availability of video would suggest minimal competitive advantage would be gained from in-person scouting and would be offset by the coach's diversion from other coaching responsibilities.

   Comments.

   - The subgroup noted that the NCAA Division I Legislative Council (LGC) did not support eliminating the scouting prohibition in its entirety, but instead preferred prohibiting live scouting in all sports, with exceptions for same site competition activities.

5. Additional regulations prohibiting the employment of coaches who remained employed in coaching prospects who participate on nonscholastic teams/clubs.

   Rationale.

   - This proposal is designed to limit opportunities for third party involvement in institutional athletics programs as well as eliminate unenforceable rules that require institutions to attempt to monitor recruiting conversations and conduct that occurs in the course of secondary employment.

   Comments.

   - The subgroup continues to support the additional regulations, but agreed with comments offered by the LGC regarding the potential resistance by coaches from being employed at local nonscholastic sports clubs (under current restrictions) while employed at a Division I institution. The group noted that part-time coaches in many non-revenue sports have used the local sports club exception to supplement institutional income.

6. Additional regulations prohibiting the employment of Individuals Associated with Prospects (IAWP) in noncoaching categories in all sports.

   Rationale.

   - The proposal is designed to limit opportunities for third party involvement in the recruiting process. The current rule is applicable only in men's basketball, but it is likely that this trend has extended to other sports or will do so in the near future.

7. Elimination of the regulations defining recruiting coordination functions that must be performed currently only by head or assistant coaches.

Rationale.

- The regulations defining recruiting coordination functions that must be performed only by a head or assistant coach are not national in significance and, in many instances, present enforcement challenges. Each institution should be responsible for establishing its own policies and procedures related to the recruitment of prospective student-athletes, including the roles and responsibilities of all athletics department staff members. The current rules requiring off-campus recruitment to be performed only by countable coaches would remain applicable.

8. Elimination of the restrictions governing the number of off-campus recruiters at any one time (the baton rule).

Rationale.

- The restriction on the number of coaches who may be engaged in off-campus recruiting activities at any one time (the baton rule) is not national in significance and presents enforcement challenges. The rule was initially adopted as a cost containment measure, but there is no data, anecdotally or otherwise, that would suggest the rule has furthered its objective. Each institution should be responsible for establishing its own policies and procedures related to the off-campus recruitment of prospective student-athletes by authorized countable coaching staff members.

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model -- Rules**
**Discussion Document -- NCAA Bylaw 12**

## NCAA Bylaw 12 Guiding Statements/Principles.

1. Only an amateur student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics participation in a particular sport (current Bylaw 12.01.1).

2. Member institutions' athletics programs are designed to be an integral part of the educational program. The student-athlete is considered an integral part of the student body, thus maintaining a line of demarcation between student-athletes and professional athletes (derived from current Bylaw 12.01.2).

3. A prospective or enrolled student-athlete shall not be involved with an agent during his or her participation in intercollegiate athletics. A prospective or enrolled student-athlete who has entered into a representation agreement with an agent shall be ineligible for participation.

4. A prospective or enrolled student-athlete shall not receive more than actual and necessary expenses for his or her participation in athletics competition.

## Bylaw 12 (Post-Enrollment Amateurism) Concepts.

1. Create a uniform definition of "actual and necessary" expenses and eliminate superfluous regulations and interpretations related to such permissible expenses. In individual sports, permit calculation of actual and necessary expenses over a period of time (e.g., calendar year) rather than event-by-event basis.

   Rationale.

   - Current legislation regarding what is considered actual and necessary expenses is inconsistent. This issue results in confusion by the membership and perceptions of unfairness to prospective and enrolled student-athletes.

2. Streamline rules related to expenses that may be received from outside sources while maintaining the prohibition on receipt of expenses from professional sports organizations, boosters and agents.

3. Currently, there are several bylaws addressing the provision of competition-related expenses to prospective and enrolled student-athletes that are overly complicated and bureaucratic. This legislation would be replaced with one bylaw stating that actual and

necessary competition-related expenses may be received by a student-athlete from any source other than a professional sports organization (unless within pre-enrollment professional team exception), agent or booster (exception may be appropriate for booster living in locale of prospective student-athlete). [Note: This change would allow for earmarked fundraising in both team and individual sports.] Permit payment based on performance, including prize money, up to actual and necessary expenses, pre- and post-enrollment, in both team and individual sports from an amateur team or the sponsor of event

Rationale.

- Current legislation permits payment based on performance from both amateur and professional teams (pre-enrollment only) as well as from a sponsor of an event; therefore, it appears the membership is not concerned with the basis on which the money is received, provided it is from an otherwise permissible source and does not exceed actual and necessary expenses.

4. Expand opportunities for receipt of training expenses.

Rationale.

- Currently, training expenses may only be received from the United States Olympic Committee or appropriate national governing body in the sport. Increased flexibility in the legislation would permit receipt of training expenses form other entities (e.g., regional or provincial programs). This would reduce bureaucracy, confusion and enhance student-athlete well-being.

5. Reorganize legislation to clarify rules that apply pre-collegiate enrollment versus rules that apply to enrolled student-athletes.

Rationale.

- Throughout Bylaw 12, there are many areas where the legislation applies to either prospective or enrolled student-athletes, but not both. For example, a bylaw may be written as a general prohibition against some kind of activity (e.g., competition with professionals), but an exception will follow that makes the activity permissible for one category of a student-athlete (generally for prospective student-athletes). Separating the legislation, where appropriate, to make more clear these legislative differences will result in a more user friendly and understandable Manual.

6. Elimination of other legislation that is duplicative, overbroad or vague.

7. Simplify and streamline legislation related to expenses received for participation in elite events (e.g., Olympics).

   Rationale.

   - Currently, there are over 12 bylaws throughout Bylaw 12 addressing participation in elite events. This legislation will be streamlined and placed together in the Manual.

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model -- Rules**
**Discussion Document -- NCAA Bylaw 13**

**NCAA Bylaw 13 Guiding Statements/Principles.**

1. The recruitment process shall balance the interests of prospective student-athletes, their educational institutions and the Association's member institutions. Regulations governing the recruiting process shall shield the prospective student-athlete from undue pressure that may interfere with his or her academic and athletics pursuits. Prospective student-athletes shall be in command of the recruiting process and institutions shall not infringe on that management.

2. Visits to an institution's campus by a prospective student-athlete shall be conducted according to policies and procedures established by the institution and approved annually by the institution's president or chancellor. Campus visits shall be designed to provide the prospective student-athlete an experience that exposes him or her to the typical experiences of a student and student-athlete on that campus.

3. The recruiting process shall include adequate academic and athletics assessment opportunities that provide for an informed decision by institutional admissions officials, college coaches and prospective student-athletes. The prospective student-athlete shall be free from unwanted interactions with institutional staff members.

4. A prospective student-athlete shall make his or her college choice free from impermissible offers and inducements provided to the prospective student-athlete or his or her relatives, coaches and friends. Further, an institution may not benefit (e.g., through the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete) from undue influences exerted by any party in the recruiting process.

5. An institution shall not involve a third party or representative of athletics interest in recruiting a prospective student-athlete.

**Bylaw 13 (Recruiting) Concepts.**

1. Elimination of the regulations defining recruiting coordination functions that must be performed currently only by head or assistant coaches. Only countable coaches would be permitted to engage in off-campus recruiting activities.

Rationale.

- The regulations defining recruiting coordination functions that must be performed only by a head or assistant coach are not national in significance and, in many instances, present enforcement challenges. Each institution should be responsible for establishing its own policies and procedures related to the recruitment of prospective student-athletes, including the roles and responsibilities of all athletics department staff members. The current rules requiring off-campus recruitment to be performed only by countable coaches would remain applicable.

Comments.

a. The NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model subgroup supports the elimination of the regulations defining recruiting coordination functions that must be performed currently only by head or assistant coaches and suggests that such legislation be adopted in April.

b. The subgroup did note that there have been exceptions provided in recent years that permit individuals other than countable coaches to communicate with prospective student-athletes on non-recruiting matters (e.g., camp logistics).

2. Establishment of a specific earlier date by which prospective student-athletes who have demonstrated a commitment to attend an institution are no longer considered prospective student-athletes for purposes of applying recruiting rules (offers and inducements).

Rationale.

- The proposed change is designed to further student-athlete success and well-being by allowing an individual who has demonstrated a commitment to attend a particular institution to be treated similarly to the enrolled student-athletes attending that institution.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the establishment of a specific earlier date by which prospective student-athletes who have demonstrated a commitment to attend an institution are no longer considered prospective student-athletes for purposes of applying all recruiting rules.

b. The subgroup suggests that the date would be the date on which the prospect student-athlete signs a National Letter of Intent (NLI), or for institutions not subscribing to the NLI, the date on which the prospective student-athlete signs a written offer of admission and/or financial aid.

c. The subgroup also suggests that the legislation be adopted in April taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

3. The establishment of regulations that provide for earlier access (specific initial dates for communication and contact) with prospective student-athletes.

Rationale.

- The establishment of regulations that provide for earlier access with prospective student-athletes is designed to support student-athlete success and well-being by allowing both the prospective student-athlete (and his or her family) and the institution greater opportunities to make more informed, and thus more sound recruiting decisions.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the establishment of regulations that provide for earlier access with prospective student-athletes.

b. The subgroup suggests that June 15 at the completion of the prospective student-athlete's sophomore year is the appropriate date and should be uniform for all sports.

c. The subgroup also suggests that the legislation be adopted in April taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

4. Elimination of restrictions governing modes and restrictions (numerical limitations) on recruiting communication.

Rationale.

- The current regulations governing modes and restrictions on recruiting communication are cumbersome and present numerous enforcement challenges. Institutions and/or conferences, at their discretion, should be responsible for establishing policies and procedures governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes by athletics department staff members.

Comments.

- The subgroup supports elimination of restrictions governing modes and restrictions (numerical limitations) on recruiting communication and suggests that legislation be adopted in April taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

5. Development of more flexible recruiting calendars based on a specified number of recruiting days, with specified dead periods (e.g., days surrounding the initial National Letter of Intent signing date and the NCAA championship in the particular sport).

Rationale.

- The development of more flexible recruiting calendars based on an annual specified number of recruiting days will allow each institution to better assess its recruiting needs, while furthering the principle to shield prospective student-athletes from undue pressure in the recruiting process.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the development of more flexible recruiting calendars based on a specified number of recruiting days, with specified dead periods (e.g., days surrounding the initial National Letter of Intent signing date and the NCAA championship in the particular sport).

b. The subgroup supports no limitations on the number of recruiting opportunities per prospect, but requests additional feedback from the membership on this issue.

c. The subgroup notes that it is advisable to seek input from the respective coaches associations regarding the appropriate annual number of recruiting days per sport, but

also support an additional filtering process before reaching a definitive conclusion. [Note: The NCAA Division I Recruiting and Personnel Issues Cabinet previously has compiled data from coaches associations on this topic.]

d. The subgroup suggests that the concept be supported in April, but that additional time is necessary to develop the details of the proposal.

6. Elimination of legislation related to publishing/providing Admissions and Graduation Data, Banned Drug List and Initial-Eligibility Standards [Note: The activities would continue as national office/NCAA Eligibility Center policies].

Rationale.

- The current legislation is not consequential as it codifies policies that will continue to be implemented, regardless of their inclusion in the manual.

Comments.

- The subgroup supports the elimination of legislation related to publishing/providing Admissions and Graduation Data, Banned Drug List and Initial-Eligibility Standards and suggests that such legislation be adopted in April.

7. Deregulation of printed recruiting materials either by eliminating the rule entirely or, in the alternative, prohibit sending or providing prospective student-athletes any recruiting materials other than general correspondence. In the latter instance, institutions could post materials on their Web site to be accessed by the prospective student-athlete.

Rationale.

- The current legislation presents enforcement challenges and does not further the principle of fair competition.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the deregulation of printed recruiting materials and suggests that both alternatives be presented to the membership for feedback.

b. The subgroup suggests that a proposal consistent with the feedback provided by the membership be adopted in April taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

8. Elimination of restrictions related to general advertising or promotional materials designed to solicit the enrollment of prospective student-athletes, while maintaining prohibitions against personalized promotions.

Rationale.

- The current restrictions related to general (as opposed to personalized) advertisements/promotions present enforcement challenges and does not further the principle of fair competition.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the elimination of restrictions related to general advertising or promotional materials designed to solicit the enrollment of prospective student-athletes, while maintaining prohibitions against personalized promotions, but requests additional feedback from the membership regarding the scope of deregulation.

b. The subgroup suggests that the elimination of restrictions related to general advertising or promotional materials be adopted in April consistent with the feedback provided by the membership and taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

9. Reduction in restrictions governing the official visit (e.g., entertainment radius, support groups, activities, number of hosts), while requiring institutions to address such issues through written policies.

Rationale.

- Many of the restrictions governing official visits are not national in significance, have been adopted primarily to address isolated instances of conduct that resulted in a perceived recruiting advantage and often present monitoring difficulties for institutional compliance personnel. It is more appropriate that many of these issues be

addressed through the institution's written policies as required under current legislation.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports eliminating many of the restrictions governing official visits and notes it is more appropriate that many of these issues be addressed through the institution's written policies as required under current legislation.

b. The subgroup notes that it is advisable to develop a list of the activities that should be addressed by the institution in its policies and procedures.

c. The subgroup requests additional feedback from the membership regarding the activities that should be eliminated and suggests additional time may be necessary to reach consensus on the list of activities to be addressed in the institution's policies and procedures.

10. Expansion of regulations of governing employment of Individuals Associated with Prospects (IAWPs) in noncoaching positions to all sports.

Rationale.

- The proposal is designed to limit opportunities for third party involvement in the recruiting process. The current rule is applicable only in men's basketball, but it is likely that this trend has extended to other sports or will do so in the near future.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports the expansion of regulations of governing employment of Individuals Associated with Prospects (IAWPs) in noncoaching positions to all sports.

b. The subgroup suggests requesting feedback from the membership about the practical application of such a rule in all sports and notes that additional time may be necessary prior to adoption and implementation.

11. Elimination of all recruiting publicity regulations entirely or, in the alternative, after a prospective student-athlete's commitment to the institution.

Rationale.

- Many of the regulations prohibiting institutions from publicizing interest in a particular prospective student-athlete appear to be motivated by a desire to minimize a "keep up with the Jones" mentality as well as to address the perception that comments made by an institutional staff member about a prospective student-athlete have provided the institution with a recruiting advantage. Given the advances in technology and the increased use of social networks, such comments are often difficult to monitor as well as enforce, and it is arguable that such publicity is of significant consequence to the prospective student-athlete when making his or her recruiting decision. At a minimum, the publicity regulations have no consequence once a prospective student-athlete has committed to an institution.

Comments.

a. The subgroup supports deregulation of publicity rules and requests feedback from the membership on both alternatives.

b. The subgroup notes that it may be necessary to maintain the prohibition against media presence during recruiting contacts/visits.

c. The subgroup suggests that legislation be adopted in April consistent with feedback provided by the membership taking into consideration an appropriate effective date for implementation.

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model -- Rules**
**Discussion Document -- NCAA Bylaw 14**

**NCAA Bylaw 14 Guiding Statements/Principles.**

1. Student-athletes participating in intercollegiate athletics are generally expected to earn a four-year degree within five years of initial collegiate enrollment.

2. Academic standards should facilitate a student-athlete's opportunity to earn a four-year degree.

    a. Academic standards should ensure that prospective and transfer student-athletes are academically prepared for the academic rigors of pursuing a degree and participating in intercollegiate athletics.

    b. Academic standards should ensure that enrolled student-athletes are making meaningful progress toward a baccalaureate degree.

3. Eligibility for practice, competition and receipt of athletics aid shall be conditioned on satisfying academic standards of the Association and the enrolling member institution.

4. Student-athletes, prospective student-athletes and institutional staff members should engage in sound academic behavior that demonstrates academic integrity in accordance with institutional policies and NCAA legislation.

5. Academic progress, retention and graduation of student-athletes and team academic standards are a means of access to postseason competition and other privileges of Division I membership.

6. Student-athletes should be provided appropriate academic support based on their individual needs, institutional mission and academic standards, and NCAA academic requirements. Institutions should consider their ability to provide such support in the recruitment and admission of student-athletes.

7. Admissions decisions for both entering first-year and two- and four-year transfer student-athletes are the sole responsibility of each member institution.

8. Consistent with NCAA bylaws, each member conference and member institution must establish policies to limit missed class time due to student-athletes' participation in intercollegiate athletics and such policies shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate institutional body/individual outside of athletics.

**Key Questions and Outcomes for Bylaw 14.**

1. Principle No. 3 addresses the issue of academic integrity. What is the proper role for the NCAA when investigating and resolving allegations of a violation of academic integrity?

2. The NCAA constitution currently includes concepts regarding certification of eligibility and sound academic standards that are not included in the principles. Should the principles be amended to include these items from the constitution?

3. The principles listed may result in the following outcomes:

    a. Elimination of any residency requirement for a student-athlete that transfers provided the act of transferring does not negatively impact a student-athlete's progress toward a degree. This would permit student-athletes in all sports, including football and basketball to be immediately eligible after transferring. [Note: The current limitations on transferring could be included in a new bylaw governing competition or an existing bylaw (e.g., recruiting).]

    b. Combine the bylaws that govern the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program with those that regulate the academic performance of individual student-athletes.

**Bylaw 14 (Eligibility) Concepts.**

1. Eliminate legislation that is duplicative, inconsequential and/or unenforceable. Thought leaders from the membership have started to review legislation that NCAA staff consider duplicative, inconsequential and/or unenforceable. The NCAA staff will continue to work with key thought leaders and members of the working group to further develop this draft.

   Rationale.

   - Removing legislation from Bylaw 14 that is duplicative to legislation in other bylaws or is inconsequential and or unenforceable will ensure that the remaining legislation supports the Associations enduring values and emphasizes student-athlete academic success.

   Comments.

   - Thought leaders from the membership have started to review legislation that an internal group considers duplicative, inconsequential and/or unenforceable. The staff will continue to work with members of the working group, key thought leaders and various entities within the NCAA governance structure (NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet and the NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance) and other affiliated groups to finalize the draft for consideration by the full working group.

2. In addition to eliminating unnecessary legislation, the following concepts are also being considered and evaluated:

   a. Create an academic success operating bylaw that focuses specifically on student-athlete and team academic success. This will emphasize the primacy of academics at an individual and institutional level.

   b. As part of an academic success operating bylaw the following changes are being considered:

      (1) Combine the bylaws that govern the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program with those that regulate the academic performance of student-athletes;

(2) Eliminate (or move to a different bylaw) legislation that does not directly support academic success. For example, seasons of competition and high school all-star games do not affect a student-athlete or team's academic success. This may require the development of another operating bylaw (e.g., competition) or embedding certain legislation in another operating bylaw, if the legislation is deemed necessary; and

(3) Addressing the NCAA's role concerning issues of academic integrity.

Rationale.

- Restructuring the operating bylaw to focus on academic specific legislation will emphasize the primacy of academics at an individual and institutional level. It will allow for greater focus on those bylaws that will directly affect and support student-athlete academic performance.

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model -- Rules**
**Discussion Document -- NCAA Bylaw 15**

**NCAA Bylaw 15 Guiding Statements/Principles.**

1. A student-athlete's cost of attendance shall be calculated by the institution's financial aid office in accordance with the cost-of-attendance policies and procedures used for students in general.

2. Student-athletes may receive athletically related financial aid administered by the institution, or from a permissible outside source, without violating the principle of amateurism, provided the amount does not exceed the institution's cost of attendance.

3. Financial aid received by a student-athlete shall conform to the rules and regulations of the Association, the awarding institution and the awarding institution's conference(s), if any.

4. In each sport, there shall be limits on the number and/or value of financial aid awards an institution may provide in any academic year.

**Bylaw 15 (Financial Aid) Concepts.**

- Eliminate legislation that is duplicative or addressed elsewhere in Bylaws 15 and/or 16.

  Rationale.

  - The elimination of duplicative legislation is designed to ease the administration on campus personnel (e.g., Bylaw 15.2.2 permitting an institution to designate specific facilities to be used by a student-athlete for his or her room and board may be considered a nonathletic related condition that could be included in the grant-in-aid agreement.).

  Comments.

  - In addition, the Board has charged the NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Working Group with developing an alternative legislative proposal for providing a miscellaneous expense allowance for the Board's review in April. The development of that legislative proposal will be informative for the working group's comprehensive financial aid models and options of Phase II review. A comprehensive review of

financial aid legislation must take into consideration a variety of factors. Beyond the legislation's interaction with federal, state and institutional regulations the Division I financial aid models directly impacts the Association's enduring values. As recent attempts to change the financial aid landscape have shown, this review must consider student-athlete well-being and the place financial aid legislation has in the spectrum of competitive equity along with its relationship to issues related to Title IX and gender-equity. To achieve this, it is necessary to solicit involvement from thought leaders and subject matter experts. The groups whose involvement should be solicited include National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, National Association of Athletics Compliance, National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, National Association of Collegiate Women's Athletics Administrators, Faculty Athletics Representatives Association, the NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet, identified presidents and chancellors, coaches associations and student-athletes.

**NCAA Working Group on Collegiate Model -- Rules**
**Discussion Document -- NCAA Bylaw 16**

**NCAA Bylaw 16 Guiding Statements/Principles.**

1. Intercollegiate athletics programs shall be conducted in a manner designed to protect and enhance the physical and educational well-being of student-athletes.

2. Student-athletes may receive reasonable honors for their academic and athletic achievements.

3. Student-athletes, their relatives or friends may receive any benefit if it is demonstrated that the same benefit is generally available to the institution's students and their relatives or friends.

4. Student-athletes may receive actual and necessary expenses and benefits associated with a student-athlete's participation in conjunction with practice and competition when representing the institution and outside sports teams/organizations.

5. Institutions and student-athletes may provide other individuals with reasonable ways to support a student-athlete in his or her educational or athletics endeavors.

(Note: Former student-athlete benefits are tied to what a student-athlete may receive.)

**Bylaw 16 (Awards, Benefits and Expenses) Concepts.**

1. Modify awards legislation to provide institutions, conferences and NCAA discretion to determine who may receive awards and permit a student-athlete to contribute to the purchase of a permissible award.

   Rationale.

   - Deregulating the legislation related to the timing of a student-athlete's receipt of an award (i.e., during the academic year or during the summer) will create consistency within the legislation. Further, institutions and conferences will have discretion related to the eligibility for such awards (e.g., eligible for competition) and the student-athlete experience is enhanced when a student-athlete is permitted to contribute to an award that he or she may otherwise not be able to receive.

2. Modify the academic counseling/support services legislation to permit the NCAA, institution or conference to provide academic support and career counseling/development services that are determined reasonable and appropriate and necessary for the success of the student-athlete.

   Rationale.

   - Allows an institution to use discretion in providing academic counseling/support services to its student-athletes while protecting and enhancing the educational well-being of the student-athlete.

3. Modify the medical expenses legislation to permit the NCAA, institution or conference to provide such services and expenses that are determined reasonable and appropriate for the health and well-being of the student-athlete.

   Rationale.

   - Allows an institution to use discretion in providing medical expenses to its student-athletes and protects and enhances the physical well-being of student-athletes.

4. Eliminate items in the housing legislation related to athletics dormitories and athletics blocks and instead require an institution to have established policies and procedures related to student-athlete housing.

   Rationale.

   - The current legislation related to the provision of housing expenses has become prescriptive and the fundamental rule which requires an institution to apply the same institutional housing policies for all students addresses how housing policies should be applied. Deregulation of the athletics dormitories and blocks legislation supports the notion that student-athletes should be treated similarly to all students and an institution's policies related to housing blocks should be applied across all students at the institution.

5. Simplify the housing legislation to indicate that housing during a vacation period may be provided when the student-athlete is required to be on campus for practice or competition.

   Rationale.

   - This modification simplifies the legislation, does not change the outcome of benefits received by the student-athlete and removes the prescriptive nature of the legislation that is addressed by the general rule related to extra benefits.

6. Modify the meals legislation to permit an institution or conference to provide food to student-athletes at any time.

   Rationale.

   - The elimination of prescriptive legislation related to meals in conjunction with practice, competition, vacation-period expenses, institutional committee service and fruit nuts, and bagels will simplify/deregulate prescriptive meal regulations while at the same time promoting student-athletes' nutritional health and well-being by allowing institutions the autonomy to address the needs of student-athletes.

7. Modify legislation to allow for greater institutional discretion when providing expenses to family members or student-athletes to be present in situations of illness or injury (e.g., remove reference to "life-threatening").

   Rationale.

   - The modification of this legislation allows an institution to use discretion to provide expenses when illnesses or injuries are not life threatening but affect a student-athlete or member of a student-athlete's family, thereby supporting student-athletes physical and mental well-being while eliminating the administrative burden of requesting legislative relief in these circumstances.

8. Modify legislation to permit complimentary admissions to an institutional awards banquet for any member of a student-athlete's family.

   Rationale.

   - Creates uniformity and allows institutional discretion in the application of complimentary admissions to an institutional awards banquet to all family members of a student-athlete. Further, deregulation promotes the student-athlete experience by providing greater opportunities for members of a student-athlete's family to share in the student-athlete's success.

9. Modify the team entertainment legislation to permit the NCAA, conference or institution to provide reasonable entertainment in conjunction with practice or competition (e.g., remove restrictions on professional sports tickets, movies).

   Rationale.

- Eliminates the need for prescriptive legislation and allows institutions discretion with regard to the entertainment it wishes to provide to student-athletes within the locale of the practice or competition site.

10. Modify legislation related to expenses provided by the institution for practice and competition to permit an institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete's participation in practice, competition and when representing the institution in other events (e.g., remove legislation related to departure/return restrictions, practice-weather exceptions, nonsport apparel, retention of athletics equipment and apparel).

    Rationale.

    - The legislation may be simplified by deregulating many of the prescriptive bylaws and by combining all bylaws related to expenses provided by the institution. Specifically, by having a general rule which states that an institution may provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete's participation in required events when representing the institution and in conjunction with practice and competition, including a foreign tour, and any associated fees (e.g., sports organization membership, passport). Simplifying the legislation surrounding the provision of expenses for travel, allows an institution to use discretion when providing expenses, including incidental expense funds in accordance with institutional policies, when the student-athlete is representing the institution, whether that is for competition or other events (e.g., goodwill tours, media appearances, student-athlete advisory committee meetings) provided the travel is adhering to the institution's policies for missed class time.

11. Modify legislation to permit institutional discretion for providing expenses related to national team tryouts and develop general rule to account for receipt of actual and necessary expenses and reasonable benefits associated with Olympic and national team practice and competition.

    Rationale.

    - This will simplify the current legislation by allowing an institution to use discretion when providing expenses for participation in national team tryouts. Creation of a general rule that allows actual and necessary and reasonable benefits associated with Olympic and National Team practice enhances student-athlete well-being and eliminates the need for prescriptive legislation.

12. Restructuring and reformatting of other sections of Bylaw 16.

Rationale.

- This will promote consistency, ease of use and uniformity in the application of awards, benefits and expenses for enrolled student-athletes.

**NCAA WORKING GROUP ON COLLEGIATE MODEL - RULES**
**OUTREACH AND EDUCATION**

**Timeline Overview**

| **Feedback Loop I**<br>**(February through April)**<br>Rules Working Group identifies concepts and issues, feedback timeline, opportunities and mechanisms. | **Feedback Loop 2**<br>**(April through July)**<br>Outcomes of April Board of Directors actions.<br><br>Rules Working Group identifies concepts and issues, feedback timeline, opportunities and mechanisms. |
|---|---|
| Direct communication, NCAA News articles, Web page. | Direct communication, NCAA News articles, Web page. |
| Governance Structure: Council, cabinet and committee meetings. | Governance Structure: Committee meetings. |
| Conference outreach and feedback. | Conference outreach and feedback. |
| Other organization, association and group outreach [e.g., faculty and coaches associations]. | Other organization, association and group outreach (e.g., National Association of Administrators of Compliance (NAAC), National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA), coaches associations). |
| Individual feedback. | NCAA Regional Rules Seminars. |
| | Individual feedback. |

**Outreach Targets**

| Subject Matter Groups: | Broad-Based Groups (Governance and Others): | Individuals/Others: |
|---|---|---|
| • Amateurism:<br>o NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet. | • NCAA Division I Legislative Council. | • Campus compliance administrators. |
| • Personnel/Recruiting:<br>o NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet. | • NCAA Division I Leadership Council. | • Conference compliance administrators. |
| • Academics:<br>o NCAA Division I Academics Cabinet.<br>o National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletics.<br>o FARA.<br>o NCAA Division I-A faculty athletics representatives. | • NCAA Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. | |
| • Awards, Benefits and Financial Aid:<br>o NCAA Division I Awards, Expenses, Benefits and Financial Aid Cabinet.<br>o National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. | • NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions. | |
| • Playing and Practice Seasons<br>o NCAA Division I Championships/Sport Management Cabinet. | • NCAA Division I Student-Athlete Reinstatement Committee. | |
| • Administrative Matters:<br>o NCAA Division I Administration Cabinet. | • NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance. | |
| | • NAAC. | |
| | • NACDA. | |

| Subject Matter Groups: | Broad-Based Groups (Governance and Others): | Individuals/Others: |
|---|---|---|
| | • Division IA Athletics Directors Association.<br>o Compliance and Enforcement Task Force | |
| | • Collegiate Commissioners Association.<br>o Football Bowl Subdivision.<br>o NCAA Football Championship Subdivision/Division I. | |
| | • NCAA Division I Collegiate Commissioners Association Compliance Administrators. | |
| | • National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Association . | |
| | • Coaches Associations. | |
| | • Conferences. | |
| | • FARA. | |