A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association
Division I Leadership Council

San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter — January 13, 2011
San Antonio, Texas — 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

1. Welcome and introductions.

2. Governance Update.

   a. Division I matters.

      (1) Report of the October 5, 2011, Leadership Council meeting. [Supplement No. 1] [**Anticipated Action Item**]

      (2) Report of the October 28, 2010, Board of Directors meeting. [Supplement No. 2]

      (3) Legislative Council – items of interest. [Supplement No. 3.]

      (4) Update from the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

   b. Association-wide matters.

      - Report from the October 28, 2010, NCAA Executive Committee meeting. [Supplement No. 4]

      - Report from the Olympic Sports Liaison Committee. [Supplement No. 5]

3. Discussion of agents and their relationships with student-athletes and prospective student-athletes. [Supplement No. 6]

4. Men's basketball recruiting. [Supplement Nos. 7A – 7F]

   [Note: Supplement Nos. 7A – 7F are resource materials intended to promote background information regarding previous studies related to men's basketball recruiting, as well as examples of new articles related to the topic.]

6. News from the NCAA.

   a. Litigation update. [Supplement No. 8 will be distributed at the meeting.]

b. Governmental relations report. [Supplement No. 9]

7. Other items of business.

8. Adjournment.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I LEADERSHIP COUNCIL OCTOBER 5, 2010, MEETING

1. ACTION ITEMS.

a. Division I Membership Standards. The Leadership Council reviewed Proposal No. 2010-100 and recommended that the Division I Board of Directors modify the proposal to clarify that before a Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) institution may be reclassified to the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the institution must receive a bona fide invitation for membership in a FBS conference or a conference that previously has been an FBS conference and invites the institution to continue classification as FBS.

b. GoDaddy.com. The Council received a report from the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA) in which the committee noted its objection to the decision to permit the previously licensed GMAC Bowl to change its title sponsor to GoDaddy.com. The CWA noted that the NCAA Application for License to Conduct Postseason Football Contest includes in its conditions of receiving a license the requirement that the licensee promote and administer a postseason football game consistent with the image, integrity and values of the NCAA. The CWA noted that the majority of GoDaddy.com advertisements contain sexually suggestive material, many of which are more suggestive than allowed on television. The CWA requests that focused efforts be made to ensure that GoDaddy.com advertisements and activities surrounding the postseason bowl game maintain the integrity and image of the NCAA and its student-athletes. The Leadership Council unanimously voted to support the CWA's position regarding GoDaddy.com as a bowl title sponsor and to request that the NCAA Executive Committee review the concerns expressed by the CWA in order to determine how best to ensure that future bowl sponsors are aligned with the image, values and integrity of the Association.

2. INFORMATION ITEMS.

a. Update from new NCAA President. The Leadership Council welcomed new NCAA President Mark Emmert. President Emmert reviewed with the Council his focus for the future of the Association:

- Enhance the student-athlete experience.
- Demonstrate leadership with members to keep strengthening the platform that governs national intercollegiate athletics.
- Engage the world beyond higher education to further support and sustain the collegiate model.

President Emmert engaged in a question and answer session on various topics of interest to the Council.

b. **Discussion on Agents.** The Council received information regarding the differences in the draft policies of several professional sports. Rachel Newman-Baker, NCAA director of agent, gambling and amateurism activities (AGA), shared with the Council information about the trends related to agent interference with NCAA eligibility rules that the AGA staff has collected over the past several years. The Council engaged in discussion regarding the manner by 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 Council agreed that this is a complex issue related to education, regulation and enforcement, and asked that staff provide more information (e.g., numbers of student-athletes being touched by third-parties) related to agent activity for review and use in further discussion at its January 2011 meeting. It also was suggested that agents and coaches be invited to present information to the Council. It is anticipated that the Council will be expected to submit recommendations to the Board of Directors that will lead to a better process to ensure that individuals make an informed decision when considering a career in professional athletics.

c. **Report on NCAA/Major League Baseball Discussions**. The Council was updated on preliminary discussions that have taken place between several representatives of the NCAA and Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Major League Baseball Players Association (MLBPA). The Council reviewed discussions related to a College Baseball Development Initiative that would utilize funds provided by MLB and the MLBPA to: (1) Increase opportunities for student-athletes to participate in college baseball and thereby experience the educational values associated with intercollegiate athletics; (2) Develop programs to enhance the sport for participants and fans; (3) Implement initiatives to address the lack of racial diversity in the sport, and (4) Provide opportunities for student-athletes to improve their baseball skills. The Leadership Council agreed that discussions regarding the initiative should continue, but that the NCAA should be mindful of the potential implications and unintended consequences of moving forward with such an initiative. The group was advised that the item would be a continued agenda topic for the Leadership Council and that it would be consulted before any final recommendations are submitted to the Board of Directors.

d. **Legislative Items in the 2010-11 Cycle of Potential Interest to the Leadership Council.** The Council received a report regarding a number of proposals in the 2010-11 legislative cycle. The Leadership Council discussed Proposal 2010-100 and took the following actions:

- Directed the staff to convene a smaller group of Leadership Council members, along with several Division I conference commissioners, to discuss the potential ramifications and unintended consequences (e.g. impact on automatic qualification) that may result if the definition of a multi-sport conference as set forth in the proposal is adopted.

- Agreed to continue to support the elimination of all multisport classification (for sports not classified in Division I during the 2010-11 academic year), noting that the member conferences have the opportunity to set forth alternative proposals during the current sponsor modification period.

e. **Application of NCAA Bylaw 20.9.7.4-(a)**. The Leadership Council considered a request from the NCAA Division I Administration Cabinet to provide feedback related to the application of the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) requirement set forth in Bylaw 20.9.7.4-(a) that requires an institution to award 90 percent of the permissible maximum number of overall football grants-in-aid per year over a rolling two-year period. Specifically, the Council discussed whether the 90-percent requirement should be based on the 85 permissible maximum number of overall football grants-in-aid that generally may be awarded or based on the overall number of football grants-in-aid that an FBS institution may be limited to awarding as a result of penalties imposed by an NCAA committee (e.g., NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance, Committee on Infractions). The Leadership Council recommended that the Administration Cabinet apply the 90-percent requirement based on the maximum number of overall football grants-in-aid an institution is permitted to award in an academic year following any reduction imposed by a governing committee action.

f. **Capital One Cup**. The Leadership Council expressed concern about the Capital One Cup, which is a new trophy that will be awarded to the top men's and women's Division I programs based on cumulative on-field performance across selected NCAA sports. Institutions will earn points based on their teams' top-10 finishes and in final official coaches' polls in 13 men's and women's sports, including cross-country, golf and tennis for men; and volleyball, softball and rowing for women. The Council expressed concern with the tiered scoring system, which seems to imply that some NCAA sports are more important than others. In addition, the Council noted the exclusion of FCS football, which is a significant Division I championship sport. The Council suggested that there be more effective influence to ensure that NCAA corporate partners' activities are as consistent as possible with the expectations of the membership.

g. **Litigation Report.** Scott Bearby, interim NCAA general counsel, reported on the legal activity in which the Association is involved.

h. **Report of the March 23, 2010, Leadership Council meeting**. The Council approved the report of its March 23, 2010, meeting.

i. **Report from the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.** Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee chair Nick Fulton presented a report of the committee's recent meeting and priorities for the upcoming year.

j. **Future Meetings**.

a. January 15, 2011, San Antonio, Texas.

b. TBD -- March/April 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Leadership Council chair: Michael Alden, University of Missouri
Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance
Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance
Kevin Lennon, academic and membership affairs

Leadership Council Attendance
October 5, 2010 Meeting

Leadership Council members in attendance:
Michael Alden, University of Missouri, Columbia, Big Twelve Conference, chair
Jeffrey Altier, Stetson University, Atlantic Sun Conference
Sandy Barbour, University of California, Berkeley, Pacific-10 Conference
McKinley Boston, Jr., New Mexico State University, Western Athletic Conference
Peg Bradley-Doppes, University of Denver, Sun Belt Conference
Barry Collier, Butler University, Horizon League (alternate)
Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville, Big South Conference
Joan Cronan, University of Tennessee, Southeastern Conference
Tom Douple, Summit League
Nick Fulton, Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee
Chet Gladchuk, U.S. Naval Academy, Patriot League
Robin Harris, Ivy League
Alan Hauser, Appalachian State University, Southern Conference
Jack Hayes, Hofstra University, Colonial Athletic Association
R.C. Johnson, University of Memphis, Conference USA
Cynthia K. Jones, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Missouri Valley Conference
Paul Kowalczyk, Colorado State University, Mountain West Conference
Susan Cross Lipnickey, Miami University, Mid-American Conference
John Marinatto, Big East Conference
Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
Patrick Nero, America East Conference
Ed Pasque, Atlantic 10 Conference (alternate)
John Ritschdorff, Marist College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Dennis Thomas, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
John Watson, Pepperdine University, West Coast Conference
Bobby Williams, Sam Houston State University, Southland Conference
Mark Wilson, Tennessee Technological University, Ohio Valley Conference

Leadership Council members not in attendance:
Morgan Burke, Purdue University, Big Ten Conference
Peter Fields, Montana State University-Bozeman, Big Sky Conference
Lynn King, University of the Pacific, Big West Conference
Jonathan (Jon) LeCrone, Horizon League
Charles McClelland, Texas Southern University, Southwestern Athletic Conference
Clyde McCoy, University of Miami, Atlantic Coast Conference
Jim Miller, University of Richmond, Atlantic 10 Conference

NCAA primary staff liaisons in attendance:
S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary

Guests:
Time Weiser, deputy commissioner, Big 12 Conference

NCAA staff members in attendance: Scott Bearby, Erik Christianson, Angie Cretors, Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Michelle Hosick, Jim Isch, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Rachel Newman, Delise O'Meally, Stacey Osburn, Dennis Poppe, Wallace Renfro, Bob Williams and Brandon Wright, were also present during portions of the meeting.
The National Collegiate Athletic Association
October 6, 2010 JCG:vlm

REPORT OF THE OCTOBER 28, 2010, MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. **Report of the August 12, 2010, Board of Directors meeting.** The Board approved the report of its August 12, 2010, meeting. (Unanimous Voice Vote.) [Reference Supplement No. 1.]

2. **Report of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group**. The Board received a report from Ann Millner, chair of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group (PAG), regarding the group's October 27 meeting. The Board was informed of a PAG discussion regarding possible full representation of Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) and Division I conferences on the Division I Board of Directors (including weighted voting) and that PAG supported continued discussion of the matter to assess possible consideration and support by non-PAG conferences. [Reference Supplement No. 2.]

3. **Report from NCAA President.**

   a. NCAA President Emmert reviewed with the group his focus for the future of the Association:

      (1) Enhance the student-athlete experience.

      (2) Demonstrate leadership with members to keep strengthening the platform that governs national intercollegiate athletics.

      (3) Engage the world beyond higher education to further support and sustain the collegiate model.

   b. In addition, Julie Roe Lach, the newly appointed vice president for enforcement services was introduced to the Board. She advised the group of her plans to meet with membership representatives during her first 60-90 days in an effort to gather information and impressions of the enforcement program from the membership, which will assist her in conducting a full review of the current practices and policies.

   c. The national office organizational structural changes were reviewed, including the reasoning for establishing a more vertical reporting structure and reorganizing various departments within the office that resulted in an approximate six percent decrease in staff.

4. Division I Committee on Academic Performance Report. Walter Harrison, chair of the Committee on Academic Performance (CAP), reported: [Reference Supplement No. 3 and Addendum.]

a. That the release of Graduation Success Rate (GSR) and Federal Graduation Rate data for the 2000-03 cohort for all NCAA Division I institutions took place the previous day. This year's results indicate Division I student-athletes continue an upward trend in classroom performance.

b. That the committee continued its comprehensive review of the Academic Performance Program (APP), including a review of the Academic Performance Rate (APR) metric, benchmarks and penalty structure. The Board noted its support for the committee's continued discussion regarding the components of the APR metric and setting a penalty benchmark that equates to a 50 percent GSR.

c. That the committee supports Proposal No. 2010-58, as written, and encourages the Board not to modify the proposal, which would establish a summer academic preparation and acclimatization model in men's basketball.

d. That the committee supports Proposal No. 2010-59-C, which is an alternative to the proposal sponsored by the Board on the recommendation of the Football Academic Working Group (FAWG). The alternative proposal would provide a one-time exception to the four-game penalty specified in Proposal No. 2010-59-A.

BOARD ACTION: The Board encouraged CAP to continue its work, but expressed some concern about the potential confusion of considering changes to the APR formula at this time. (Unanimous voice vote.)

5. Division I Academic Cabinet Report. Carolyn Callahan, chair of the Academic Cabinet, informed the Board of the cabinet's discussions of initial-eligibility and two-four transfer requirements. [Reference Supplement Nos. 4A, 4B and 4C.]

a. Initial Eligibility Requirements. The cabinet considered several potential modifications to the current initial-eligibility requirements and agreed not to recommend changes at this time. The cabinet noted that additional time will allow for full consideration of data not yet available. The Board supported the cabinet's continued review of initial-eligibility requirements and its consideration of potential changes to those standards.

b. Two-Four Transfer Requirements. The cabinet reviewed extensive data and developed an initial package of concepts that strive to balance principles of increased

academic success, simplicity of administration, access to higher education and opportunity for prospective student-athletes who are academically underprepared. The package of draft concepts includes an increased transferable grade-point average for qualifiers and nonqualifiers, expanding the current men's basketball limitation of two physical education activity credits to all sports for qualifiers and nonqualifiers, expanding the current required core transferrable courses to include three science credits, eliminating the requirement of three semesters or four quarters of attendance for nonqualifiers, and the consideration of a year of academic readiness at the two-year college. The Board expressed its support for the cabinet's continued work on the package of recommended changes to the two-four college transfer requirements.

The Board expressed support to continue to develop these concepts, but took no formal action.

6. **Men's Basketball Summer Recruiting**. The Board reviewed a request from the Collegiate Commissioner's Association (CCA) to eliminate the summer evaluation period in men's basketball beginning in the summer of 2011. The Board did not support the immediate elimination of summer recruiting, rather it noted its intent to sponsor such legislation in the 2011-12 legislative cycle and, in the meantime, assigned the Leadership Council, along with appropriate stakeholders, the responsibility to evaluate and create a new comprehensive recruiting model for men's basketball. The Board also suggested that the Legislative Council not take action on proposals in the 2010-11 legislative cycle that impact the recruiting calendar in men's basketball. [Reference Supplement No. 5.]

7. **Membership Categories – Affiliated/Corresponding Membership.** The Board reviewed a recommendation that the Board sponsor legislation in the 2010-11 legislative cycle that would eliminate the "corresponding membership" category and that membership in the "affiliated" category be limited to:

   a. Coaches and sport associations for sports sponsored by the NCAA (or that are on the NCAA emerging sport list), and

   b. College/university administrator associations that have a direct connection to either the NCAA or its member institutions (e.g., NACDA, FARA).

   BOARD ACTION: The Board agreed to sponsor legislation in the 2010-11 legislative cycle as recommended above. In addition, the Board supported the recommendation to increase the annual affiliated membership fee from $225 to an amount that is more appropriate based on the benefits gained by being allowed to use the Association's registered marks. (Unanimous voice vote.) [Reference Proposal No. 2010-117.]

8. **Task Force to Clarify Roles of the Committees on Infractions and Infractions Appeals Committees Update.** Ed Stoner, consultant, reported to the Board that the Task Force identified 19 areas and issues for review, paying particular attention to the procedures for conducting hearings of both committees, as well as reviewing and clarifying the relationship between the Committees on Infractions and the Infractions Appeals Committees. Various preliminary recommendations were highlighted, noting that the Board would receive a final report in January 2011. [Reference Supplement No. 6.]

9. **Division I Leadership Council report.** Michael Alden, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and chair of the Division I Leadership Council, reported on the October 5, 2010, meeting. [Reference Supplement No. 9.]

   a. Agents. The Council engaged in discussion regarding the manner by 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 Council noted that this is a complex issue related to education, regulation and enforcement, and that it will continue to work toward recommendations that will lead to a better process to ensure individuals make an informed decision when considering a career in professional athletics.

   b. Major League Baseball discussions. The Council was updated on preliminary discussions that have taken place between several representatives of the NCAA and Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Major League Baseball Players Association (MLBPA). The Council reviewed discussions related to a College Baseball Initiative that would utilize funds provided by MLB and the MLBPA to enhance the game of baseball at both the collegiate and professional level.

   c. Proposal No. 2010-100. The Council reviewed Proposal No. 2010-100 and recommended that the Board modify the proposal to clarify that before a Football Championship (FCS) institution may be reclassified to the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the institution must receive a bona fide invitation for membership in a FBS conference or a conference that previously has been an FBS conference and invites the institution to continue classification as FBS.

      BOARD ACTION: The Board agreed to modify Proposal No. 2010-100 as recommended. (Unanimous voice vote.)

10. **Division I Legislative Council report.** Shane Lyons, associate commissioner at the Atlantic Coast Conference and chair of the Division I Legislative Council, updated the

Board regarding the Council's October 18-19, 2010, meeting. [Reference Supplement No. 10.]

a. The Council recommended that the Board sponsor Proposal No. 2010-110 in the 2010-11 legislative cycle. This proposal would eliminate the opportunity for an individual to decline and sign a written release for the sickle cell solubility test as part of the required medical examination or evaluation for student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility, and students who are trying out for a team, must undergo prior to participation in voluntary summer conditioning or voluntary individual workouts pursuant to the safety exception, practice, competition or out-of-season conditioning activities.

   BOARD ACTION: The Board agreed to sponsor Proposal No. 2010-110 in the 2010-11 legislative cycle. (Unanimous voice vote.)

b. The Council recommended that the Board sponsor a modified version of Proposal No. 2009-100, which would specify that in the sport of men's basketball, an institution shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice, contest or event in which men's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs. The modifications to Proposal No. 2009-100 would:

   (1) Continue to permit institutions to host noninstitutional, instructional camps, subject to current NCAA rules.

   (2) Specify that the use of institutional facilities for noninstitutional camps that include prospect-age participants shall be limited to the summer (June through August).

   (3) Provide an exception to permit institutions to continue to host basketball-related events that are part of state-sponsored multisport events.

   (4) Clarify that the legislation shall apply to basketball events conducted on campus and by any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural).

   BOARD ACTION: The Board agreed to sponsor a modified version of Proposal No. 2009-100 in the 2010-11 legislative cycle. (Unanimous voice vote.)

c. The Board's was informed of legislative proposals in several topical areas that may be of potential interest to the group: Governance Process (2010-12); Noncoaching staff member limitations (2010-16-A, B, and C, 2010-17, 2010-18-A, B and C, 2010-

19, 2010-20-A, B and C); Amateurism (2010-24, 2010-26); Recruiting (2010-34, 2010-42), Eligibility-Nontraditional Courses (2010-51, 2010-60); Men's Basketball Summer Academic Preparation (2010-58); Football Fall Academic Term Competition Requirement (2010-59-A, B and C), and Division I Membership Standards (2010-100).

d. In response the Board's April Resolution related to the legislative process, the Council reviewed and discussed a number of concepts related to the legislative process. The Council members agreed to seek additional feedback from their conferences with the view toward further discussion and development of a policy statement and/or legislative proposals to effectuate the desired results. The Council will continue discussions related to this topic during its January and/or April 2011 meetings.

11. Litigation Update. Scott Bearby, interim NCAA General Counsel, provided this report to the Board.

12. Division I Committee on Infractions. The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Committee on Infractions to revise NCAA Bylaw 19.02.2.1 to clarify and specify what constitutes a secondary violation.

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved the recommended revision to Bylaw 19.02.2.1. (Unanimous voice vote.) [Reference Proposal No. 2010-118.]

13. Future meeting Dates.

a. January 15, 2011, NCAA Convention, San Antonio, Texas.

b. April 28, 2011, The Westin Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana

c. August 11, 2011, The Westin Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana

d. October 27, 2011, The Westin Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana

Board of Directors chair: Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida, chair
Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance
Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance

NCAA DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OCTOBER 28, 2010, MEETING ATTENDANCE

Board members in attendance:
Stanley Albrecht, Utah State University, Western Athletic Conference
Guy Bailey, Texas Tech University, Big 12 Conference
Charles Bantz, Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis, Summit League
William Beauchamp, University of Portland, West Coast Conference
Greg Dell'Omo, Robert Morris University, Northeast Conference
Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida, Big East Conference, chair
William R. Harvey, Hampton University, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Nathan Hatch, Wake Forest University, Atlantic Coast Conference
Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University, Sun Belt Conference
William Meehan, Jacksonville State University, Ohio Valley Conference
Ann Millner, Weber State University, Big Sky Conference
Kevin Mullen, Siena College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Edward Ray, Oregon State University, Pacific-10 Conference, acting chair
Lou Anna Simon, Michigan State University, Big Ten Conference
Lee Todd, University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference
Steadman Upham, University of Tulsa, Conference USA

Board members not in attendance:
John Peters, Northern Illinois University, Mid-American Conference
David Schmidly, University of New Mexico, Mountain West Conference

NCAA staff Liaisons in attendance:
S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary

Guests from other Division I governance bodies:
Michael Alden, University of Missouri, Big 12 Conference, Leadership Council chair
Carolyn Callahan, University of Virginia, Atlantic Coast Conference, Division I Academic Cabinet chair
Walter Harrison, University of Hartford, Division I Committee on Academic Performance chair
Shane Lyons, Atlantic Coast Conference, Division I Legislative Council chair

Other visitors:
Edward N. Stoner II, consultant

Other NCAA staff members in attendance: Scott Bearby, Erik Christianson, Joni Comstock, Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Lynn Holzman, Michelle Hosick, LuAnn Humphrey, Jim Isch, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Keith Martin, Karen Morrison, Delise O'Meally, Tom Paskus, Todd Petr, David Price, Bill Regan, Wallace Renfro, Julie Roe Lach, Greg Shaheen, Robert Vowels, Wendy Walters, Bob Williams and Brandon Wright.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
October 28, 2010 SDB/JGC:vlm

NCAA Division I 2010-11 Legislative Cycle Voting Chart
January 2011 NCAA Division I Legislative Council Meeting

The following chart lists the proposals set forth in the 2011 NCAA Official Notice in the order in which the NCAA Division I Legislative Council will vote on them at its January 12-13, 2011 meeting.

Please note that a position of preliminary support for a proposal reflects that the Legislative Council supported the sponsor's rationale statement and any additional rationale for support expressed in the position statements for the particular proposal. Further, a position of preliminary opposition reflects that it is likely the Legislative Council agreed with opposition expressed in position statements for the particular proposal. If no preliminary position is noted for a particular proposal, the Legislative Council took no position, but noted comments and points for membership consideration in preparation for the council's initial formal review of the legislation in January 2011.

Page numbers in the box titled “Proposal Number” correspond with the page number of the proposal as it appears in the Official Notice.

A. NCAA Membership.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-7 Page No. 4	NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP -- CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP -- APPLICATION OF RULES TO ALL RECOGNIZED VARSITY SPORTS -- ELIMINATION OF EMERGING SPORTS TIMETABLE	To eliminate the timetable for application of legislation to emerging sports for women.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-8 Page No. 6	NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP -- CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP -- DRUG TESTING PROGRAM -- DESIGNATION OF ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT RESOURCE AND EDUCATION RELATED TO BANNED DRUGS AND NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS	To specify that an institution shall designate an individual (or individuals) as the athletics department resource for questions related to NCAA banned drugs and the use of nutritional supplements; further, to specify that an institution shall educate athletics department staff members who have regular interaction with student-athletes that: (1) the NCAA maintains a list of banned drug classes and provides examples of banned substances in each drug class on the NCAA website; (2) any nutritional supplement use may present risks to a student-athlete's health and eligibility; and (3) questions regarding NCAA banned drugs and the use of nutritional supplements should be referred to the institution's designated department resource individual (or individuals).	Preliminary opposition. Noted the many institutions currently designate an individual or individuals to serve as a resource for questions/education related to banned drugs and nutritional supplements and questioned the necessity of additional legislation in this area.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-9 Page No. 8	NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- ACTIVE OR CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP -- CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP -- USE OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME OR LIKENESS -- CONTRACTS AND COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS -- WRITTEN POLICIES	To specify that institutions and conferences shall include language in all licensing, marketing, sponsorship, advertising, broadcast and other commercial agreements that outlines a commercial entity's obligation to comply with NCAA legislation, interpretations and policies on the use of a student-athlete's name or likeness; further, that each institution and conference shall maintain written policies for its licensing, marketing, sponsorship, advertising, broadcast and other commercial agreements, which shall be made available for examination upon request by an NCAA staff member or an authorized representative of the NCAA.	Preliminary support. Expressed preliminary support, regardless of the membership vote on Proposal No. 2010-26.
2010-117 Page No. 10	NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- AFFILIATED AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP -- REQUIREMENTS FOR AFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP AND ELIMINATION OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP	To eliminate corresponding membership; further to modify the requirements for affiliated membership, as specified.	NCAA Division I Board of Directors sponsored Proposal No. 2010-117 at its October Meeting.

B. Legislative Authority and Process.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-11 Page No. 18	LEGISLATIVE PROCESS -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS -- FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION DOMINANT PROVISIONS	To establish a "Football Championship Subdivision Dominant" legislative provision category, which shall be defined as a regulation that applies only to the Football Championship Subdivision and requires a two-thirds majority vote for adoption or to be amended pursuant to the established legislative process.	NCAA Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) only. Preliminary support. The defeat of Proposal No. 2010-11 renders Proposal No. 2010-77 moot.
2010-12 Page No. 19	LEGISLATIVE PROCESS -- AMENDMENT PROCESS -- MEMBERSHIP OVERRIDE OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES -- LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OR BOARD OF DIRECTORS REVIEW -- OVERRIDE VOTING	To eliminate the requirement that the override voting process on actions taken by the Legislative Council or the Board of Directors must occur at the annual Convention of the Association.	No position. Noted the importance of maintaining an opportunity for full discussion by the membership related to important override votes.

C. Conduct and Employment of Athletics Personnel.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-19-A Page No. 20	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF COACHES AND OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL AND WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	To specify that an institution that sponsors only women's sand volleyball shall have a limit of two coaches who may be employed and a limit of two coaches who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time; further, to specify that an institution that sponsors women's sand volleyball and women's volleyball shall have a limit of four coaches who may be employed and a limit of two coaches who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time.	Preliminary opposition. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-19-A renders Proposal No. 2010-19-B moot.
2009-19-B Page No. 22	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF COACHES AND OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL	In women's sand volleyball, to specify that the limit on the number of coaches who may be employed is two and the limit on the number of coaches who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off campus at any one time is two.	Preliminary support. Proposal No. 2010-19-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-19-A.
2010-14 Page No. 23	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- GRADUATE ASSISTANT COACH -- BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL AND WOMEN'S ROWING -- INCIDENTAL EXPENSES AT NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS AND LICENSED BOWL GAMES	In bowl subdivision football and women's rowing, to permit a graduate assistant coach to receive cash to cover unitemized incidental expenses during travel and practice for NCAA championship events or licensed postseason bowl contests in accordance with the parameters by which student-athletes may receive such expenses.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-15-B Page No. 26	PERSONNEL -- COMPENSATION AND REMUNERATION -- INCOME IN ADDITION TO INSTITUTIONAL SALARY -- CONSULTANT FOR OR ENDORSEMENT OF NONINSTITUTIONAL ATHLETICS EVENTS INVOLVING PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- ENDORSEMENT OF TEAM, COACH OR FACILITY	To specify that an athletics department staff member may not serve as a consultant for a noninstitutional athletics event that primarily involves prospective student-athletes and may not endorse or promote such an event; further, to specify that an athletics department staff member shall not promote or endorse a prospective student-athlete's team or coach, or an athletics facility that is primarily used by prospective student-athletes.	The Legislative Council sponsored Proposal No. 2010-15-B at its October meeting and expressed preference for Proposal No. 2010-15-B instead of Proposal No. 2010-15-A. Proposal No. 2010-15-B renders Proposal No. 2010-15-A moot.
2010-15-A Page No. 24	PERSONNEL -- COMPENSATION AND REMUNERATION -- INCOME IN ADDITION TO INSTITUTIONAL SALARY -- CONSULTANT FOR OR ENDORSEMENT OF NONINSTITUTIONAL ATHLETICS EVENTS INVOLVING PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	To specify that an athletics department staff member may not serve as a consultant for a noninstitutional athletics event that primarily involves prospective student-athletes and may not endorse or promote such an event in any way, including permitting the use of his or her name, picture or quotations.	Preliminary support. Prefer Proposal No. 2010-15-B instead of Proposal No. 2010-15-A. Proposal No. 2010-15-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-15-B.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-16-C Page No. 31	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF TWO	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of two noncoaching staff members (two for men's basketball and two for women's basketball) whose duties include support of the basketball program in any capacity (e.g., director of operations, video coordinator, quality control personnel, director of player development, director of community relations) who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers and noncoaching institutional staff members whose responsibilities relate to basketball, but who do not directly support the basketball program (e.g., sports information personnel, equipment manager, academic advisor, athletic trainer, marketing staff) are exempt from the limitation on the number of noncoaching staff members.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-16-C at its October meeting. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-16-C renders Proposal Nos. 2010-16-A and 2010-16-B moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-16-A Page No. 27	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF TWO	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of two noncoaching staff members (two in men's basketball and two in women's basketball) whose responsibilities are specific to basketball and who work directly for the basketball program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers who work exclusively for the men's or women's basketball program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed concern as to whether the proposal as written can effectively address the identified concerns related to the proliferation of noncoaching sport-specific personnel, inasmuch as there are inherent difficulties in managing, enforcing and interpreting the legislation. Proposal No. 2010-16-A renders Proposal No. 2010-16-B moot as it relates to the limit of noncoaching staff members, but not to the exemption of video coordinators from the application of the numerical limits. Proposal No. 2010-16-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-16-C.
2010-16-B Page No. 29	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF ONE	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of one noncoaching staff member (one in men's basketball and one in women's basketball) whose responsibilities are specific to basketball and who works directly for the basketball program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff, managers and video coordinators who work exclusively for the men's or women's basketball program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed competitive equity concerns resulting from the absence of any limitations on the number of video coordinators who may be employed. Proposal No. 2010-16-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-16-C and moot as it relates to the limits of noncoaching staff members by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-16- A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-17 Page No. 33	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF COACHES -- FOOTBALL BOWL SUBDIVISION -- FOUR GRADUATE ASSISTANT COACHES	In bowl subdivision football, to increase, from two to four, the limit on graduate assistant coaches.	No position. Noted that support, or lack thereof, may be contingent on the subdivision vote related to noncoaching staff members.
2010-18-C Page No. 36	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS -- LIMIT OF SIX	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of six noncoaching staff members whose duties include support of the football program in any capacity (e.g., director of operations, video coordinator, quality control personnel, director of player development, director of community relations) who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers and noncoaching institutional staff members whose responsibilities relate to football, but who do not directly support the football program (e.g., sports information personnel, equipment manager, academic advisor, athletic trainer, marketing staff) are exempt from the limitation on the number of noncoaching staff members.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-18-C at its October meeting. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-18-C renders Proposal Nos. 2010-18-A and 2010-18-B moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-18-A Page No. 34	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES --BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- LIMIT OF SIX	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of six noncoaching staff members whose responsibilities are specific to football and who work directly for the football program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers who work exclusively for the football program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed concern as to whether the proposal as written can effectively address the identified concerns related to the proliferation of noncoaching sport-specific personnel, inasmuch as there are inherent difficulties in managing, enforcing and interpreting the legislation. Proposal No. 2010-18-A renders Proposal No. 2010-18-B moot as it relates to the limit of noncoaching staff members, but not to the exemption of video coordinators from the application of the numerical limits. Proposal No. 2010-18-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-18-C.
2010-18-B Page No. 35	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES --BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- LIMIT OF FIVE	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of five noncoaching staff members whose responsibilities are specific to bowl subdivision football and who work directly for the football program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff, managers and video coordinators who work exclusively for the football program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed competitive equity concerns resulting from the absence of any limitations on the number of video coordinators who may be employed. Proposal No. 2010-18-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-18-C and moot as it relates to the limits of noncoaching staff members by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-18- A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-19 Page No. 38	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- FOOTBALL BOWL SUBDIVISION -- WEIGHT OR STRENGTH COACH -- LIMIT OF FIVE	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that not more than five weight or strength coaches are permitted to work with a football program in any capacity, including all workouts (required or voluntary), practices and game-related activities.	No position. Expressed some concern as to whether sufficient data exists to support the proposed numerical limitation.
2010-20-C Page No. 42	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS -- LIMIT OF FOUR	In championship subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of four noncoaching staff members whose duties include support of the football program in any capacity (e.g., director of operations, video coordinator, quality control personnel, director of player development, director of community relations) who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers and noncoaching institutional staff members whose responsibilities relate to football, but who do not directly support the football program (e.g., sports information personnel, equipment manager, academic advisor, athletic trainer, marketing staff) are exempt from the limitation on the number of noncoaching staff members.	The Legislative Countil sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-20-C at its October meeting. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-20-C renders Proposal Nos. 2010-20-A and 2010-20-B moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-20-A Page No. 39	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- LIMIT OF FOUR	In championship subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of four noncoaching staff members whose responsibilities are specific to football and who work directly for the football program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further to specify that clerical staff and managers who work exclusively for the football program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed concern as to whether the proposal as written can effectively address the identified concerns related to the proliferation of noncoaching sport-specific personnel, inasmuch as there are inherent difficulties in managing, enforcing and interpreting the legislation. Proposal No. 2010-20-A renders Proposal No. 2010-20-B moot as it relates to the limit of noncoaching staff members, but not to the exemption of video coordinators from the application of the numerical limits. Proposal No. 2010-20-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-20-C.
2010-20-B Page No. 41	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- LIMIT OF THREE	In championship subdivision football, to specify that there shall be a limit of three noncoaching staff members whose responsibilities are specific to football and who work directly for the football program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff, managers and video coordinators who work exclusively for the football program are exempt from the application of this limitation.	No position. Expressed competitive equity concerns resulting from the absence of any limitations on the number of video coordinators who may be employed. Proposal No. 2010-20-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-20-C and moot as it relates to the limits of noncoaching staff members by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-20-A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-21 Page No. 43	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS AT ANY ONE TIME -- EXCEPTION -- SPORTS OTHER THAN BASKETBALL -- JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST	In sports other than basketball, to specify that during June, July and August, a coach replaced for the purpose of off-campus recruiting activities is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than the permissible number of off-campus recruiters in the particular sport engage in recruiting activities each day.	Preliminary support. Prefer Proposal No. 2010-21 instead of Proposal No. 2010-22 as it relates to all sports (other than basketball). The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-21 renders Proposals No. 2010-22 moot.
2010-22 Page No. 45	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS AT ANY ONE TIME -- EXCEPTION -- BASEBALL -- JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST	In baseball, to specify that during June, July and August, a coach replaced for the purpose of off-campus recruiting activities is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than two coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day.	Preliminary support. Prefer Proposal No. 2010-21 instead of Proposal No. 2010-22 as it relates to all sports (other than basketball). Proposal No. 2010-22 rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-21.

D. Amateurism.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-24 Page No. 46	AMATEURISM -- INVOLVEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL TEAMS -- PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL DRAFT -- FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENT-ATHLETE -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that the date by which a student-athlete must request that his name be removed from a professional league's draft list in order to retain his eligibility shall be the day before the first day of the spring National Letter of Intent signing period for the applicable year.	No position. • Noted the current rule (May 8 withdrawal date) has only been in effect for one year. • Noted that the earlier date will provide greater opportunity for coaches to address roster issues, but expressed concern as to whether student-athletes would have adequate time to gather sufficient information related to their draft status. • Expressed concern that the earlier date may create unnecessary distractions at the end of the student-athlete's regular season. • Noted that the proposal's withdrawal date precedes the National Basketball Association's (NBA) application deadline so some student-athletes may not have declared for the NBA as of the day before the first day of the spring National Letter of Intent signing date.
2010-25 Page No. 47	AMATEURISM AND AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- USE OF AGENTS -- BENEFITS, GIFTS AND SERVICES -- CAREER COUNSELING AND INTERNSHIP/JOB PLACEMENT SERVICES	To permit a student-athlete to use career counseling and internship/job placement services available exclusively to student-athletes, provided the student-athlete is not placed in a position in which the student-athlete uses his or her athletics ability.	No position. • Expressed concern regarding additional monitoring associated with internship/job placement exclusively for student-athletes and potential involvement of third parties (e.g., agents). • Noted that sufficient opportunities exist to use services available to the general student body.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-26 Page No. 49	AMATEURISM -- PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES -- USE OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME OR LIKENESS	To revise the regulations related to use of a student-athlete's name or likeness for promotions, advertisements and media activities, as specified.	No position. • Acknowledged the work of the NCAA Task Force on Commercial Activity in Division I Intercollegiate Athletics and their goal to help achieve balance with regard to commercial activities and the use of student-athlete's names or likenesses. • Noted the importance of the student-athlete's consent related to the use of his/her name/likeness by commercial entities, but some expressed concern as to whether the proposal sufficiently protects student-athletes from commercial exploitation.

E. Recruiting.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-39 Page No. 55	RECRUITING -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF EVALUATIONS -- EVALUATION DAYS -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL	To specify that (a) an institution that sponsors only women's sand volleyball is limited to 80 evaluation days (measured August 1 through July 31); (b) an institution that sponsors both women's volleyball and women's sand volleyball is limited to 80 evaluation days for women's volleyball and 20 additional evaluation days specific to sand volleyball competition only (no evaluations of practice or other athletics activities, no academic evaluations); (c) if an institution sponsors both women's volleyball and women's sand volleyball, a coach's involvement outside a volleyball contact or evaluation period with a local sports club (volleyball or sand volleyball) per Bylaw 13.11.2.3 shall count toward the limit; and (d) women's sand volleyball shall be subject to the women's volleyball recruiting calendar.	Preliminary Support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-100-B Page No. 59	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- NONSCHOLASTIC PRACTICE OR COMPETITION AND NONINSTITUTIONAL CAMPS OR CLINICS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- EXCEPTION FOR LONGSTANDING EVENTS	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution [including any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural)] shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice or competition in which men's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs; further, to specify that the use of institutional facilities for noninstitutional camps or clinics that include prospect-aged participants shall be limited to the months of June, July and August and that an institution may host basketball-related events that are part of state-sponsored multisport events and longstanding contests or events, as specified.	The adoption of Proposal No. 2009-100-B renders Proposal No. 2009-100-A moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-100-A Page No. 57	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- NONSCHOLASTIC PRACTICE OR COMPETITION AND NONINSTITUTIONAL CAMPS OR CLINICS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution [including any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural)] shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice or competition in which men's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs; further, to specify that an institution may host basketball-related events that are part of state-sponsored multisport events and that the use of institutional facilities for noninstitutional camps or clinics that include prospect-aged participants shall be limited to the months of June, July and August.	The Board of Directors modified Proposal No. 2009-100-A consistent with the feedback provided by the Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee. Proposal No. 2009-100-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2009-100-B.
2010-27 Page No. 61	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR OFF-CAMPUS CONTACTS AND TELEPHONE CALLS	To permit off-campus recruiting contacts with and telephone calls to a prospective student-athlete (or his or her relatives or legal guardians) on or after July 1 following completion of his or her junior year in high school, or the opening day of classes of his or her senior year in high school (as designated by the high school), whichever is earlier.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-28 Page No. 62	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- HEAD COACH RESTRICTIONS -- BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- ELIMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANT COACH PUBLICLY DESIGNATED AS NEXT HEAD COACH	In bowl subdivision football, to eliminate the restriction that specifies that an institution's assistant coach who has been publicly designated by the institution to become the next head coach shall be subject to the recruiting restrictions applicable to the institution's head coach.	Preliminary opposition. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-28 renders Proposal No. 2010-29 moot.
2010-29 Page No. 64	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- HEAD COACH RESTRICTIONS -- ASSISTANT COACH PUBLICLY DESIGNATED AS NEXT HEAD COACH -- BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- APPLICATION TO PRIOR DESIGNATIONS	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that an assistant coach who was publicly designated before August 14, 2009, by the institution to become its next head coach is not subject to the recruiting restrictions applicable to the institution's head coach.	No position. Noted the affected institutions were provided a one-year grace period to address any potential issues related to the reassignment of the assistant coach's responsibilities. Proposal No. 2010-29 rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-28.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-30 Page No. 65	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS -- SPORTS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL	In sports other than football, to specify that an institution may make one telephone call per month to an individual (or the individual's relatives or legal guardians) on or after June 15 at the conclusion of the individual's sophomore year in high school through July 31 after the individual's junior year in high school, two telephone calls per week beginning August 1 prior to the individual's senior year in high school, and one telephone call per week to a two-year or four-year college prospective student-athlete (or the prospective student-athlete's relatives or legal guardians); further, in sports other than football for which a defined recruiting calendar applies, to specify that during a contact period that occurs on or after August 1 before an individual's senior year in high school, telephone calls may be made at the institution's discretion.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-31 Page No. 69	RECRUITING AND PERSONNEL -- RECRUITING COORDINATION FUNCTIONS -- CONTACTS, TELEPHONE CALLS AND RECRUITING MATERIALS -- EXCEPTIONS -- COMMUNICATION AFTER COMMITMENT	To specify that the restrictions on the forms and frequency of communication between institutional administrators or coaching staff members and a prospective student-athlete (or prospective student athlete's relatives or legal guardians) shall no longer apply beginning the calendar day after: (1) the prospective student-athlete signs a National Letter of Intent (NLI) or, for an institution not using the NLI in a particular sport, or for a prospective student-athlete not eligible to sign an NLI (e.g., four-year college transfer), a signed acceptance of a written offer of admission and/or financial aid agreement; or (2) the institution receives a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	No position. Some expressed concern regarding the impact of differences in institutional admissions standards and potential pressure placed on a prospect to pay the financial deposit. Proposal No. 2010-31 renders Proposal No. 2010-32 moot as it relates to the forms and frequency of communication between institutional administrators or coaching staff members in the following situations: (1) A prospect who signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI); (2) For those institutions not using the NLI in a the prospect's sport, a prospect who has signed a written offer of admission and/or financial aid; and (3) A prospect who has provided a financial deposit to an institution in response to the institution's offer of admission. Proposal No. 2010-31 does not render Proposal No. 2010-32 moot as it relates to telephone calls and all forms of electronically transmitted correspondence to a prospect whose only commitment is the acceptance of a written offer of admission and/or financial aid from an institution that uses the NLI in the prospect's sport. Note: The Legislative Council may wish to consider sponsoring an amendment to Proposal No. 2010-31 to specify that the restrictions on the forms and frequency of communication between institutional administrators or coaching staff members shall not apply beginning the calendar day after the prospect signs a written offer of admission and/or financial aid [regardless of whether the institution uses an NLI in the prospect's sport]. Such an amendment, if adopted, would render the remainder of Proposal No. 2010-32 moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-32 Page No. 77	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS AND ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSIONS -- AFTER WRITTEN COMMITMENT OR RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL DEPOSIT -- ON OR AFTER SECOND WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER	To specify that on or after the second Wednesday of November of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, there shall be no limit on the number of telephone calls by an institution to the prospective student-athlete and there shall be no limit on the forms of electronically transmitted correspondence that may be sent by an institution to the prospective student-athlete, provided the prospective student-athlete has signed the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid or the institution has received a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	No position. Some expressed concern regarding the impact of differences in institutional admissions standards and potential pressure placed on a prospect to pay the financial deposit. Proposal No. 2010-32 is rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-31 as it relates to the forms and frequency of communication between institutional administrators or coaching staff members in the following situations: (1) A prospect who signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI); (2) For those institutions not using the NLI in a the prospect's sport, a prospect who has signed a written offer of admission and/or financial aid; and (3) A prospect who has provided a financial deposit to an institution in response to the institution's offer of admission. Proposal No. 2010-32 is not rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-31 moot as it relates to telephone calls and all forms of electronically transmitted correspondence to a prospect whose only commitment is the acceptance of a written offer of admission and/or financial aid from an institution that uses the NLI in the prospect's sport. Note: The Legislative Council may wish to consider sponsoring an amendment to Proposal No. 2010-31 to specify that the restrictions on the forms and frequency of communication between institutional administrators or coaching staff members shall not apply beginning the calendar day after the prospect signs a written offer of admission and/or financial aid (regardless of whether the institution uses an NLI in the prospect's sport). Such an amendment, if adopted, would render the remainder of Proposal No. 2010-32 moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-33 Page No. 78	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- RECRUITING OPPORTUNITIES -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- SEVEN OPPORTUNITIES	In women's basketball, to increase, from five to seven, the number of recruiting opportunities (contacts and evaluations).	Preliminary support.
2010-34 Page No. 79	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- CERTIFIED NONSCHOLASTIC EVENTS DURING APRIL CONTACT PERIOD	In men's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member may evaluate prospective student-athletes at certified nonscholastic events on Saturdays and Sundays during the April contact period.	No position. • Noted the Collegiate Commissioners Association plans to request that the Board of Directors sponsor a proposal eliminating the summer evaluation period. • Noted that there may be merit in conducting a more comprehensive review of the men's basketball recruiting calendar. The sponsors have indicated their intent to request the Legislative Council to refer Proposal No. 2010-34 to the Leadership Council as part of its review of the men’s basketball recruiting model.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-35 Page No. 82	RECRUITING -- BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- NONSCHOLASTIC EVALUATIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR -- NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTING WEEKENDS	In women's basketball, to specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur during any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered; further, to specify that if such a test is administered on a date that conflicts with the fall nonscholastic evaluation weekend, evaluations at nonscholastic events shall be permissible during the first full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall/winter evaluation period; and that if such a test is administered on a date that conflicts with the spring nonscholastic evaluation weekend, the five day evaluation period in April shall shift to the second Friday following the initial date of the spring National Letter of Intent signing period through the following Tuesday.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-37 Page No. 86	RECRUITING -- FOOTBALL EVALUATIONS -- SCHOLASTIC AND NONSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES -- OTHER EVALUATION EVENTS ORGANIZED OR SANCTIONED SCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL	In championship subdivision football, to specify that an institutional staff member may attend a recruiting event in which information (e.g., athletics or academic credentials, highlight or combine video) related to prospective student-athletes is presented or otherwise made available, provided the event is organized or sanctioned by the applicable state high school athletics association, state preparatory school association or state or national junior college athletics association.	FCS only. Preliminary support. Prefer Proposal No. 2010-37 instead of Proposal No. 2010-36 as it includes appropriate oversight by a scholastic entity. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-37 renders Proposal No. 2010-36 moot.
2010-36 Page No. 85	RECRUITING -- FOOTBALL EVALUATIONS -- SCHOLASTIC AND NONSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES -- OTHER EVALUATION EVENTS -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL	In championship subdivision football, to specify that an institutional staff member may attend a recruiting event in which information (e.g., athletics or academic credentials, highlight or combine videos) related to prospective student-athletes is presented or otherwise made available.	FCS only. Preliminary support. Prefer Proposal No. 2010-37 instead of Proposal No. 2010-36 as it includes appropriate oversight by a scholastic entity. Proposal No. 2010-36 rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-37.
2010-39 Page No. 91	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- MEDIA GUIDES AND VIDEO/AUDIO MATERIALS -- METHODS OF DELIVERY TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	To specify that an institution may only provide a media guide and permissible video or audio material to a prospective student-athlete via an electronic mail attachment or hyperlink.	The sponsors modified Proposal No. 2010-39 after the conclusion of the Legislative Council's October meeting. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-39 renders Proposal Nos. 2010-38-A and 2010-38-B moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-38-B Page No. 89	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- MEDIA GUIDES TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES VIA E-MAIL	To specify that an institution may only provide a media guide to a prospective student-athlete via an electronic mail attachment or hyperlink.	Proposal No. 2010-38-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No.2010-39. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-38-B renders Proposal No. 2010-38-A moot.
2010-38-A Page No. 87	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO MEDIA GUIDES TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES VIA DIGITAL STORAGE DEVICE OR E-MAIL	To prohibit an institution from providing a media guide to a prospective student-athlete via digital media storage device or as an attachment to electronic mail.	Preliminary support. Proposal No. 2010-38-A rendered moot by the adoption of either Proposal Nos. 2010-38-B or 2010-39.
2010-40 Page No. 93	RECRUITING -- OFFICIAL (PAID) VISIT -- LIMITATIONS ON OFFICIAL VISITS -- NO VISIT AFTER NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT OR OTHER WRITTEN COMMITMENT	To specify that after signing a National Letter of Intent, a prospective student-athlete shall not make an official visit to the institution with which he or she has signed; further, to specify that for an institution not using the National Letter of Intent in a particular sport, or for a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign a National Letter of Intent (e.g., four-year college transfer), the prospective student-athlete shall not make an official visit to the institution after he or she has signed the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid.	Preliminary opposition. Noted that an official visit even after the prospect has committed to the institution can be valuable in assisting a prospect with the adjustment to college life. Some prospects (e.g. international prospects) commit to an institution prior to making any visit.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-41-B Page No. 95	RECRUITING -- UNOFFICIAL (NONPAID) VISIT -- ENTERTAINMENT/TICKETS -- GENERAL RESTRICTIONS -- FIVE COMPLIMENTARY ADMISSIONS	To specify that an institution may provide up to five complimentary admissions to a prospective student-athlete and those accompanying the prospective student-athlete to attend a home athletics event during an unofficial visit.	Proposal No. 2010-41-B renders Proposal No. 2010-41-A moot.
2010-41-A Page No. 94	RECRUITING -- UNOFFICIAL (NONPAID) VISIT -- ENTERTAINMENT/TICKETS -- GENERAL RESTRICTIONS -- NONTRADITIONAL FAMILY	To specify that if a prospective student-athlete is a member of a nontraditional family (e.g., divorce, separation), an institution may provide up to two additional complimentary admissions to the prospective student-athlete in order to accommodate the parents accompanying the prospective student-athlete (e.g., stepparents) to attend a home athletics event during an unofficial visit.	No position. Engaged in some discussion about eliminating references to nontraditional family and establishing a set number of complimentary admissions (i.e., five), however expressed concern regarding potential pressure to accommodate the prospect and those accompanying the prospect on a regular basis. Proposal No. 2010-41-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-41-B.
2010-42 Page No. 96	RECRUITING -- LETTER-OF-INTENT PROGRAMS, FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENTS -- REQUIREMENTS FOR VERBAL OFFER OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID	To specify that an institution shall not make a verbal offer of athletically related financial aid to an individual, directly or indirectly, before July 1 following his or her junior year in high school; further, to specify that an institution must have a high school transcript (official or unofficial) on file that includes the results of the individual's first five semesters or seven quarters of high school enrollment before extending a verbal offer of financial aid.	Preliminary opposition. Noted the concerns regarding the practice of extending early verbal offers of athletically related financial aid, but expressed concern regarding difficulties in monitoring/enforcing such legislation. Some expressed concern that the proposed date may have the unintended consequence of increasing the nonscholastic influences in the recruiting process.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-43 Page No. 98	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES -- COMPETITION AGAINST PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- BOWL SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- SERVICE ACADEMY EXCEPTION	In bowl subdivision football, to specify that a national service academy's subvarsity team may compete against a two-year college team, a high school team or a preparatory school team, provided no payment or other inducement (e.g., guarantee) is provided to such a team and no recruiting activities occur with members of such a team in conjunction with the competition.	Preliminary support.
2010-44 Page No. 100	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- TRYOUT EVENTS -- PROHIBITION ON HOSTING, SPONSORING OR CONDUCTING NONINSTITUTIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL EVENTS -- FOOTBALL	In football, to specify that an institution or conference shall not host, sponsor or conduct a noninstitutional camp, clinic, group workout or combine event, at any location, that provides instruction to prospective student-athletes.	Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) – no position. Noted potential competitive equity issues, but also expressed concerns regarding unintended consequences of limiting access to instructional opportunities for football prospects based on limited availability of adequate facilities. FCS – preliminary opposition.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-45 Page No. 101	RECRUITING AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- TRYOUT EXCEPTIONS AND OUT-OF-SEASON RESTRICTIONS -- RECOGNIZED TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	To specify that in order for an athletics department staff member or coach to participate in state, regional, national and international training programs involving prospective student-athletes, the staff member must be selected by the applicable governing body and the participants are selected by an authority or a committee of the applicable governing body that is not limited to athletics department staff members affiliated with one institution; further, to specify that Olympic and national team development programs may involve a coach and current student-athletes from the same institution, provided (in addition to existing criteria) a committee or other authority of the national governing body, which is not limited to coaches affiliated with one particular institution, selects the involved participants and the national governing body funds the program.	Preliminary support.
2010-46 Page No. 109	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- TRYOUT EXCEPTIONS -- HIGH SCHOOL, PREPARATORY-SCHOOL AND TWO-YEAR COLLEGE CONTESTS -- CONDUCTED BY INSTITUTION OR SPONSORED WITH AN OUTSIDE ORGANIZATION	To revise the requirements by which a high school, preparatory school or two-year college athletics contest or match, conducted by a member institution or sponsored jointly with an outside organization and held on the campus of a member institution, shall not be considered a tryout, as specified.	No position. Noted that the current criteria (the event appears on the prospects' schedule, the event must be approved prior to the season) are not realistic in today's environment.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-47 Page No. 111	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- VIDEO-ONLY SERVICES	To specify that an institution is permitted to use or subscribe to a video service that only provides video of prospective student-athletes and does not provide information about or analysis of prospective student-athletes, subject to the criteria that permits an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service, except that the video-only service is not required to disseminate information about prospective student-athletes at least four times a year and is not required to provide individual analysis for each prospective student-athlete in the information it disseminates.	Preliminary support.
2010-48 Page No. 113	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- LIST OF PERMISSIBLE RECRUITING SERVICES -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that the NCAA national office shall publish a list, on a quarterly basis, of men's basketball recruiting or scouting services deemed to meet the required standards for subscription.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-49 Page No. 114	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING CALENDARS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- APRIL CONTACT PERIOD	In men's basketball, to revise the recruiting calendar by extending the contact period in April by nine days, but designating the weekends in April after the Division I Men's Basketball Championship as quiet periods.	No position. • Noted the potential conflict in adopting both Proposal No. 2010-34 and Proposal No. 2010-49. • Noted the Collegiate Commissioners Association plans to request that the Board of Directors sponsor a proposal eliminating the summer evaluation period. • Noted that there may be merit in conducting a more comprehensive review of the men's basketball recruiting calendar. The sponsors have indicated their intent to request the Legislative Council to refer Proposal No. 2010-49 to the Leadership Council as part of its review of the men’s basketball recruiting model.

F. Eligibility.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-51-A Page No. 116	ELIGIBILITY -- GENERAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS -- FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR COMPETITION -- NONTRADITIONAL COURSES	To specify that enrollment in a nontraditional course (e.g., distance-learning, correspondence, extension, Internet/virtual courses, independent study or any other course or credit that is not earned in a face-to-face classroom environment with regular interaction between the instructor and the student) offered by the certifying institution may be used to satisfy the full-time enrollment requirement for competition, provided specified conditions are met.	Preliminary support. Agreed that a student-athlete should be provided similar access to nontraditional courses as all students at his/her institution, but also noted the value of campus integration associated with the traditional classroom environment. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-51-A renders Proposal No. 2010-51-B moot.
2010-51-B Page No. 118	ELIGIBILITY -- GENERAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS -- FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR COMPETITION -- NONTRADITIONAL COURSES -- UP TO 50 PERCENT OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	To specify that enrollment in a nontraditional course (e.g., distance-learning, correspondence, extension, Internet/virtual courses, independent study or any other course or credit that is not earned in a face-to-face classroom environment with regular interaction between the instructor and the student) offered by the certifying institution may be used to satisfy up to 50 percent of the minimum full-time enrollment requirement for competition, provided specified conditions are met.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-51-B at its October meeting. Proposal No. 2010-51-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-51-A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-52 Page No. 119	ELIGIBILITY -- GRADUATE STUDENT/POSTBACCALAUREATE PARTICIPATION -- ONE-TIME TRANSFER EXCEPTION -- FINAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY -- NONRENEWAL OF ATHLETICS AID AT PREVIOUS INSTITUTION -- BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, FOOTBALL AND MEN'S ICE HOCKEY	In baseball, basketball, football and men's ice hockey, to permit a student-athlete who is enrolled in a graduate or professional school of an institution other than the institution from which he or she previously received a baccalaureate degree to participate in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete meets the conditions of the one-time transfer exception (other than the sport restrictions), has at least one season of competition remaining and the student-athlete's previous institution did not renew his or her athletically related financial aid for the following academic year.	FBS - preliminary support. FCS - preliminary Support. All other Division I (applicable to baseball, basketball, ice hockey) - preliminary support.
2010-53 Page No. 121	ELIGIBILITY -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION: FIVE YEAR RULE -- DELAYED ENROLLMENT -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION -- SPORTS OTHER THAN MEN'S ICE HOCKEY AND SKIING -- EXCEPTION -- NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION	In sports other than men's ice hockey and skiing, to exempt a prospective student-athlete's participation in organized national/international competition from the application of the delayed enrollment, seasons of competition legislation for a maximum of one year after his or her first opportunity to enroll following the one-year time period after his or her high school graduation date or the graduation date of his or her class, whichever occurs earlier, as specified.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-54 Page No. 123	ELIGIBILITY -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION: FIVE-YEAR RULE -- HARDSHIP WAIVER -- FIRST HALF OF PLAYING SEASON CALCULATION -- TENNIS	In tennis, to specify that the first half of the season calculation is based on the number of days in the season that concludes with the NCAA championship, as declared by the institution, between the first date of competition used by any individual on the team after the conclusion of the institution's fall term and the last date of competition used by any individual on the team at the end of the declared playing season.	Preliminary opposition.
2010-55 Page No. 125	ELIGIBILITY -- INITIAL ELIGIBILITY -- COMMON PROVISIONS -- DIVISION I AND DIVISION II	To change the voting line for bylaws related to initial eligibility from federated to common for Division I and Division II, as specified.	Preliminary support.
2010-56 Page No. 128	ELIGIBILITY -- FRESHMAN ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS -- CORE-CURRICULUM TIME LIMITATION -- LEAVING EXAMINATIONS	To specify that the eligibility of an international prospective student-athlete whose prescribed educational path culminates with a leaving examination shall be determined based on the leaving examination, regardless of a delay in graduation or completion of the leaving examination.	Preliminary support.
2010-57 Page No. 129	ELIGIBILITY -- FRESHMAN AND TRANSFER ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS -- PARTICIPATION PRIOR TO CERTIFICATION -- RECRUITED STUDENT-ATHLETE -- 21-DAY PERIOD	To increase the temporary certification period for a recruited student-athlete from 14 days to 21 days.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-58-B Page No. 137	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- SIX HOURS REQUIREMENT FOR INCOMING STUDENT-ATHLETES	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified.	The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-58-B renders Proposal No. 2010-58-A moot and Proposal No. 2010-58-C moot as it relates to the minimum credit-hour requirement for an incoming men's basketball student-athlete.
2010-58-A Page No. 131	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified.	No position. • Acknowledged the work of the Basketball Academic Enhancement Group in developing a summer academic preparation model and college acclimatization model in an effort to improve the academic performance of men's basketball student-athletes. • Some expressed concern that the institutional assessment may result in a de facto conclusion in order to gain access to the summer athletics development activities. • Some expressed concern regarding potential costs associated with such an initiative. Proposal No. 2010-58-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-58-B.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-58-C Page No. 141	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- NATIONAL SERVICE ACADEMY EXCEPTION	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified, including exceptions for national service academies.	Proposal No. 2010-58-C rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-58-B as it relates to the minimum credit-hour requirement for an incoming men's basketball student-athlete.
2010-59-B Page No. 149	ELIGIBILITY -- PROGRESS-TOWARD-DEGREE REQUIREMENTS -- ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITION -- FULFILLMENT OF CREDIT HOUR REQUIREMENTS -- FALL TERM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE COMPETITION -- POTENTIAL TO REGAIN FULL ELIGIBILITY -- FOOTBALL	In football, to specify that a student-athlete who does not successfully complete nine-semester hours or eight-quarter hours of academic credit during the fall term and earn the Academic Progress Rate eligibility point for the fall term shall not be eligible to compete in the first four contests against outside competition in the following playing season; further, to specify that the student-athlete may regain eligibility to compete in the first four contests against outside competition in the following playing season, provided he or she successfully completes at least 27-semester hours or 40-quarter hours of academic credit before the beginning of the next fall term.	FCS – preliminary opposition. FBS- no position. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-59-B renders Proposal Nos. 2010-59-A and 2010-59-C moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-59-C Page No. 150	ELIGIBILITY -- PROGRESS-TOWARD-DEGREE REQUIREMENTS -- ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITION -- FULFILLMENT OF CREDIT HOUR REQUIREMENTS -- FALL TERM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE COMPETITION -- ONE-TIME EXCEPTION TO REGAIN FULL ELIGIBILITY -- FOOTBALL	In football, to specify that a student-athlete who does not successfully complete nine-semester hours or eight-quarter hours of academic credit during the fall term and earn the Academic Progress Rate eligibility point for the fall term shall not be eligible to compete in the first four contests against outside competition in the following playing season; further, to specify that the student-athlete may regain eligibility to compete in the third and fourth contests of that season, provided he or she successfully completes 27-semester hours or 40-quarter hours of academic credit before the beginning of the next fall term; finally, to specify that one time during a student-athlete's five-year period of eligibility, a student-athlete may regain eligibility to compete in the first four contests against outside competition in the following playing season, provided he or she successfully completes at least 27-semester hours or 40-quarter hours of academic credit before the beginning of the next fall term.	FCS – preliminary opposition. FBS- no position. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-59-C rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-59-B. Proposal No. 201-59-C renders Proposal No. 2010-59-A moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-59-A Page No. 147	ELIGIBILITY -- PROGRESS-TOWARD-DEGREE REQUIREMENTS -- ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITION -- FULFILLMENT OF CREDIT HOUR REQUIREMENTS -- FALL TERM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE COMPETITION -- POTENTIAL TO REGAIN ELIGIBILITY FOR TWO CONTESTS -- FOOTBALL	In football, to specify that a student-athlete who does not successfully complete nine-semester hours or eight-quarter hours of academic credit during the fall term and earn the Academic Progress Rate eligibility point for the fall term shall not be eligible to compete in the first four contests against outside competition in the following playing season; further, to specify that the student-athlete may regain eligibility to compete in the third and fourth contests of that season, provided he or she successfully completes at least 27-semester hours or 40-quarter hours of academic credit before the beginning of the next fall term.	FCS – preliminary support. FBS – no position. Acknowledged the work of the Football Academic Working Group in developing the proposal to improve the academic performance of football student-athletes. Proposal No. 2010-59-A rendered moot by the adoption of either Proposal Nos. 2010-59-B or 2010-59-C.
2010-60 Page No. 152	ELIGIBILITY -- PROGRESS-TOWARD-DEGREE REQUIREMENTS -- REGULATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRESS TOWARD DEGREE -- NONTRADITIONAL COURSES	To specify that nontraditional courses (e.g., distance-learning, correspondence, extension, Internet/virtual courses, independent study or any other course or credit that is not earned in a face-to-face classroom environment with regular interaction between the instructor and the student) completed at an institution other than the certifying institution, may be used to meet credit-hour and percentage-of-degree requirements, provided specified conditions are met.	No position. Agreed that a student-athlete should be provided similar access to nontraditional courses as all students at his/her institution, but also noted the value of campus integration associated with the traditional classroom environment.

G. Financial Aid.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-70-A Page No. 154	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL -- MULTISPORT PARTICIPATION	In women's sand volleyball, to establish the maximum equivalency and counter limitations, as specified; further, to specify that a student-athlete who was a counter in women's sand volleyball during her initial year of full-time enrollment at the certifying institution and participates (practices or competes) in women's volleyball during her second year of full-time enrollment at the certifying institution shall be a counter in women's volleyball for her initial year of full-time enrollment at the certifying institution.	No position. Noted that the Student-Athlete Opportunity Fund currently is used to provide financial aid for summer school. The adoption of Proposal No. 2009-70-A renders Proposal No. 2009-70-B moot.
2009-70-B Page No. 156	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL	In women's sand volleyball, to establish the maximum equivalency and counter limitations, as specified.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2009-70-B at its October meeting. Proposal No. 2009-70-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-70-A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-61 Page No. 157	FINANCIAL AID -- GENERAL PRINCIPLES -- ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES FOR INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- EXCEPTION -- PART TIME ENROLLMENT AFTER EXHAUSTED ELIGIBILITY	To specify that an institution may provide financial aid to a student-athlete who has exhausted eligibility in his or her sport and is enrolled in less than a minimum full-time program of studies, provided the student-athlete is carrying for credit the courses necessary to complete degree requirements, or the student-athlete is carrying for credit all the degree-applicable courses necessary to complete his or her degree requirements that are offered by the institution during that term.	Preliminary support.
2010-62 Page No. 159	FINANCIAL AID -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- FEDERAL NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID	To specify that federal government grants awarded based on a student's demonstrated financial need are considered exempted institutional financial aid and are not counted in determining the institution's financial aid limitations, regardless of whether the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-63 Page No. 160	FINANCIAL AID -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- STATE NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID	To specify that state government grants awarded based on a student's demonstrated financial need, regardless of whether the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously-determined recipient is not included in determining the institution's financial aid limitations, provided the aid is administered in accordance with the federal methodology for determining a student's financial need and has no relationship to athletics ability; however, such aid is not exempt in determining a student-athlete's counter status for purposes of applying the football or basketball, varsity competition legislation.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-64 Page No. 161	FINANCIAL AID -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- STATE MERIT-BASED FINANCIAL AID	To specify that state government merit-based grants are considered exempted institutional financial aid and are not counted in determining the institution's financial aid limitations, regardless of whether the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously-determined recipient, provided the aid is awarded consistent with the criteria of the legislative requirements of an academic honor award or institutional academic scholarship and has no relationship to athletics ability; however, such aid is not exempt in determining a student-athlete's counter status for purposes of applying the football or basketball, varsity competition legislation.	Preliminary support.
2010-65 Page No. 163	FINANCIAL AID -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- RECRUITED STUDENT-ATHLETE	To establish a definition of "recruited student-athlete" for purposes of Bylaw 15, as specified.	FBS - preliminary support. FCS - preliminary support. All other Division I sports - preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-66 Page No. 168	FINANCIAL AID AND AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- TRAINING-TABLE MEALS -- ONE MEAL PER DAY -- STUDENT-ATHLETES NOT RECEIVING FULL BOARD	To permit an institution to provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related institutional financial aid that covers the full cost of board; further, to specify that the provision of the one training-table meal per day to such a student-athlete shall not be considered financial aid.	Preliminary opposition.
2010-67 Page No. 169	FINANCIAL AID -- GOVERNMENT GRANTS -- EXEMPTED GOVERNMENT GRANTS -- EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- POST-9/11 G.I. BILL	To exempt benefits received by student-athletes under the Post-9/11 G.I. Bill, including payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the Yellow Ribbon G.I. Education Enhancement Program, from counting toward a student-athlete's individual limit; further, to specify that matching payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the Yellow Ribbon G.I. Education Enhancement Program are not counted in determining the institution's financial aid limitations.	Preliminary support.
2010-68 Page No. 171	FINANCIAL AID -- ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL AID -- FINANCIAL AID FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES -- UNRELATED TO ATHLETICS ABILITY -- ESTABLISHED FAMILY FRIEND	To specify that a student-athlete may receive financial aid from an established family friend, provided specified conditions are met.	Preliminary opposition.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-69-A Page No. 173	FINANCIAL AID -- FINANCIAL AID FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES -- FINANCIAL AID FROM AN ESTABLISHED AND CONTINUING PROGRAM	To specify that a student-athlete may receive financial aid through an established and continuing program to aid students, provided: (a) the recipient's choice of institutions is not restricted by the donor of the aid; (b) there is no direct connection between the donor and the student-athlete's institution; and (c) if the total value of the aid received by the student-athlete exceeds ten percent of the value of the institution's full grant-in-aid, documentation of the aid received by the student-athlete must be kept on file with the institution's conference office.	No position. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-69-A renders Proposal No. 2010-69-B moot.
2010-69-B Page No. 177	FINANCIAL AID -- FINANCIAL AID FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES -- FINANCIAL AID FROM AN ESTABLISHED AND CONTINUING PROGRAM -- NO DOCUMENTATION TO CONFERENCE REQUIRED	To specify that a student-athlete may receive financial aid through an established and continuing program to aid students, provided the recipient's choice of institutions is not restricted by the donor of the aid and there is not direct connection between the donor and the student-athlete's institution.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-69-B at its October meeting. Proposal No. 2010-69-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-69-A.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-70 Page No. 181	FINANCIAL AID -- SUMMER FINANCIAL AID -- ENROLLED STUDENT-ATHLETES -- EXCEPTION FOR FIRST-TIME RECIPIENT IN THE NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR	To specify that a student-athlete who has not received athletically related aid from the certifying institution during a previous academic year may receive athletically related financial aid to attend the institution's summer term or summer school, provided the student-athlete has been awarded athletically related financial aid for the following academic year and the aid is awarded only in proportion to the amount of athletically related financial aid the student will receive for the following academic year.	No position. Noted that the Student-Athlete Opportunity Fund currently is used to provide financial aid for summer school.
2010-71 Page No. 183	FINANCIAL AID -- TERMS AND CONDITIONS -- PERIOD OF INSTITUTIONAL AWARD -- ONE-YEAR PERIOD -- EXCEPTIONS -- GRADUATED DURING PREVIOUS ACADEMIC YEAR AND WILL EXHAUST ELIGIBILITY DURING THE FOLLOWING FALL TERM	To specify that a student-athlete who graduated during the previous academic year (including summer) and will exhaust his or her athletics eligibility during the following fall term may be awarded athletically related financial aid for less than one academic year.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-72 Page No. 184	FINANCIAL AID -- TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AWARDING INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- REDUCTION OR CANCELLATION PERMITTED -- RELEASE OF OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID	To specify that before becoming a counter for an academic year, if a prospective student-athlete or student-athlete is awarded institutional financial aid unrelated to athletics that is of equal or greater value than his or her signed award of athletically related financial aid, the prospective student-athlete or student-athlete may, on his or her initiative, release the institution of its obligation to provide the athletically related financial aid.	No position. • Noted that institutions currently can structure financial aid agreements to permit the replacement of athletically related aid with non-athletics aid. • Expressed concern regarding the requirement that the prospect or student-athlete, "on his or her initiative" may release the institution of its obligation to provide athletically related aid and sought additional input from the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee on that issue. • Noted that a prospect's National Letter of Intent will become void if he/she no longer will be receiving any athletically related financial aid.
2010-73 Page No. 185	FINANCIAL AID -- COUNTERS AND EQUIVALENCY COMPUTATIONS -- REQUIRED GRADE-POINT AVERAGE TO QUALIFY FOR EXEMPTIONS OF COUNTER STATUS AND COUNTABLE INSTITUTIONAL AID -- REDUCTION FROM 3.300 TO 3.000	To reduce the necessary cumulative transferable grade-point to exempt institutional financial aid awarded to transfer student-athletes (and the grade-point average at the certifying institution for renewals) and institutional academic scholarships based solely on the recipient's academic record at the certifying institution from team limits from 3.300 to 3.000; further, in football and basketball, to reduce the necessary cumulative grade-point average at the certifying institution to meet the "institutional academic aid only" exception to counter status from 3.300 to 3.000.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-74 Page No. 188	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- EXECUTED FINANCIAL AID AWARDS AND WRITTEN OFFERS EXCEEDING MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AWARDS -- BASEBALL	In baseball, to specify that for an ensuing academic year, the combination of executed athletically related financial aid awards and outstanding written offers of athletically related financial aid to prospective student-athletes and student-athletes shall not exceed the maximum number of permissible awards by more than one equivalency; further, to specify that the overage may be divided among not more than two individuals (student-athletes or prospective student-athletes).	Preliminary opposition.
2010-75 Page No. 189	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- EQUIVALENCY COMPUTATIONS -- CALCULATION OF BOOKS	To increase the financial aid equivalency figure for calculation purposes for books from $400 to $800; further, to specify that if a student-athlete receives any portion of a book allowance, $800 shall be used in the numerator and denominator of the equivalency calculation.	No position. • Noted that the proposal could result in an increase or decrease in a student-athlete's equivalency value depending on the element of financial aid being awarded to the student-athlete. • Discussed, but took no action, to delay the effective date.
2010-76 Page No. 191	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	In women's basketball, to reduce the annual limit on the number of counters at each institution from 15 to 13.	Preliminary opposition.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-77 Page No. 192	FINANCIAL AID AND DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATION -- FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION DOMINANT PROVISIONS	To change the voting line of NCAA Bylaw 15.5.6.2 from federated (FCS) to Football Championship Subdivision dominant (FCSD) and to change the voting line of Bylaw 20.9.8 and its subsections from federated (FCS) to Football Championship Subdivision (FCSD).	FCS only. Preliminary support. Proposal No. 2010-77 rendered moot by the defeat of Proposal No. 2010-11.
2010-78 Page No. 194	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS -- FOOTBALL LIMITATIONS -- INITIAL COUNTERS -- MIDYEAR REPLACEMENT -- OPTION TO COUNT IN INITIAL YEAR OF AWARD	In football, to specify that an initial counter who replaces a midyear graduate may be counted against the initial limit for the year in which the aid is awarded (if the institution's annual limit has not been reached) or for the following academic year.	FBS - preliminary support. FCS - preliminary support.

H. Awards, Benefits and Expenses.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-79 Page No. 196	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- PERMISSIBLE EXPENSES FOR STUDENT-ATHLETE'S FRIENDS AND RELATIVES -- COMPLIMENTARY ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONAL AWARDS BANQUETS -- ONE-TIME EXCEPTION -- PARENTS/LEGAL GUARDIANS	To specify that, on one occasion during the final academic year of a student-athlete's athletics eligibility, an institution may provide complimentary admissions for the student-athlete's parents or legal guardians to attend an institutional awards banquet at which the student-athlete is being honored.	Preliminary support.
2010-80 Page No. 197	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE -- SWIMMING AND DIVING -- EXCEPTION FOR PLATFORM DIVING	In swimming and diving, to specify that if an institution does not have access to a diving platform within the mileage limitations of Bylaw 16.8.1.1, the institution may provide expenses for diving practice sessions at the closest available site that includes a diving platform.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-82-A Page No. 198	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- TRAVEL TO NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS, NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY CHAMPIONSHIPS IN EMERGING SPORTS AND POSTSEASON BOWL GAMES DURING VACATION PERIOD -- EXCEPTIONS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES	To specify that if an student-athlete does not use team travel to NCAA championships, NGB championships in emerging sports and postseason bowl games during a vacation period, the institution may only provide actual and necessary transportation costs for the student-athlete to travel from: campus to the event site and back to campus; campus to the event site and then to the student-athlete's home; the student-athlete's home to the event site and back home; or the student-athlete's home to the event site and then to campus; further, to specify that reimbursement for automobile mileage shall not exceed the rate provided to institutional staff members and shall be limited to not more than 400 miles one-way; finally, to increase, from $20 to $55, the amount of money that an institution may provide to each member of the squad to cover unitemized incidental expenses during travel and practice for such events.	Preliminary support for subparagraph-a. No position on subparagraph-b. Expressed concern regarding the purpose for the increase in the incidental expenses in subparagraph-b and how such an amount was established. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-82-A renders Proposal No. 2010-82-B moot.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-82-B Page No. 201	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- TRAVEL TO NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS, NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY CHAMPIONSHIPS IN EMERGING SPORTS AND POSTSEASON BOWL GAMES DURING VACATION PERIOD -- EXCEPTIONS	To specify that if a student-athlete does not use team travel to NCAA championships, national governing body championships in emerging sports and postseason bowl games during a vacation period, the institution may only provide actual and necessary transportation costs for the student-athlete to travel from: campus to the event site and back to campus; campus to the student-athlete's home and back to campus; or the student-athlete's home to the event site and back home; further, to specify that reimbursement for automobile mileage shall not exceed the rate provided to institutional staff members and shall be limited to not more than 400 miles one way.	Proposal No. 2010-82-B rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-82-A.
2010-83 Page No. 202	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- NONPERMISSIBLE -- LODGING IN CONJUNCTION WITH A REGULAR-SEASON HOME CONTEST -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL	In championship subdivision football, to specify that an institution shall not provide lodging (e.g., hotel, motel) to any student-athlete in conjunction with a regular-season home contest.	FCS only. Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-84 Page No. 204	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- PARTICIPATION AWARDS -- MAXIMUM VALUE OF AWARD -- INCREASE TO MAXIMUM VALUES	To increase the limitation on the maximum value of the annual participation award for a senior by $100 and to increase the limitation on the maximum value for all other participation awards by $50, as specified.	Preliminary support.

I. Playing and Practice Seasons.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2009-83 Page No. 205	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- REGULATIONS FOR PLAYING SEASON AND MINIMUM CONTEST REQUIREMENTS FOR SPORTS SPONSORSHIP -- WOMEN'S SAND VOLLEYBALL	In women's sand volleyball, to establish the playing and practice season and the minimum number of contests necessary for sports sponsorship purposes, as specified.	Preliminary support. Sponsors modified the proposal on the recommendation of the Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet to specify that an institution and a student-athlete may participate in not more than 16 dates of competition, with no more than two dates of competition occurring during the nonchampionship segment.
2010-85 Page No. 212	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND RECRUITING -- VOLUNTARY WORKOUTS -- STRENGTH AND CONDITIONING COACH FIRST AID/CPR CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORITY OF SPORTS MEDICINE STAFF -- SPORTS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL	In sports other than football, to specify that a strength and conditioning coach who conducts voluntary weight-training or conditioning activities is required to maintain certification in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation; further, to specify that if a member of the institution's sports medicine staff (e.g., athletic trainer, physician) is present during voluntary conditioning activities conducted by a strength and conditioning coach, the sports medicine staff member must be empowered with the unchallengeable authority to cancel or modify the workout for health and safety reasons, as he or she deems appropriate.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-86 Page No. 214	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- GENERAL PLAYING SEASON REGULATIONS -- NO MISSED CLASS TIME IN CONJUNCTION WITH NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT COMPETITION -- BASEBALL, CROSS COUNTRY, FIELD HOCKEY, LACROSSE, SOCCER AND VOLLEYBALL	In baseball, men's and women's cross country (without indoor or outdoor track and field), field hockey, men's and women's lacrosse, men's and women's soccer, and men's and women's volleyball, to specify that no class time shall be missed in conjunction with competition during the nonchampionship segment, including activities associated with such competition (e.g., travel and other pregame or postgame activities).	No position. • Expressed concerns over potential lost competitive opportunities depending on the institution's geographic location. • Noted that spring sports use the nonchampionship fall segment to determine their squad for the spring championship season.
2010-87 Page No. 216	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT -- TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS -- CROSS COUNTRY, FIELD HOCKEY, SOCCER, SOFTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL -- HAWAII OR ALASKA EXCEPTION -- ONCE IN FOUR YEARS	In men's and women's cross country (for institutions without indoor or outdoor track and field), field hockey, men's and women's soccer, softball and men's and women's volleyball, to specify that, once every four years, an institution may use any form of transportation for travel to Hawaii or Alaska for nonchampionship segment competition against an active member institution located in Hawaii or Alaska.	Preliminary support. Noted that if Proposal No. 2010-86 is adopted, an amendment would be necessary to permit missed class time in conjunction with competition.
2010-88 Page No. 219	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT -- CROSS COUNTRY, FIELD HOCKEY, WOMEN'S LACROSSE, SOCCER, SOFTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL -- TWO DATES OF COMPETITION -- ONE AWAY-FROM HOME DATE	In men's and women's cross country, field hockey, women's lacrosse, men's and women's soccer, softball, and men's and women's volleyball, to specify that an institution is limited to two dates of competition during the nonchampionship segment, of which only one date may be an away-from-home date of competition.	No position. • Expressed concerns over potential lost competitive opportunities. • Noted that spring sports use the nonchampionship fall segment to determine their squad for the spring championship season.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-89 Page No. 222	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- BASKETBALL -- LOCATION OF QUALIFYING REGULAR-SEASON MULTIPLE-TEAM EVENT -- THE BAHAMAS	In basketball, to specify that a qualifying regular-season multiple-team event may occur in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.	Preliminary support.
2010-90 Page No. 223	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BOWLING -- PRESEASON PRACTICE AND FIRST DATE OF COMPETITION -- OCTOBER 1	In women's bowling, to specify that an institution shall not commence practice sessions or engage in its first date of competition with outside competition prior to October 1.	Preliminary support.
2010-91 Page No. 224	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BOWLING -- NUMBER OF DATES OF COMPETITION	In women's bowling, to specify that an institution shall limit its total playing schedule with outside competition to, and that an individual student-athlete may participate in, each academic year, 32 dates of competition; further, to include all dates of competition of a tournament in the maximum limitation.	Preliminary support.
2010-92 Page No. 225	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE -- LIMIT ON NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	In championship subdivision football, to increase the number of participants who may engage in practice activities prior to the institution's first day of classes or the institution's first contest, whichever is earlier, from 90 to 95.	FCS only. Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-93 Page No. 226	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- RIFLE -- DATES OF COMPETITION -- MULTIPLE-DAY CONTESTS	In rifle, to specify that an institution that participates in a match that exceeds one day in duration may count the multiple-day contest as a single date of competition; further, to specify that if a student-athlete fires more than one score for either smallbore rifle or air rifle during a multiple-day contest, such participation will result in a second date of competition for the institution.	Preliminary support.
2010-94 Page No. 228	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- MEN'S SOCCER -- FIRST CONTEST OR DATE OF COMPETITION -- 12-WEEK SEASON	In men's soccer, to specify that an institution shall not play its first contest or engage in its first date of competition (game) with outside competition prior to the Friday prior to the 12th weekend prior to the start of the applicable Division I soccer championship, except that an alumni contest may be played the previous weekend.	No position. • Noted that proposed increases to the length of both the men's and women's soccer playing season have been approved in recent years. • Noted that the proposal does make consistent the length of men's and women's soccer seasons based on the current date for conducting the men's and women's championship. • Received information regarding on-going discussion to conduct the men's and women's championship at the same site on the same weekend, but the Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet has not made any final decision on that matter. Proposal No. 2010-94 renders Proposal No. 2010-95 moot as it relates to men’s soccer.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-95 Page No. 229	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FIRST CONTEST OR DATE OF COMPETITION -- CROSS COUNTRY AND SOCCER -- 10-WEEK CROSS COUNTRY SEASON AND 11-WEEK SOCCER SEASON	In cross country, to specify that an institution shall not play its first contest or engage in its first date of competition (game or scrimmage) with outside competition prior to the Friday before the 10th weekend before the weekend of the NCAA Division I cross country regional competition; further, in soccer, to specify that an institution shall not play its first contest or engage in its first date of competition (game) with outside competition prior to the Friday before the 11th weekend before the start of the applicable NCAA Division I Soccer Championship.	No position. Noted that the length of the cross country and soccer playing seasons may be voted on separately. The adoption of Proposal No. 2010-94 renders Proposal No. 2010-95 moot as it relates to men's soccer.
2010-96 Page No. 231	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE -- 21 UNITS	In women's volleyball, to reduce, from 29 to 21, the number of units used to determine the start of preseason practice.	Preliminary support.
2010-97 Page No. 232	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND ELIGIBILITY -- WRESTLING -- FIRST DATE OF PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- NO OUTSIDE COMPETITION BEFORE NOVEMBER 1	In wrestling, to specify that an institution shall not commence practice sessions prior to October 10 and shall not engage in its first date of competition with outside competition prior to November 1; further, to specify that a student-athlete shall not participate in outside competition (on a team or as an individual) between the beginning of the institution's academic year and November 1.	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-98 Page No. 234	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WRESTLING -- NUMBER OF DATES OF COMPETITION -- ANNUAL EXEMPTIONS -- NATIONAL WRESTLING COACHES ASSOCIATION NATIONAL DUALS	In wrestling, to specify that the National Wrestling Coaches Association (NWCA) National Duals shall be exempted from the maximum number of dates of competition.	Preliminary support.
2010-99 Page No. 235	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- NO INSTITUTIONAL OR CONFERENCE FOREIGN TOURS	To specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour; further, to specify that competition in a U.S. territory shall be restricted to once every four years on one trip during the prescribed playing season.	Preliminary opposition.
2010-110 Page No. 259	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND RECRUITING -- MANDATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- SICKLE CELL SOLUBILITY TEST -- WRITTEN RELEASE	To eliminate the opportunity for an individual to decline and sign a written release for the sickle cell solubility test as part of the required medical examination or evaluation for student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility and students who are trying out for a team must undergo prior to participation in voluntary summer conditioning or voluntary individual workouts pursuant to the safety exception, practice, competition or out-of-season conditioning activities.	The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Legislative Council, agreed to sponsor Proposal No. 2010-110 to permit the Division I membership to consider its merits during the 2010-11 legislative cycle.

J. Division Membership.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-100 Page No. 262	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- ELIMINATION OF PROVISIONAL AND MULTIDIVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP -- RECLASSIFICATION PROCESS AND MULTISPORT CONFERENCE REQUIREMENTS	To eliminate provisional and multidivisional membership, as specified; further to establish a four-year process for an institution that wishes to reclassify membership from Division II to Division I.	Preliminary support. Received information that language in the Leadership Council's final report that was endorsed by the Board of Directors related to the automatic qualification tie-in for multisport conferences will be included in the proposal that will appear in the Official Notice.
2010-101 Page No. 288	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- REMOVAL OF SQUASH	To remove squash as an emerging sport for women and to eliminate other specified legislation associated with the sport (e.g., playing and practice season regulations, sports-sponsorship minimum contest and participant requirements).	Preliminary support.
2010-102 Page No. 293	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS -- ELIMINATION OF TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT	To eliminate the requirement that, in those sports in which two-thirds or more of the institutions sponsoring the sport are members of the same division, an institution is required to meet that division's and its own division's institutional and individual eligibility requirements (or the more stringent rule if both divisions' rules address the same issue).	Preliminary support.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-103 Page No. 294	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS -- SPORTS SPONSORSHIP -- MINIMUM CONTESTS FOR SPORTS SPONSORSHIP -- SWIMMING AND DIVING	In swimming and diving, to reduce, from 10 to six, the minimum number of contests required to satisfy sports-sponsorship requirements.	Preliminary support.
2010-104 Page No. 295	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS -- SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS -- WRESTLING	In wrestling, to specify that an institution shall schedule and play at least 50 percent (as opposed to 100 percent) of its contests against Division I opponents to satisfy the minimum number of contests specified to meet sports sponsorship criteria.	Preliminary support.
2010-105 Page No. 297	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS -- BASKETBALL SCHEDULING -- ONE-THIRD OF CONTESTS IN HOME ARENA AND ONE-THIRD OF CONTESTS AWAY FROM HOME -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	In women's basketball, to specify that an active or provisional member must play at least one-third of its regular-season basketball contests in the arena regularly used for the institution's home games and that one-third of its regular-season basketball contests must be played away from home or at a neutral site.	Preliminary support.

K. Committees.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-107 Page No. 298	COMMITTEES -- DIVISION I CABINETS AND COMMITTEES -- MEN'S SOCCER COMMITTEE -- NOT MORE THAN TWO MEMBERS FROM THE SAME REGION	To specify that not more than two members of the men's soccer committee may be appointed from the same region.	Preliminary support.

L. Executive Regulations.

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Preliminary Positions/Points to Consider/Comments/Mootnicity Issues
2010-108 Page No. 299	EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS -- ADMINISTRATION OF NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS -- SITES AND DATES -- NONREVENUE CHAMPIONSHIPS SITE ASSIGNMENT	To specify that in championships that do not generate revenue and for which only 25 percent of the bracket is seeded, seeded teams shall have the opportunity to host preliminary rounds and that conference opponents shall be avoided in the first two rounds of the championship.	No position. • Noted that the sponsor has modified the proposal to address separately the issues of hosting preliminary rounds and avoiding conference opponents in the first two rounds of the championship. • Noted that it is not realistic in every championship to avoid conference match-ups in the first two rounds.
2010-109-B Page No. 303	EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS -- ADMINISTRATION OF NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS -- RESTRICTED ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP ACTIVITIES -- PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS OR TEAMS -- FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP OF NCAA OR CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS	To specify that a professional sports organization may serve as a financial sponsor of NCAA or conference championship competition; further, to eliminate the prohibition on sponsorship of NCAA championship activities or promotions by professional sports organizations or teams.	The Legislative Council sponsored alternative Proposal No. 2010-109-B at its October meeting. The adoption of Proposal 2010-109-B renders Proposal No. 2010-109-A moot.
2010-109-A Page No. 301	EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS -- ADMINISTRATION OF NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS -- RESTRICTED ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP ACTIVITIES -- PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS OR TEAMS	To eliminate the prohibition on sponsorship of NCAA championship activities or promotions by professional sports organizations or teams.	No position. Proposal 2010-109-A rendered moot by the adoption of Proposal No. 2010-109-B.

MINUTES OF THE

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Westin Indianapolis
Indianapolis, Indiana

October 28, 2010

Participants:

Michael Alden, University of Missouri, Columbia
Charles Bantz, Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis
Drew Bogner, Molloy College
Kathleen Brasfield, Angelo State University
James Bultman, Hope College
Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida
James Harris, Widener University
William Harvey, Hampton University
Nathan Hatch, Wake Forest University
Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University
Ann Millner, Weber State University
Kevin Mullen, Siena College
Beverley Pitts, University of Indianapolis
Edward Ray, Oregon State University, chair
Lou Anna Simon, Michigan State University
Lee Todd, University of Kentucky
Mark Emmert, NCAA
Bernard Franklin, NCAA
Delise O'Meally, NCAA, recording secretary

Lynn Oberbillig, Smith College; John Peters, Northern Illinois University; and David Schmidly, University of New Mexico, were not able to participate.

Also in attendance were: Scott Bearby, interim vice president of legal affairs/general counsel; Gary Brown, associate director of digital communications; Joni Comstock, senior vice president of championships; Kevin Lennon, vice president of academic and membership affairs; Keith Martin, interim vice president of administration/chief financial officer; Karen Morrison, director of gender inclusion initiatives; Wallace Renfro, vice president and senior advisor to the NCAA president; Greg Shaheen, interim executive vice president of championships and alliances; Robert Vowels, vice president of student-athlete affairs and leadership development programs; Wendy Walters, director of membership and student-athlete affairs/Infractions Appeals; Bob Williams, interim vice president of communications; Wendy Walters, director of membership and student athlete affairs/infractions appeals; David Berst, Daniel Dutcher and Mike Racy,

NCAA governance vice presidents; and Jackie Campbell, Leah Kareti and Terri Steeb, NCAA governance directors.

[Note: These minutes contain only actions taken (formal votes or stated "sense of the meeting") in accordance with NCAA policy regarding minutes of all Association entities. While certain items on the Committee's agenda were acted on at various times throughout the meeting, all final actions within a given topic are combined in these minutes for convenience of reference.]

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 pm by the chair, President Ray. All members were present as noted above.

1. Welcome and announcements. Ray welcomed Patrick O'Brien, president of West Texas A&M University, who is the new vice chair of the Division II Presidents Council, and Michael Alden, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, who is the new chair of the Division I Leadership Council.

   Ray thanked Kathleen Brasfield, Division II Management Council chair, for her service as she is attending her last Executive Committee meeting.

2. Approval of August 12, 2010, meeting minutes.

   It was VOTED

   "To approve the Executive Committee minutes of the August 12, 2010, meeting as distributed."

3. NCAA President's report. President Emmert provided an update on the Association's strategic plan and noted that the goals and objectives identified during the previous strategic planning process continue to be relevant and that the Association will continue to build on these ideals. Emmert called on Kevin Lennon to provide an overview of the performance management metrics being developed within the national office. Lennon noted that the purpose of the performance management program was to enhance accountability, improve results and demonstrate value to the membership. Finally, Emmert called on Bernard Franklin to inform the Committee of the development of an inclusion initiative within the national office that combines efforts that support gender inclusion and minority inclusion within the office of the chief inclusion officer. Franklin noted an increased focus on policy development, greater presidential involvement, and greater affiliation and increased collaboration with other national organizations that either have diversity and

inclusion as a primary mission or some aspect of diversity and inclusion within their core principles.

4. Report from Executive Committee working group on membership issues. The Committee received a report from the working group on membership growth chaired by Charles Bantz. Bantz reported that the group began its meeting with a discussion on legal issues surrounding membership growth and will continue to engage legal counsel as recommendations are formulated. The working group also engaged in an expanded discussion on trends in intercollegiate athletics and higher education, focusing specifically on sports sponsorship and participation trends, including an examination of schools at the extremes of the distribution. The data generally showed modest growth in sports sponsorship and participation over the past five years, with some outliers representing significant increases and decreases in sports sponsorship and participation. Additional data (e.g., athletics finance, institutional finance and institutional enrollment trends) will be added to this analysis to provide valuable context. The group discussed growth opportunities for the NCAA, essentially, where possible growth could originate given average number of sports sponsored by four-year degree granting institutions affiliated with athletics associations other than the NCAA, as well as non-affiliated institutions.

   The group concluded the meeting with a broad discussion on possible recommendations, including a general sense that the current membership processes within each division were effective and should be continued. However, there was support for increased education around membership standards and the differences among the divisions. The group also supported scenario planning to manage membership growth in the event of significant changes to the current landscape of athletics associations. The timeline for the conclusion of these discussions is April 2011, with a report and recommendations to the Executive Committee in April or August 2011.

5. Report from NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct. Vowels reported on the progress of the acts of violence internal working group created to discuss issues around the impact of violence involving student-athletes. The objectives of the group are to:

   a. Determine the extent and scope of the problem through research.

   b. Determine the NCAA's role in addressing the issue.

   c. Make recommendations regarding how to effect behavioral change.

   Vowels noted that the internal working group is on schedule for its final report to the Executive Committee in April 2011.

6. NCAA Division I Board of Directors and Divisions II and III Presidents Councils reports.

a. Division I Board of Directors. The Committee received an update on the actions of the Division I Board of Directors that included the following:

(1) Membership categories. Agreed to sponsor legislation in the 2010-11 legislative cycle to eliminate the corresponding membership category and further define the requirements for the affiliated membership category to limit membership to:

(a) Coaches and sports associations for sports sponsored by the NCAA; and

(b) Associations comprised of college/university administrators.

The Board also agreed to recommend that the annual fee for the affiliated membership category be increased from $225 to an amount that is more appropriate based on the benefits gained by being allowed to use the Association's registered marks.

(2) Sickle Cell written release. Agreed to sponsor Proposal No. 2010-100, which would eliminate the opportunity for an individual to decline and sign a written release for the sickle cell solubility test as part of the required medical examination or evaluation for student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility and students who are trying out for a team.

(3) Men's basketball summer recruiting. Discussed a recommendation from the Collegiate Commissioner's Association to eliminate the summer evaluation period in men's basketball beginning in the summer of 2011. The Board did not support the immediate elimination of summer recruiting; rather, it indicated its support for delaying sponsorship of such legislation until the 2011-12 legislative cycle and, in the meantime, assigning the Division I Leadership Council, along with appropriate stakeholders, the responsibility to evaluate and create a new recruiting model for men's basketball.

b. Division II Presidents Council. The Committee received an update on the actions of the Division II Presidents Council that included the following:

(1) GoDaddy.com. Received a report from the liaison to the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA). At its recent meetings, CWA noted its

objection to the decision to permit the previously licensed GMAC Bowl to change its title sponsor to GoDaddy.com. The CWA noted that the NCAA Application for License to Conduct Postseason Football Contest includes the requirement that the licensee promote and administer a postseason football game consistent with the image, integrity and values of the NCAA. The CWA also noted that the majority of GoDaddy.com advertisements contain sexually suggestive material, many of which are more suggestive than allowed on television. It requested that focused efforts be made to ensure that GoDaddy.com advertisements and activities surrounding the postseason bowl game maintain the integrity and image of the NCAA and its student-athletes. The Division II Presidents Council unanimously voted to support the CWA's position regarding GoDaddy.com as a bowl title sponsor and went on record expressing disappointment that a license was approved for the bowl game. Additionally, the Council requested that the Association respond in a manner that it feels most appropriate to ensure that the advertisements and activities surrounding the postseason football bowl game will maintain the integrity and image of the NCAA and its student-athletes. Further, the Association should ensure that future bowl sponsors are aligned with the image, values and integrity of the Association.

(2) Division II membership strategic growth. Spent time at its meeting discussing the division's membership growth. The purpose of these discussions is to (a) seek to achieve greater understanding of current conference discussions regarding membership and possible expansion; (b) consider the ramifications of what happens when expansion does occur; and (c) identify strategic solutions to address these issues. Ultimately, Division II needs to study and understand the potential for membership growth and proactively develop strategies to manage membership growth in the future, with any potential legislation being voted on during the 2012 Division II Business Session.

(3) 2011 Division II priorities. Endorsed the 2011 priorities, which correspond with the five strategic goals and funding initiatives of the 2009-12 Division II strategic plan and emphasize three overarching strategies for Division II: (a) continuing to emphasize the Division II "Life in the Balance" strategic positioning platform in all student-athlete well-being, regulatory, financial and membership decisions; (b) promoting the institutional benefit and value of Division II membership; and (c) planning for the future as a division, as it grows strategically and allocates its limited resources.

(4) Division II Championships Festival. Division II will host the 2010 Division II National Championships Festival November 30-December 4 in Louisville, Kentucky. The festival will be co-hosted by Bellarmine University and the Louisville Sports Commission. This will be the fifth Championships Festival that Division II has staged, and the second time for fall sports. Championships will be crowned in the sports of men's and women's cross country; women's volleyball; field hockey; and men's and women's soccer.

c. Division III Presidents Council. The Committee received an update on the actions of the Division III Presidents Council that included the following:

(1) Revenues and expense report. Acknowledged the value of institutions having fact-based financial data with which to compare institutions and understand relative expenses. It directed the staff to continue to develop this information, with the ultimate establishment of dashboard indicators or a similar mechanism. The Council will encourage Division III members to fully participate in the data collection efforts to best support any tools developed.

(2) Transgendered student-athletes. In an effort to educate itself, heard from an academic expert, Betsy Crane, professor of human sexuality from Widener University, and from NCAA staff from the inclusion and health and safety offices to learn about the sociological and practical implications of serving transgendered college students, particularly student-athletes. The Council recommended that colleagues in Divisions I and II consider a similar educational session. The Council remains committed that student-athlete well-being should be the primary consideration in addressing this complex issue. It also awaits updated educational materials and recommendations from the relevant committees, which are expected this April. The Executive Committee should expect to receive a recommendation regarding possible Association-wide action on this topic in the coming spring or summer.

(3) 2011 Convention. In preparation for the 2011 Convention, reviewed the 14 proposals up for membership vote, approved voting order and proposal groupings, and took positions on membership sponsored proposals. Significant items include a proposal to eliminate corresponding membership (consistent with actions taken by the other two divisions); to expand the Division III Management Council from 19 to 21 seats by adding two individuals to whom athletics reports (bringing to the Council the voice that

oversees athletics on 80 percent of Division III campuses); and to delegate to the Management Council the authority to sponsor Convention legislation when issues are deemed operational in nature. It also voted to sponsor a resolution, as well as an amendment-to-amendment, to two proposals. It was noted that Division III will be voting to add a Division III Men's Volleyball championship, effective for the 2011-12 year.

(4) Drug education and testing pilot. Continued to discuss the results of its drug education and testing pilot, conducted during 2007-09, to assess whether the division should establish academic year-round drug testing. The Council is focused on four options to present for full membership discussion at the January 2011 Convention. The preferred Presidents Council options are to retain the existing championships drug-testing program and provide the division with additional resources to conduct enhanced drug education and optional, campus-based drug testing. Such programs would target alcohol, emphasize collaboration with the student affairs community and identify for the membership those deterrence programs with proven records of success. Funding for optional participation in drug-testing programs remains as an option under consideration.

(5) Academic reporting pilot. Received a preliminary update on the division's academic reporting pilot. This is a first attempt at gathering national data to compare the academic performance of Division III students and student-athletes. Early results show comparable to slightly superior performance by student-athletes using the federal graduation rate (67 versus 65 percent). The study also calculated a graduation success rate (using methodology similar to Division II, accounting for transfers and students who leave the institution in good academic standing) and found an academic success rate of 87 percent. Future analysis will look at trends across sport, gender and other demographic categories. If the two-year pilot yields useful data and manages burden to institutions, the division may seek to implement required reporting in the future, but there are no plans to establish national initial- or continuing-eligibility standards in Division III. The purpose of the reporting is to help institutions assess adherence with the expectation that student-athletes perform at least as well as their student body peers and to provide additional data to back up the Division III identity platform.

(6) GoDaddy.com. Formally endorsed the position of the CWA opposing the selection of GoDaddy.com as a bowl title sponsor, and requested that the Executive Committee review the concerns expressed by the CWA to determine how best to ensure that future bowl sponsors are aligned with the

image, values and integrity of the Association. Further, the Council requested the Executive Committee review the Association's advertising policies to potentially expand the list the list of expressly prohibited advertisements to exclude those not in line with the values of higher education, including, but not limited to, sexually explicit or suggestive materials, discriminatory content or content that condones violence. Such policies should cover all NCAA media outlets, including the new NCAA digital platform.

7. NCAA Executive Committee Subcommittee on Gender and Diversity Issues. The Committee received a report from the Executive Committee Subcommittee on Gender and Diversity Issues. The subcommittee noted concerns regarding the approval of GoDaddy.com as a football bowl sponsor as it does not correlate with espoused NCAA values and the respectful representation of women, particularly women in sport. It recommended that the Executive Committee support the following changes to the Association's advertising policies:

   a. The policies should be included not only as part of advertisers and advertising copy of game programs, broadcasts and telecasts, and other controlled aspects of NCAA championships but, in Division I, as part of the postseason bowl licensing criteria and process.

   b. The policies should expressly prohibit advertisers and/or advertisements not in line with the values of higher education, including, but not limited to, sexually explicit or suggestive materials, discriminatory content or content that condones violence.

   The subcommittee noted that explicitly stating such advertisements are not appropriately associated with NCAA championships or a postseason opportunity is in the best interest of the student-athletes and the Association, and in keeping with the Association's status as an institution of higher education. The Executive Committee supported the subcommittee's position but, prior to taking action, the Committee requested additional feedback from the Division I Board of Directors during its January 2011 meeting.

8. Future meetings. The Committee reviewed its future meetings schedule.

9. Adjournment. Ray adjourned the meeting at 3:45 p.m.

# # # # #

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
November 10, 2010 BWF/DOM:jw

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MEMORANDUM

December 15, 2010

TO: NCAA Division I Leadership Council.

FROM: Lynn King, chair
NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee.

SUBJECT: Endangered Sports and Sports Facing Challenges to Their Growth.

At its January 2010 meeting, the NCAA Division I Leadership Council directed the NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee (OSLC) to review the issue of endangered sports and sports facing challenges to their growth.

Below is a summary of action that the OSLC has taken since that time.

- March 2010. OSLC representatives attended a meeting hosted by several National Governing Bodies (NGBs) for the specific purpose of sharing ideas about how best to enhance the growth of selected Olympic sports.

- August 2010. OSLC conducted a survey of approximately 15 NGBs and coaches associations soliciting ideas and best practices for protecting and growing selected Olympic sports.

- September 2010. At its annual in-person meeting, the OSLC reviewed the results of the survey with NGB representatives. As a result of these discussions, the OSLC appointed a six-person working group comprised of OSLC and NGB representatives to continue a review of this topic.

- October-November 2010. The working group conducted three conference calls and prepared an executive summary that includes several recommendations.

- December 2010. Via conference call, the OSLC voted unanimously in support of the recommendations included in the executive summary and agreed to forward to the Leadership Council for review at its January 2011 meeting.

Attached is the executive summary for your review. Please note that the OSLC stands ready to assist in implementing the recommendations if supported by the Leadership Council.

LK:rlh

FINAL REPORT

Olympic Sports Liaison Committee/National Governing Bodies Working Group
Executive Summary

Following the 2010 Olympic Assembly, the NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee (OSLC) established a working group, composed of two athletic directors and one conference commissioner, executive directors from three National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and staff members from the NCAA and USOC. The OSLC/NGB working group's focus is concern for at-risk sports, and developing recommendations that could promote increased collaboration between the USOC, the NCAA, and the NGBs to support the daily needs of various athletic programs and their institutions.

The impact of the recent economy and the continued erosion of programs have renewed emphasis at the NGB and USOC level on the inter-relationship between collegiate sport and the athlete development pipeline (ADP) that produces the U.S. Olympic Team. The NGB leadership of at-risk sports and the USOC is engaged in a collective effort to support the NCAA and its member institutions with a plan that helps sustain collegiate programs.

In recent years, two important reports addressed the relationship between the USOC and the NCAA: a report of the NCAA/USOC Joint Task Force in 2005; and a report from TSE Consulting in June 2007. Two key principles summarize the importance of those reports: an economic solution must be created that helps sustain at-risk Olympic sports; and the USOC, NGB and NCAA leadership must be engaged in a meaningful partnership to address issues.

The working group reviewed strategies designed to keep Olympic sports alive within the NCAA structure and has created a list of recommendations that are big picture in nature, easily implemented, and could have a substantial effect in meeting mutually beneficial objectives. ***One the most significant conclusions is a clear acknowledgement that those connected with the interests of sport within the NCAA and USOC must work together on a more consistent and collaborative basis and create real progress in the promotion of their common values.***

Circumstances

- The recent economic downturn has increased the pressures for institutions and athletic departments regarding the funding for sport programs. These increased pressures affect the long-term ability for institutions to meet the challenges of providing equitable opportunities. Not only does this increase the at-risk environment, but it also severely diminishes the chance for growth at the institutional level.
- There is little recognition and few incentives to make Olympic sports a priority on most campuses, however, the participants represent some of the best examples of student-athletes.
- Collegiate programs play an integral role in the ADP for many Olympic sports, including the involvement of coaches, access to facilities, and training athletes.
- Enrollment-driven schools may benefit from the inclusion of Olympic sports and provide a basis for the cost-effective growth of programs.

The OSLC/NGB working group developed five direct recommendations that, if implemented, will elevate the focus of Olympic sport to a higher level through creative thinking and cooperation.

Direct Recommendations

1. ***Clearly appoint senior leaders at the USOC and the NCAA who share the responsibility for creating a collaborative strategy to prioritize and sustain Olympic sports within the collegiate structure. Priorities include:***
    - Creating an Olympic/NCAA sport network of NGB and athletic department executives who are appointed by their respective organizations (e.g., institutions/organizations appoint a "senior Olympic administrator" to assist in communicating and tracking Olympic-sport related information, NGB's appoint senior-level collegiate liaison);
    - Developing a communication program that provides frequent and on-going dialogue between the respective parties to galvanize support and sustain initiatives;
    - Organizing educational symposiums for coaches and that include strategies for institutional fund-raising;
    - Developing a strategy to maximize the use of pre-existing institutional facilities within the athlete development structure for Olympic sport;
    - Increasing involvement and representation on NCAA sport committees for NGBs and coaches associations and vice-versa;

- Exploring potential growth opportunities of Olympic sport where opportunities exist.

2. ***Promote and recognize the contributions of the collegiate system and the college student-athlete to the success of the U.S. Olympic Team.***
    - Create campaigns and recognition programs that are student-athlete and institutionally focused. These include advertising campaigns, internal NGB and institutional campaigns, and recognition opportunities for universities that contribute to Olympic success. Emphasis should be based on encouraging broad-based NCAA programs.

3. ***Create coaching education and fund-raising programs that increase the value of at-risk programs and Olympic sport at the institutional level.***
    - There is an acknowledgement that everyone benefits from helping college coaches become better "administrators." The working group also shares the perspective that fund-raising that supports the institutional goals and policies of the respective universities should be prioritized.

4. ***Continue frequent discussion and acknowledgement of the OSLC/NGB Working Group to review the mutual objectives and focus given to the topics and issues surrounding at-risk and Olympic sport.***
    - Clear progress, insight and ideas are emerging from the on-going discussions and combined efforts of this working group, and immediately implementable recommendations are being developed.
    - Frequent discussion and review of legislation that helps the Olympic movement and the student-athlete should continue.

5. ***Enhance the promotion of the NCAA Championships for Olympic sports through a cooperative effort from the USOC and NGBs***.
    - Through cooperative efforts with the NCAA championship staff, the USOC and the NGBs can play a key role to elevate and support NCAA Championships that are part of the Olympic movement.

Summary

There is much to be gained by creating a synergistic approach that combines the power of the NCAA, its member institutions, the U.S. Olympic Committee, and the NGBs. These organizations represent hope, opportunity, and the dreams of many young student-athletes who aspire to represent their university and/or country on the field of play. As sport

administrators and stewards of these efforts, we must acknowledge our mutual objectives and work closely to achieve them.

Respectfully submitted,

The Olympic Sports Liaison/NGB Working Group:
Dave Roach, Colgate University, Co-Chair
Steve Penny, USA Gymnastics, Co-Chair
Rich Bender, USA Wrestling
Peg Bradley-Doppes, University of Denver
Zak Ivkovic, CUNY Division III Conference
Chuck Wielgus, USA Swimming
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MEMORANDUM

December 20, 2010

To: NCAA Leadership Council.

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

SUBJECT: Definition of an Agent, Agent Contact Calendar (Football) and National Agent Registration Program.

The purpose of this memo is to outline three concepts for consideration by the Leadership Council:

1. Definition of an agent;
2. Agent Contact Calendar; and
3. National Agent Registration Program.

The first concept, redefining the definition of an agent, would broaden the current definition to include outside third parties who have been inserting themselves into student-athletes' lives and creating problems. The second concept, Agent Contact Calendar, would create legislated, permissible windows of agent contact with student-athletes with remaining eligibility. Finally, a national agent registration program would serve as a resource for institutions and allow agents contact with student-athletes based on the calendar. The concepts could be packaged together so that only agents that participate in the national registration program would have access via the contact calendar.

1. <u>Definition of an Agent</u>.

   Outside third parties are actively recruiting and soliciting student-athletes and because they do not negotiate contracts with professional teams, they do not always trigger NCAA agent legislation. These individuals attach themselves to the student-athletes early in order to establish trust and build a relationship that will pay off when the student-athlete turns professional. Historically no one has had jurisdiction over their behavior so there is no accountability from the NCAA, professional leagues, professional players' associations, or state government agencies. The below proposed definition would cause these individuals to trigger the NCAA definition of an agent.

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/her athletics ability or reputation or, 2) seeks to represent or gain financially."

2. Agent Contact Calendar (Football).

The below agent contact calendar is built specific to the sport of football and utilizes three factors in its consideration: 1) length and timing of the college football playing and practice season; 2) time of heaviest contact between agents and football student-athletes; and 3) types of communication.

This calendar oversees the contact and non-contact periods that govern communications between football student-athletes and agents, takes into account the NFLPA junior rule, and only applies to seniors and draft-eligible juniors. Agents cannot have contact with first- or second-year players.

Contact is defined as any in-person meetings, phone calls, text messages, direct mail, social networking communication or any other forms of electronic communication.

WINTER CLASSES

Time Period: End of regular season to beginning of spring football.

- Unlimited contact for draft eligible student-athletes after the end of regular season until the beginning of spring football.
- Student-athletes with remaining eligibility must inform the institution of any in-person meetings prior to the meetings and provide the institution with the agent's contact information.
- Student-athletes receiving any type of communication (i.e., phone calls, text messages, direct mail or any other form of electronic communication) from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.

SPRING FOOTBALL

Time Period: Beginning of spring football practice until the end of the spring football game.

- In-person contact is prohibited during this period.
- Contact by telephone calls, text messages, mail, e-mail, social networking and other forms of electronic communication shall be unrestricted.
- Student-athletes receiving any type of communication from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.

- At the institution's discretion an agent forum can be held following the spring football game to allow student-athletes to meet and interview agents.

SPRING CLASSES

Time Period: End of spring football to the end of spring classes.

- Contact by telephone, text message, direct mail, e-mail and other forms of electronic communication shall be unrestricted. Student-athletes receiving any type of communication from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.
- In-person contact shall be limited to one day during the week and unlimited during the weekends. The institution will determine the day during the week to allow agents on campus to conduct meetings with student-athletes.
- The student-athlete must inform the institution prior to any in-person weekend meetings.

SUMMER CLASSES

Time Period: End of spring classes to beginning of fall camp.

- Unlimited contact between student-athletes and agents.
- Student-athletes must inform the institution prior to any scheduled in-person meetings.
- Student-athletes receiving any type of communication from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.

FALL CAMP

Time Period: Beginning of fall camp to end of fall camp.

- Contact by telephone, text, e-mail, mail, and other forms of electronic communication shall be limited to one day during the week and unlimited on the weekends.
- Student-athletes receiving any type of communication from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.
- In-person contact is not permissible during fall camp. However, institutions can schedule agent days during fall camp for agents to present information to student-athletes.

REGULAR SEASON

Time Period: Period including week prior to first game through last regular season game.

- In-person contact shall be limited to one day a week. The institution will determine the day during the week to allow agents on campus to conduct meetings with student-athletes.
- All other contact shall be unlimited.

- Student-athletes receiving any type of communication from an agent must inform the institution and provide the agent's contact information after the first initial contact.

3. National Agent Registration Program

The primary purpose of this program would be to establish a program that can assist student-athletes and member institutions in education about agents/advisors for future professional careers. The national office would register all agents/advisors that wish to represent student-athlete's in their future professional athletics careers and could share pertinent information with member institutions.

The benefits of a national agent registration program would include:

a. A secure web-based system that would be easy for individuals to register;

b. The web-based system would create one central database to serve all member institutions with information about agents. Currently member institutions often have their own agent registration program in place but many do not have any registration programs and are unfamiliar with the agents. Player Association certification programs and state and federal law requirements would still apply;

c. Allow for a sharing of information with institutions, student-athletes, and parents through a secured, online website that would include, but not be limited to contact information, employee names/contact information, head shots, disciplinary actions taken against them, etc.;

d. Provide access to NCAA student-athletes via the recruiting contact calendar to those agents that register with the national program;

e. Allow for a direct link to interviewing agents that may be involved in an institutional or NCAA investigation. For example, a condition of registration could include availing oneself to interviews and providing documents when requested; and

f. Direct education on NCAA rules can be provided to individuals that register.

RNB:esb

12.3 USE OF AGENTS

12.3.1 General Rule. An individual shall be ineligible for participation in an intercollegiate sport if he or she ever has agreed (orally or in writing) to be represented by an agent for the purpose of marketing his or her athletics ability or reputation in that sport. Further, an agency contract not specifically limited in writing to a sport or particular sports shall be deemed applicable to all sports, and the individual shall be ineligible to participate in any sport.

12.3.1.1 Representation for Future Negotiations. An individual shall be ineligible per Bylaw 12.3.1 if he or she enters into a verbal or written agreement with an agent for representation in future professional sports negotiations that are to take place after the individual has completed his or her eligibility in that sport.

12.3.1.2 Benefits from Prospective Agents. An individual shall be ineligible per Bylaw 12.3.1 if he or she (or his or her relatives or friends) accepts transportation or other benefits from: *(Revised: 1/14/97)*
(a) Any person who represents any individual in the marketing of his or her athletics ability. The receipt of such expenses constitutes compensation based on athletics skill and is an extra benefit not available to the student body in general; or

(b) An agent, even if the agent has indicated that he or she has no interest in representing the student-athlete in the marketing of his or her athletics ability or reputation and does not represent individuals in the student-athlete's sport. *(Adopted: 1/14/97)*

12.3.2 Legal Counsel. Securing advice from a lawyer concerning a proposed professional sports contract shall not be considered contracting for representation by an agent under this rule, unless the lawyer also represents the individual in negotiations for such a contract.

12.3.2.1 Presence of a Lawyer at Negotiations. A lawyer may not be present during discussions of a contract offer with a professional organization or have any direct contact (in person, by telephone or by mail) with a professional sports organization on behalf of the individual. A lawyer's presence during such discussions is considered representation by an agent.

12.3.3 Athletics Scholarship Agent. Any individual, agency or organization that represents a prospective student-athlete for compensation in placing the prospective student-athlete in a collegiate institution as a recipient of institutional financial aid shall be considered an agent or organization marketing the individual's athletics ability or reputation.

12.3.3.1 Talent Evaluation Services and Agents. A prospective student-athlete may allow a scouting service or agent to distribute personal information (e.g., high school academic and athletics records, physical statistics) to member institutions without jeopardizing his or her eligibility, provided the fee paid to such an agent is not based on placing the prospective student-athlete in a collegiate institution as a recipient of institutional financial aid.

12.3.4 Professional Sports Counseling Panel. It is permissible for an authorized institutional professional sports counseling panel to:

(a) Advise a student-athlete about a future professional career;

(b) Assist a student-athlete with arrangements for securing a loan for the purpose of purchasing insurance against a disabling injury or illness and with arrangements for purchasing such insurance; *(Adopted: 1/16/93, Revised:1/16/10)*

(c) Review a proposed professional sports contract;

(d) Meet with the student-athlete and representatives of professional teams;

(e) Communicate directly (e.g., in-person, by mail or telephone) with representatives of a professional athletics team to assist in securing a tryout with that team for a student-athlete; *(Adopted: 1/11/94)*

(f) Assist the student-athlete in the selection of an agent by participating with the student-athlete in interviews of agents, by reviewing written information player agents send to the student-athlete and by having direct communication with those individuals who can comment about the abilities of an agent (e.g., other agents, a professional league's players' association); and *(Adopted: 1/11/94)*

(g) Visit with player agents or representatives of professional athletics teams to assist the student-athlete in determining his or her market value (e.g., potential salary, draft status). *(Adopted: 1/11/94)*

12.3.4.1 Appointment by President or Chancellor. This panel shall consist of at least three persons appointed by the institution's president or chancellor (or his or her designated representative from outside the athletics department). *(Revised: 3/8/06)*

12.3.4.2 Composition. The majority of panel members shall be full-time employees outside of the institution's athletics department. No more than one panel member may be an athletics department staff member. No sports agent or any person employed by a sports agent or agency may be a member of the panel. All panel members shall be identified to the NCAA national office. *(Revised: 1/11/94, 1/10/05)*

NCAA News Release

Publish date: Dec 1, 2010

NCAA ADDRESSES CAM NEWTON'S ELIGIBILITY

Auburn University football student-athlete Cam Newton is immediately eligible to compete, according to a decision today by the NCAA student-athlete reinstatement staff. The NCAA concluded on Monday that a violation of amateurism rules occurred, therefore Auburn University declared the student-athlete ineligible yesterday for violations of NCAA amateurism rules.

When a school discovers an NCAA rules violation has occurred, it must declare the student-athlete ineligible and may request the student-athlete's eligibility be reinstated. Reinstatement decisions are made by the NCAA national office staff and can include conditions such as withholding from competition and repayment of extra benefits. Newton was reinstated without any conditions.

According to facts of the case agreed upon by Auburn University and the NCAA enforcement staff, the student-athlete's father and an owner of a scouting service worked together to actively market the student-athlete as a part of a pay-for-play scenario in return for Newton's commitment to attend college and play football. NCAA rules (Bylaw 12.3.3) do not allow individuals or entities to represent a prospective student-athlete for compensation to a school for an athletic scholarship.

In conjunction with the case, Auburn University has limited the access Newton's father has to the athletics program and Mississippi State has disassociated the involved individual.

"The conduct of Cam Newton's father and the involved individual is unacceptable and has no place in the SEC or in intercollegiate athletics," said Mike Slive, Southeastern Conference Commissioner. "The actions taken by Auburn University and Mississippi State University make it clear this behavior will not be tolerated in the SEC."

"Our members have established rules for a fair and equal recruitment of student-athletes, as well as to promote integrity in the recruiting process," said Kevin Lennon, NCAA vice president for academic and membership affairs. "In determining how a violation impacts a student-athlete's eligibility, we must consider the young person's responsibility. Based on the information available to the reinstatement staff at this time, we do not have sufficient evidence that Cam Newton or anyone from Auburn was aware of this activity, which led to his reinstatement. From a student-athlete reinstatement perspective, Auburn University met its obligation under NCAA bylaw 14.11.1. Under this threshold, the student-athlete has not participated while ineligible."

"We are pleased that the NCAA has agreed with our position that Cam Newton has been and continues to be eligible to play football at Auburn University," Auburn University Director of Athletics Jay Jacobs said. "We appreciate the diligence and professionalism of the NCAA and its handling of this matter. "

During the reinstatement process, NCAA staff review each case on its own merits based on the specific facts. Staff decisions are made based on a number of factors including guidelines established by the Division I NCAA Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement, as well as any mitigating factors presented by the university.

Reinstatement decisions are independent of the NCAA enforcement process and typically are made once the facts of the student-athlete's involvement are determined. The reinstatement process is likely to conclude prior to the close of an investigation. It is NCAA policy not to comment on current, pending or potential investigations.

STATEMENT BY NCAA PRESIDENT MARK EMMERT ON CAM NEWTON ELIGIBILITY

"We recognize that many people are outraged at the notion that a parent or anyone else could 'shop around' a student-athlete and there would possibly not be repercussions on the student-athlete's eligibility.

I'm committed to further clarifying and strengthening our recruiting and amateurism rules so they promote appropriate behavior by students, parents, coaches and third parties. We will work aggressively with our members to amend our bylaws so that this type of behavior is not a part of intercollegiate athletics."

ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ELIGIBILITY AND INVESTIGATIONS

Many in the media and public have drawn comparisons between recent high-profile NCAA decisions while ignoring the important differences among the cases. There is a purposeful distinction between determining student-athlete responsibility through an eligibility decision and university culpability through the infractions process. Universities are accountable for rules violations through the infractions process.

Student-athletes are responsible for rules violations through the eligibility process.

Reinstatement decisions are independent of the NCAA enforcement process and typically are made once the facts of the student-athlete's involvement are determined. The reinstatement process is likely to conclude prior to the close of an investigation.

"The enforcement staff investigates all types of rules violations," said Julie Roe Lach, NCAA vice president of enforcement. "Some of these investigations affect student-athlete eligibility and others do not. The investigation does not stop with a student-athlete eligibility issue, but school officials must address it as soon as they are aware of the violations."

The NCAA looks at each student-athlete eligibility decision based on its merits, because no two are identical. In the Cam Newton reinstatement case, there was not sufficient evidence available to establish he had any knowledge of his father's actions and there was no indication he actually received any impermissible benefit. If a student-athlete does not receive tangible benefits, that is a different situation from a student-athlete or family member who receives cash, housing or other benefits or knowingly competes and is compensated as a professional athlete.

"As the reinstatement staff reviews eligibility cases, we must review each case based on its own merits and the specific facts," said Kevin Lennon, NCAA vice president of academic and membership affairs.

"During the decision, we must examine a number of factors, including guidelines established by our membership for what conditions should be applied based on the nature and scope of the violation. We also carefully consider any mitigating factors presented by the university to determine if relief from the guidelines should be provided."

While comparisons may be human nature, they should at least be made based on the facts.

HOW CASES ARE HANDLED

The NCAA student-athlete reinstatement process is a long-standing procedure developed by the membership and followed by the staff and membership alike.

Jennifer Henderson, NCAA director of student-athlete reinstatement, explains how cases are handled.

Question: Explain the student-athlete reinstatement process.

Answer: It always begins with the institution acknowledging that a rule has been violated. The school, not the NCAA, declares the student ineligible after citing a specific bylaw that has been

violated. Bylaw 14.11 states that once an institution knows that a violation exists, school officials are obligated to report it. It is an obligation of membership.

Once the school does that, officials have to decide whether to seek reinstatement. In some instances a school will not seek reinstatement because the student-athlete did something against the advice from the institution. In the event that a school wants to seek reinstatement, officials submit the circumstances of the case and any mitigation to the NCAA reinstatement staff explaining why the violation occurred and addressing the student's culpability. The staff then makes a decision, which can be appealed to the Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement, composed of representatives from NCAA colleges, universities and conference offices.

Q: What is the timeline?

A: We try to be as timely and as thorough as possible. Sometimes decisions are rendered in one day and other times it takes longer given the complexity of the matter. In all cases, the staff is aware of the next date of competition for the student and does everything possible to render a decision before that date.

Q: What is considered mitigation that might distinguish one reinstatement case from another?

A: There are several factors, which may include the nature and scope of the violation, the assessed culpability of the student, the source of the benefits, and whether benefits were actually received by the student. Again, each case is unique and specific to each student.

Q: What is the difference between student-athlete reinstatement and initial eligibility?

A: An initial-eligibility case is one in which a student has failed to meet the minimum academic requirements of either Division I or II. That's not a violation of rules – it's a failure to meet minimum standards. That has a separate waiver process. A reinstatement case is one in which a student has been involved with a violation of NCAA rules and therefore has to be reinstated. The critical thing is that, in making either type of decision, we have all the necessary and relevant pieces of information.

Q: What's the difference between the enforcement process and student-athlete reinstatement process?

A: They run independently of each other. The reinstatement process is dealing with the individual student-athlete and his or her eligibility. The enforcement process focuses on institutional involvement or culpability. At times, the student-athlete eligibility issues become ripe within the

context of an enforcement investigation. When this occurs, the school and the enforcement staff agree upon facts that are then presented to the reinstatement staff specific to the student-athlete's eligibility.

Q: Why do we not make all of our information public?

A: Protecting student-athletes' privacy rights is always the NCAA's top concern.

Commissioner's Conference Call - September 8, 2010

Role of agents in college hockey - an information request from Angie Creators, NCAA staff

September 29-30, 2010 - the NCAA will be meeting to discuss agents in the major sports - Leadership Council will be discussing this at their October meetings

What are the issues that NCAA College Hockey has with Family Advisors and Player Agents?

Fact:

A hockey player may turn professional at anytime

Issues:

1. Family advisors are directing enrolled student-athletes to professional hockey
2. Family advisors are directing prospective student- athletes to professional hockey

- If a prospective student-athlete enrolls in an NCAA school, the Family Advisor is communicating with NHL organizations to determine possible future interest and opportunities for the student-athlete - if the NHL organization has an interest in the student-athlete, the family advisor informs the student-athlete that his "stock may never be higher" and directs the student-athlete to withdraw from school and forego his remaining year(s) of college eligibility in order to pursue a professional hockey career - **often times this process is being done without the coaches knowledge or consent**
- A majority of these former student-athletes fail to achieve a career in professional hockey and rarely receive their college degree

- Family Advisors are directing elite prospective student-athletes (9th, 10th, 11th grades) towards the Canadian Hockey League rather than the NCAA hockey schools thereby professionalizing the prospective student-athlete and ruining his eligibility for college hockey - the great majority of these athletes never receive their college degree

Should the NCAA rules for agents be adjusted? If so, what adjustments would be suggested?

1. A prospective student-athlete or an enrolled student-athlete should be permitted to sign with a Player Agent.

   Rationale: This would minimize the amount of "babysitting" that currently exists among the Player Agents.

2. A prospective student-athlete or an enrolled student-athlete (and his family) should be permitted to receive advice from a Family Advisor or a Player Agent without the compensation requirement

   Rationale: This would create more of an opportunity for the coach to be involved in the advising part of the dialogue.

3. A Family Advisor or a Player Agent should be permitted to negotiate with a professional team on behalf of a student-athlete

   Rationale: This would create a more open dialogue therefore allowing the coach more of an opportunity to advise the student-athlete and his family.

4. A prospective student-athlete or an enrolled student-athlete and family members should be prohibited from accepting gifts from a Family Advisor, a Player Agent or a Professional organization

   Rationale: This is consistent with current NCAA rules.

5. A Family Advisor or Player Agent must be certified by the NHL Players Association

   Rationale: A formal registration system that regulates and holds the player agents accountable for the actions.

It should be noted that the General Managers of the NHL organizations are part of the problem as they will also apply pressure to a student-athlete to accept a contract offer knowing that the organization's financial risk is minimal.

The NCAA College Hockey community is unanimous in its belief that the NCAA should begin dialogue and exert pressure on the NHL to respect and protect the NCAA hockey programs and its student-athletes.

What is the best way for the NCAA to get information to the prospective student-athletes and educate them on maintaining their amateur status?

- Contacting grass roots level administrators in USA hockey, minor hockey organizations. College Hockey Inc
- Can facilitate our message online through any hockey-related website, including any Canadian site that will agree to post the information.

Memorandum

To: Amateurism Cabinet

From: Tom Izzo, President
Jim Haney, Executive Director
Reggie Minton, Deputy Executive Director

Date: September 24, 2010

Re: Agents and Advisors

General Comments and Perspective

As a men's basketball coaches association, our area of insight and perspective naturally is on the state of men's basketball. We cannot offer valued perspectives on other sports but we do have a feel for the agent/advisor matter the Amateurism Cabinet is discussing as it relates to men's basketball. However, we further believe that there is not one general rule or policy change that would address agent/advisor issues in all sports that would adequately solve the agent/advisor issue in men's basketball.

The emphasis of NCAA rules for many, many years has been to limit opportunities for coaches and prospective student-athletes and student athletes to spend time together under "tryout and practice" rules. However, in increasing numbers, administrators now understand that inserting coaches into the lives of young men at the earliest possible time and increasing the amount of time the two can communicate may be the key to combating the third party influences that discourage education and promote prospective and student-athletes to make decisions based on becoming a pro including transferring from one institution to another.

The NABC is very appreciative of the opportunity to share our views on the subject and offer our time and efforts to work with the Cabinet to find solutions and remedies.

Overview of Men's Basketball Agent/Advisor Issues

There is much attention focused on the activity of agents in the sport of football over the past several months. For years, men's basketball coaches have been pitted in a struggle with third parties including agents, advisors and runners working for agents. The struggle is over who has the ear of prospective student-athletes to influence their decisions. College basketball coaches are speaking to their student-athletes about appropriate balance between academic life, basketball life and social life. They are emphasizing to their players the importance of their academic performance, earning a degree and preparing for a lifetime of experiences including a career. The third party influencer is speaking to the player about his playing time on his collegiate team, his preparation for a NBA career and making millions of dollars as a professional ballplayer.

Different than football where players do not become eligible to be drafted into the NFL until the end of their third year, the NBA and NBA Players Association have negotiated a collective bargaining agreement that openly undermines the pursuit of a collegiate degree by talented men's basketball players. The NBA/NBAPA agreement invites, if not encourages, young men to enter the NBA draft after they turn 19 years of age and their high school graduating class is out of high school one year. Hence, the "one and done" fosters third party representatives actively engaged in pursuing influence over the life of high school basketball players, and in some cases, during their middle school years.

Because of the millions of dollars at stake if a player receives a guaranteed contract with an NBA team, representing prospective NBA draftees is competitive and lucrative. The agents approach to represent a NBA prospect may go as far as offering cash inducements to prospects or prospects parents. Agents compete with one another through establishment of relationships with prospects or third parties who can influence the prospect. The agent tries to get close to the student-athlete in various ways including having a person assigned to befriend the prospect in behalf of the agent. This person has become known as a runner. He attends games and hangs around trying to become a friend of the prospect. In other instances the agent looks to find an individual of influence in the prospects life who already has an existing relationship and attempts to convince those individuals to champion their agent's cause to the prospect. Those individuals could be parents, relatives, high school coach, non scholastic coach or other person of influence. It is worth noting over the past 10 years college coaches report that parents have become increasingly involved in directing their son's career with the goal of their son playing in the NBA. Their influence includes their son transferring to another NCAA institution to get more playing time, more television exposure or a more significant role in the team's offense. Agents have no restrictions on contact with parents.

In the midst of agents seeking to influence college players who are NBA prospects, agents have created opportunities for potential NBA draft choices to work with a "trainer" in the summer. These trainers are located in major metropolitan cities such as Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles. The agent directly or indirectly through a third party passes information to college players about the importance of their spending the summer developing their game for the NBA by working with a special trainer. On the other hand the college coach is speaking to his student-athlete about attending summer school to earn additional credits toward a degree. The agent or third party is speaking to the student-athlete about the one shot he has to make the NBA and millions of dollars he can make. He is told that he cannot afford not to work on his game in the summer and, by the way, the student-athlete is also reminded that his college coach is not permitted to work with him in the summer, even two hour per week.

Recommendations

The NABC does offer some recommendations to change the environment. They are:

- Coaches Access to Student-Athletes in the Summer

- Support NCAA proposed legislation that provides coaches the opportunity to work on skill development of their student-athletes two hours per week just as in the offseason during the academic year.

- During the July evaluation period permit non scholastic coaches to conduct a 10 minute conference after the conclusion of their game that notifies college coaches about when the team plays next, where they play and which prospective student-athletes will be attending the next game or event.

- Permit a panel of college coaches to speak to participants at a camp or tournament prior to the event beginning to talk about the importance of a college education, identifying key NCAA rules governing recruiting and responding to questions.

➢ NBA/NBA Players Association Collective Bargaining Agreement, Eliminate "One and Done"

- Support President Emmert's and NABC's position of an NBA/NBAPA collective bargaining agreement that models after the baseball rule. Permit high school players to enter the NBA draft coming out of high school. For those high school prospects who attend college, they would not be eligible to enter the NBA draft until the conclusion of their third year. Under this model men's basketball student-athletes will be well on their way to graduation.

- Support a NBA/NBAPA collective bargaining agreement that reduced the number of years a rookie was bound to the rookie salary regulations for every year he stays in college after he was eligible for the NBA draft.

➢ Identify ways for coaches to speak to prospective student-athletes about basketball matters as much as agents/advisors do thereby building a case for the advantages of an academic/basketball opportunity that college provides.

- Remove phone restrictions on coaches contacting coaches and parents of prospective student-athletes beginning June 23 between the sophomore and junior year of high school. Agents and other third parties are speaking with parents and prospects about their futures including playing in the NBA. By removing phone restrictions, coaches, collectively, would be promoting the importance of a college education and degree in addition to playing collegiate basketball.

- Permit student-athletes to speak with coaches about basketball without restrictions when initiated by student-athlete. The third party is having those conversations with student-athlete.

- Encourage NBA representatives to speak to NCAA men's basketball teams about the realities of the draft, odds of being drafted, who and what teams are looking for, the impact of international players on draft, etc.

Providing Opportunities for Agents and Student-Athletes to Speak

A number of years ago the NBA created an advisory group to share its perspective on the chances a collegiate student-athlete could play in the NBA and where that prospect might expect to be drafted. NBA Vice President Stu Jackson headed up the committee and is joined by several general managers of NBA teams. The purpose of the committee was to provide collegiate student-athletes considering placing their name in the NBA draft a realistic projection of their chances of being drafted. Armed with the advisory group's analysis of his chances of being drafted and when he might be drafted, the prospect could then make an informed decision on whether to place his name in the draft or, if he already had, to remove his name from the draft. This process has been beneficial because agents may exaggerate their projections of a player's draft value just to get the player to agree to the agent's representation.

The NABC is aware the Amateurism Cabinet is entertaining the notion of providing agents enhanced opportunities to contact student-athletes. The NABC coaches are solidly opposed to opening up greater access to a group whose message to student-athletes is in clear contradiction to college coaches' message of academic commitment and the value of a college degree. The NABC believes it is critical to balance the "be a pro" message promoted by agents, advisors and third parties with the "be a student-athlete" message carried by our coaches to prospective student-athletes.

Thank you for your consideration of the NABC's thoughts and recommendations on this topic. We are very willing to spend the necessary time to discuss the NABC position further.

NCAA Division I Baseball Issues Committee
Advisor/Agent Proposal

During its July 27 meeting, the NCAA Division I Baseball Issues Committee reviewed issues pertaining to the use of agents and advisors/legal counsel by baseball student-athletes and prospective student-athletes.

It was noted that elite high school players often secure the services of an "advisor" prior to enrolling in college. Unlike basketball and football, a significant number of high school players are drafted annually in the Major League Baseball amateur draft. Also, unlike the NBA and NFL drafts, the MLB draft is not one in which a player must formally opt into for draft consideration. The MLB draft is uniquely structured in that players are drafted first and then decide whether or not to pursue professional baseball thereafter. Therefore, the high school players often enlist the services of an advisor to assist them in deciding whether to pursue a professional baseball career or play college baseball.

It is believed that these player/advisor relationships usually continue when the student-athlete attends college and the services of an advisor are utilized again once the individual becomes eligible for the MLB draft (after one year at a two-year college or after three years at a four-year college). Unfortunately, current NCAA regulations, specifically the inability of the advisor to negotiate with a professional club on behalf of the student-athlete, make it difficult for a player considering professional baseball to adequately assess his draft status and professional contract potential while maintaining his NCAA amateur status.

Thus, it was the opinion of the committee that it may be in the best interest of the baseball student-athlete that NCAA amateurism regulations pertaining to agents be amended to allow an individual to maintain their amateur status in college baseball even if they agree (orally or in writing) to be represented by an agent for the purpose of marketing his athletics ability or reputation in baseball. However, an individual shall still forfeit his amateur status in baseball if he (or his relatives or friends) accepts transportation or other benefits from an agent or any person who represents any individual in the marketing of his or her athletics ability.

Further discussion should be had regarding the payment structure by players to the agent for his/her services (e.g., deferred payments, loans, etc.).

What is it?

- The ESDI program is designed to help student-athletes who have the potential to play their sport as a professional protect against a loss of future earnings due to a disabling injury or sickness that may occur during the collegiate career.
- Coverage is available for the sports of football, men's and women's basketball, baseball and men's ice hockey.

Who's eligible?

- In the sports of football and men's ice hockey, you must be projected to go in the first three rounds of the upcoming draft.
- In the sports of men's and women's basketball and baseball, you must be projected to go in the first round of the upcoming draft.

When can you apply?

- Student-athletes can apply at anytime during their collegiate career.
- The student-athlete must have remaining eligibility to qualify for the program.

How do you apply?

- The student-athlete, their parent or guardian, or someone from their athletics department can contact the NCAA for an application. Applications will not be given to anyone other than these individuals, including financial advisors.
- Once the application is received, the student-athlete must complete and sign it, have it signed by an athletics department representative (usually the coach, compliance person or AD) and return it to the address or fax number on the application. The school must be informed that the student-athlete is applying (verified by their signature on the application) or the application will not be processed.

How much coverage can you get?

- Coverage amounts are determined by where in the draft a student-athlete is projected to go. The higher the draft prospect, the higher the coverage amount.
- Draft projection evaluations are obtained from professional scouting services. If discrepancies exist in the evaluations, the NCAA will make the final decision on the amount of coverage that will be offered.

How much does it cost?

- Once the evaluation is complete, the student-athlete will receive a quotation, including the amount of coverage being offered and the cost. The student-athlete is under no obligation to accept the insurance.
- If the student-athlete decides to accept the insurance, that student-athlete is responsible to pay the cost of the insurance.
- If a student-athlete qualifies for insurance under the NCAA program, they also qualify for the accompanying loan program. Under this program a loan is established in the student-athlete's name and a co-signer is not required. A very competitive interest rate is offered to the student-athlete.
- The loan MUST be re-paid, regardless of whether or not a student-athlete ultimately competes at the professional lever or not. The loan is due once one of the following occurs:
    - the student-athletes exhausts their eligibility;
    - the student-athlete signs a professional contract; or
    - the student-athlete is injured and collects the insurance. In this case the loan is the first thing paid.
- Student-athletes are able to go through camps, combines, etc., as well as the draft before the loan becomes due.
- Once the loan is due, the entire amount is, meaning there is no installment plan available.

What if you want to go outside the NCAA Program?

- Student-athletes are able to go through insurance programs other than that offered by the NCAA.
- If a student-athlete chooses to purchase insurance through another program, the student-athlete MUST inform their department of athletics of their choice and keep them informed through each step of the process. This notification helps to insure the student-athlete's eligibility is not compromised during the process.
- If a student-athlete would like to learn of other companies offering this type of insurance, they may contact the NCAA. The list they compile is not meant to be comprehensive, nor is it a recommendation. The list is merely a compilation of companies the NCAA knows about who offer this type of coverage.

What else should I know?

- This type of insurance is not meant to cover a loss of draft position. A student-athlete can only collect the insurance if they are injured to such an extent that they cannot play their

sport at the professional level. If a student-athlete is injured resulting in a loss of draft position, but is still able to play, the student-athlete cannot collect the insurance benefit.

- Be sure you know what the terms of your coverage are before accepting an insurance proposal. This is especially true when purchasing the insurance outside of the NCAA program. Common things to look for:
    - What is the term of the policy? When does it expire?

- Are you covered for injuries and illnesses? Ideally a policy should include 24-hour accident and sickness coverage which includes playing and practicing in the student-athlete's sport.
- What exclusions does the policy include?
- Does the policy include a death benefit? Ideally a policy will include a minimum $10,000 death benefit.
- What are the payment terms if the policy pays benefits? Specifically, does the policy pay benefits in installments or one lump sum?

- DO NOT involve agents (or financial advisors) in the process. Student-athletes can risk eligibility.

For more information or to request a program application, please contact:

Juanita Sheely
NCAA Assistant Director for Travel and Insurance
Phone: 317/917-6425
E-Mail: jsheely@ncaa.org

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
July 28, 2008 JLS/MW

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUES DRAFT COMPARISON

	NBA	NFL	MLB	NHL	MLS	WNBA
Professional league eligibility requirements for draft.	Player must be at least 19 years old; and must be one year removed from high school graduation (if not an international player).	Player must be at least three years removed from high school.	High school players who have graduated high school and not yet attended college; and four-year college players who have either completed their junior or senior years or are at least 21 years old.	All players age 18 or older are eligible except: players on the reserve list of a club; players who have been claimed in two prior Entry Drafts; and players who have previously played in the NHL and became a free agent.	NCAA student-athletes who have exhausted their eligibility, unless that student-athlete has chosen to be a part of Generation Adidas.	An individual 22 years old; a graduate from a four-year university; or an individual who has attended a four-year university who either has no remaining intercollegiate eligibility or renounces her remaining intercollegiate eligibility by written notice to the WNBA at least 10 days prior to such draft.
Draft application deadline.	The fourth week of April.	January 15.	Does not require a student-athlete to affirmatively declare his intentions to enter the draft.	None.	None.	None.
Draft withdrawal deadline.	The second week of June.	72 hours after early-entry deadline (midnight January 18).	Any drafted player with remaining collegiate eligibility that does not sign a contract with the MLB team that has drafted him prior to midnight (Eastern time) on August 15 will be placed back into the draft pool for the next year's draft.	None.	None.	None.

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUES DRAFT COMPARISON

	NBA	NFL	MLB	NHL	MLS	WNBA
NCAA draft rule.	Must withdraw from draft by May 8 to remain eligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics.	None.	You may be drafted during your collegiate career without jeopardizing your eligibility.	None.	None.	None.
Approximate date of draft.	Around June 24.	Around April 22 to 24.	Around June 7 to 9.	Around June 25 to 26.	Around January 14.	Around April 8.
Approximate date of combine/ workouts.	NBA teams can conduct or attend workouts with early-entry players around April 29. NBA Draft Combine around May 19 to 23.	Around February 23 to March 1.	None.	Around May 24 to 29.	Around January 8 to 13.	None.
Is there an Advisory Committee?	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

In the sports of ice hockey and soccer, many student-athletes choose to enter into an international draft. In ice hockey specifically, many student-athletes enter into the Canadian draft.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
September 16, 2010 RNB/MR:esb

Final Report of the

NCAA Division I Working Group to Study Basketball Issues

(July 1999)

Preamble

In August of 1998, the NCAA Division I Board of Directors approved a recommendation from the NCAA Division I Management Council to create a working group to examine issues affecting the sport of Division I basketball. That group, the Division I Working Group to Study Basketball Issues, subsequently was appointed and charged with examining any and all issues that have a significant impact on the sport of Division I basketball (Appendix A). The group was asked to make appropriate recommendations, legislative or otherwise, to be reviewed through the Division I governance structure.

Among the issues that received extensive review were:

1. Welfare of the basketball student-athlete;

2. Low graduation and high attrition rates of men's basketball student-athletes;

3. The basketball recruiting process, particularly the summer environment and the influence of nonscholastic coaches (i.e., individuals who do not coach in an academic environment) and apparel and equipment companies;

4. Image of the sport of intercollegiate basketball;

5. The influence of gambling on the sport of intercollegiate basketball;

6. Early departure of basketball student-athletes to participate in professional basketball leagues;

7. The influence of agents on the sport of intercollegiate basketball; and

8. Issues related to the playing and practice season, including certified basketball events, foreign tours and exhibition games.

The group conducted a series of seven meetings in which it identified issues, conducted surveys of the Association's membership and basketball student-athletes, conducted hearings to gather testimony from interested individuals and groups and, eventually, developed legislative recommendations or took other action to be considered through the Division I governance structure. The organizations that appeared before or provided input to the group were the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC), the Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA), the National Basketball Association (NBA), National Basketball Players Association, National Federation of State High-School Associations (NFSHA), NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees, apparel and equipment companies, Amateur Athletic Union

(AAU), camp operators, media representatives and representatives from the NCAA Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

In an effort to facilitate its work, the full group divided itself into seven subcommittees to study specific issues, identify possible solutions and to make final recommendations for consideration by the full group. Those seven subcommittees and the issues for their review were identified as follows:

1. Recruiting subcommittee. Review issues related to recruiting, including the summer environment and the influence of apparel and equipment manufacturers and distributors.

2. Eligibility/financial aid subcommittee. Review issues related to academic performance, including those related to freshman eligibility, graduation rates and attrition, and issues related to Division I basketball financial aid grants.

3. Professional issues subcommittee. Review issues related to student-athletes' pursuit of professional basketball careers, including early departures to professional organizations, the influence of agents and draft regulations, as well as a possible loan program to be funded by the NBA.

4. Gambling subcommittee. Review issues related to the involvement of basketball student-athletes and athletics department staff members in gambling activities.

5. Student-athlete welfare subcommittee. Review issues related to sociological impact of the sport of basketball on student-athletes' values and attitudes on campus, including the lack of integration into the campus community, the on- and off-court conduct of student-athletes and player/coach relationships.

6. Playing and practice seasons subcommittee. Review issues related to the basketball playing season and the maximum number of basketball contests, including contests during the vacation period, certified events, foreign tours and exhibition games.

7. Public relations subcommittee. Review issues related to public relations, marketing and the image of basketball and the impact on the Association.

During the course of subcommittee discussions, common themes and objectives emerged that served as the basis for the full group's final recommendations. Those themes/objectives included:

- The enhancement of educational opportunities for current basketball student-athletes to increase the likelihood of academic success.

- The extension of the overall collegiate experience in an effort to more fully prepare basketball student-athletes to contribute to society as productive citizens.

- The provision of appropriate oversight to enhance the development and public perception of the sport of Division I basketball, including efficient ways to direct the marketing, licensing and promotions of NCAA basketball.

- The promotion and encouragement of sportsmanship and ethical conduct by participants (players and coaches) in the sport of basketball consistent with the educational mission and goals of the Association.

- The reduction of influences that place undue pressure on and negatively impact the development of the basketball student-athlete.

- The identification of support programs and services that assist basketball student-athletes and enhance the overall collegiate experience.

- The modification of the basketball playing and practice season to provide increased time for basketball student-athletes to devote to academics and other co-curricular related activities.

- The development of an environment that provides increased opportunities which foster player/coach relationships outside the athletics arena.

- The increased importance of the scholastic environment and decreased emphasis of nonscholastic external influences in the recruitment of prospective basketball student-athletes.

- The education of the entire collegiate community regarding the ills of illegal sports wagering and its negative impact on the sport of Division I basketball and its participants.

The following report represents the final recommendations by the Division I Working Group to Study Basketball Issues. It was agreed that a specific recommendation must receive support from at least 60 percent of the full group prior to being included in the report as a final recommendation. The primary recommendations are included under three core areas:

1. Enhancement of the Collegiate Educational Experience;

2. The Recruitment of Basketball Prospective Student-Athletes; and

3. The Image of the Sport.

It is important to note that although the group's responsibility has been to develop proposals that are in the best interest of Division I basketball, some of the proposals may have implications for other sports as well. The Division I Management Council, after review of the group's report, can evaluate whether any of the proposals should apply to additional or, perhaps, all sports. Further, many of the primary recommendations will require sponsorship of legislation to achieve the recommended objective; however, in some instances, final recommendations may be policy-oriented and will be forwarded to the appropriate entities in the governance structure for consideration of implementation. There also are other recommendations and suggestions (legislative and nonlegislative) that the group agreed to forward to the appropriate entities in the Division I governance structure for further consideration (Appendices B and C).

ENHANCEMENT OF THE COLLEGIATE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The recommendations set forth under this core area are intended to enhance the educational and cultural opportunities for current Division I basketball student-athletes so as to increase the likelihood of academic success and more fully prepare them to contribute to society as productive citizens. Such recommendations are designed to promote the "student" by placing greater emphasis on the academic and cultural values inherent in the intercollegiate athletics experience, including support programs and services that will assist basketball student-athletes and enhance the overall collegiate experience.

Recommendations

1. **Summer School Prior to Initial Enrollment – Athletically Related Financial Aid.** All entering men's and women's prospective basketball student-athletes (freshmen and transfers) are encouraged strongly to attend summer session(s) at the Division I institution at which full-time enrollment will occur during the subsequent fall term. Institutions shall be permitted to provide athletically related financial aid to prospective basketball student-athletes (including prospective student-athletes not certified as qualifiers) who enroll in a minimum of six hours of academic course work that is acceptable for degree credit toward any of the institution's degree programs. Remedial courses may be used to satisfy the six-hour requirement provided the individual is required to enroll in such courses as a prerequisite for specific courses acceptable for any degree

program. Further, the Association shall explore avenues to assist institutions in financially supporting attendance at such summer sessions.

Institutions are encouraged to also include other nonathletic activities that involve all prospective student-athletes who attend summer sessions, such as Champs/Life Skills programs. These programs should place particular emphasis on academic commitment, personal development, career development and service and should include nonathletic educational sessions that involve both coaches and prospective players to enhance the player/coach personal relationship.

2. **Incentive-Based Financial Aid Model.** Men's basketball team limits shall be determined based on each institution's four-year graduation rate in men's basketball. The following table should be used to determine the number of men's basketball counters that are permissible at an institution during a given academic year:

75-100%	14
33%-74%	13
0-32%	12

A Division I institution's graduation rate shall be calculated using the Association's current formula (identical to requirements set forth by the United States Department of Education), with the allowance that Division I institution's may exclude any men's basketball student-athlete (e.g., transfer, early departure to professional league) from the percent calculation who is satisfying the Association's continuing eligibility requirements at the time the student-athlete officially withdraws from the institution and would be academically eligible for competition if the student had returned to the institution the following year. In addition, an institution can earn or lose no more than one scholarship in any given academic year.

3. **Initial Counter Limits – Men's Basketball.** There shall be an annual limit of four on the number of initial counters (per NCAA Bylaw 15.02.3.1) in the sport of men's basketball at each Division I institution, which would include both freshmen and transfer student-athletes.

4. **Freshman- and Continuing-Eligibility Requirements.** Eligibility for practice and competition for all freshmen student-athletes in men's and women's basketball who enroll as full-time students during the fall term will be based on the Division I initial-eligibility requirements applicable at the time of enrollment. Freshman student-athletes

(men and women) who are not qualifiers shall not be eligible for competition during the entire first academic year of enrollment at the certifying Division I institution. Freshman student-athletes (men and women) who have not satisfied the initial-eligibility standards prior to enrollment and who have not satisfied the standards for a partial qualifier (i.e., nonqualifiers) shall not be eligible for either practice or competition during the first academic year of enrollment, but shall be eligible to receive athletically related financial aid. [NOTE: The receipt of such aid by a nonqualifier must be included in the initial and overall financial aid team limits.]

Entering freshman student-athletes in men's and women's basketball who are qualifiers and, thus, eligible for practice, competition and financial aid during the first term of enrollment shall be subject to continuing-eligibility requirements at the conclusion of the first term of the student-athlete's freshman year in order to retain eligibility for competition and travel for subsequent terms of the freshman year. Such a student-athlete must complete successfully a minimum of 12 hours by the conclusion of the fall term (which may include hours earned during the previous summer) that are acceptable toward the student-athlete's designated degree program (or any of the institution's degree programs if the student-athlete does not have a designated specific degree program) and achieve a minimum grade-point average 2.000 in such credit hours.

5. **Transfer Student-Athletes**. The current transfer rules governing two- and four-year men's and women's basketball student-athletes (including international student-athletes) shall remain applicable with the exception that all midyear enrollees in the sport of men's and women's basketball, including four-year transfer students who may qualify for an exception to the one-year residence requirement, shall not be eligible for competition and travel until the ensuing academic year. Eligibility for competition for the ensuing academic year shall be based on current continuing-eligibility requirements applicable to all midyear transfer student-athletes.

   All transfer student-athletes, similar to entering freshmen, shall be encouraged to attend summer session(s) prior to initial full-time enrollment and shall be eligible for institutional athletically related financial aid, provided the student is enrolled in a minimum of six hours of academic credit acceptable toward the student's specific baccalaureate degree program (or any of the institution's degree programs if the student has not yet designated such a program).

6. **Basketball Playing and Practice Season**. The playing and practice season in the sport of Division I men's and women's basketball shall be modified as follows:

a. Establish Friday after Thanksgiving as the first permissible date on which institutions can engage in any regular-season competition (other than the first permissible two exhibition contests, certified events and Preseason NIT).

b. Establish the first permissible on-court practice date as 34 days prior to the first regular-season contest date (i.e., Friday after Thanksgiving) for the particular academic year.

c. Establish 21 days after the first permissible on-court practice date as the first opportunity for participation in exhibition contests.

d. Establish the first date for participation in basketball certified events as seven days prior to the first regular-season contest date.

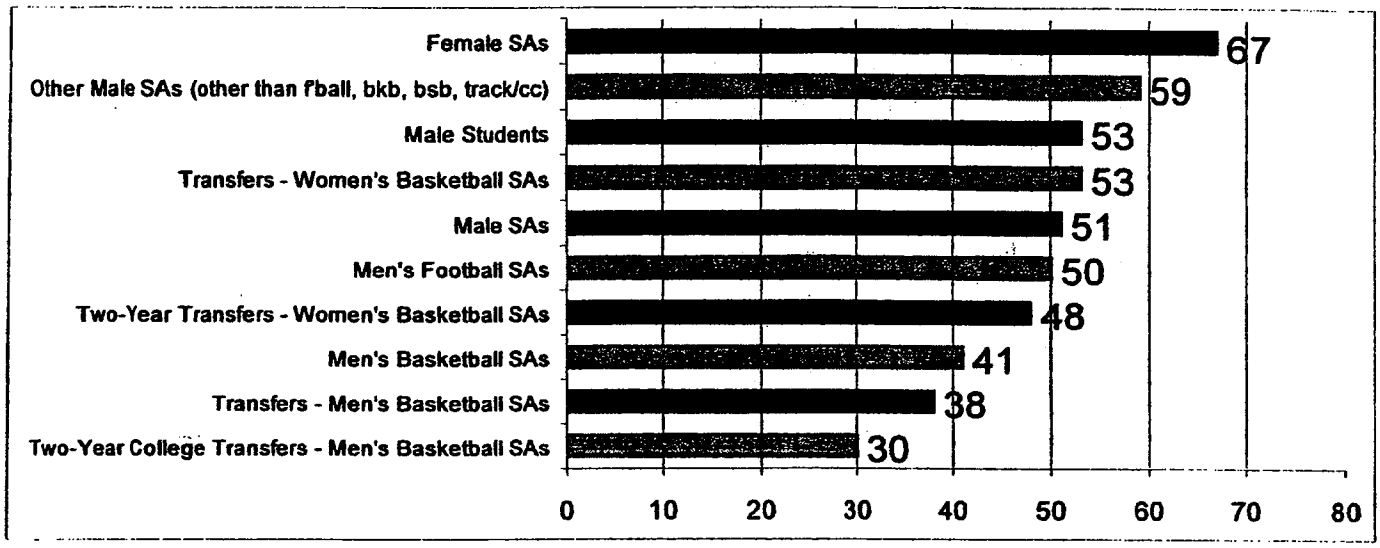
e. Permit institutions to participate in the Preseason NIT between November 15 through 30.

PROPOSED 2000-05 BASKETBALL CALENDAR

Year	1st Date to Start Practice (34 days prior to start of regular season games)	1st Date for Exhibition Games (21 days from 1st date of practice)	1st Date for Certified Events (7 days prior to the start of regular season games)	1st Date for Regular-Season Games (Friday after Thanksgiving)
00-01	Oct. 22	Nov. 11	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
01-02	Oct. 21	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
02-03	Oct. 27	Nov. 16	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
03-04	Oct. 26	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
04-05	Oct. 24	Nov. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

[Note: Institutions may participate in Preseason NIT games played between November 15-30 each year.]

7. **Champs/Life Skills Programs**. Division I institutions shall be required to conduct NCAA Champs/Life Skills programs (or an equivalent program) on its campus that would be mandatory for all student-athletes. Particular emphasis should be placed on academic commitment, personal development, career development and service. Such programs should address sportsmanship and leadership, manners and etiquette, on- and off-court behavior and public speaking skills. Consideration should be given to adding these programs as a subsection to the student-athlete welfare component of the NCAA Athletics Certification Program.



RATIONALE

Men's basketball graduation rates are among the lowest of any sport. In 1998, an NCAA graduation rates' summary provided the following four-class graduation-rate averages in Division I. The Association should take meaningful steps to improve the graduation rates of men's basketball student-athletes and to ensure the proper role of higher education in intercollegiate athletics programs. In addition, as the popularity and visibility of women's basketball increases, similar steps are necessary to ensure that the focus on academic success remains a high priority and that current graduation rates do not decrease. The ability to receive institutional athletically related financial aid to attend summer session(s) prior to initial full-time enrollment should result in increased enrollment of entering student-athletes (freshman and transfers) during those sessions. Summer sessions can serve to provide a time period whereby entering student-athletes can devote their primary attention to academic priorities and to develop an academic foundation free from the pressures and demands of competition and travel that occur during the regular academic year. Student-athletes can get a head start on fulfilling necessary academic commitments toward graduation. Further, the establishment of continuing-eligibility requirements after the student-athlete's first term should have a positive effect on graduation rates by creating an "early warning" system to help institutions identify and begin assisting students who may have academic deficiencies before such deficiencies become irreversible. Also, the ability for nonqualifiers to receive athletics aid during the first academic year is critical to providing basketball student-athletes access to postsecondary education not achievable through other means.

The proposed incentive-based financial aid model in men's basketball should insert some degree of accountability and positive academic incentive into the process that is consistent with the Association's core mission of maintaining "intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body." Current NCAA rules may have the effect of discouraging appropriate commitments to student-athlete welfare and graduation by allowing scholarships to be awarded annually and without regard to an institution's graduation rates or a student-athlete's academic progress. The current process also may create an unfair competitive advantage by enabling institutions with high rates of attrition, due to academic deficiencies, to recruit more student-athletes over time than institution's whose men's basketball student-athletes achieve academic success.

The proposed indexing system should result in increased graduation rates by motivating coaches and institutions to take an active role in helping men's basketball student-athletes achieve academic success and earn a degree. The incentive-based system is anticipated to produce the following outcomes:

- Institutions would be encouraged to recruit student-athletes who can succeed academically at their institutions. An institution would have a direct incentive to recruit students who "fit" its academic profile and mission, rather than taking unreasonable "chances" recruiting students who are not prepared academically.
- Men's basketball graduation rates would increase because coaches and member institutions would have a direct incentive to increase graduation rates.
- The Association's mission would be supported by legislation that would have a direct correlation to the academic welfare of student-athletes.
- The high numbers of transfers in men's basketball would be reduced.
- Men's basketball programs that traditionally have "run off" student-athletes (thereby tarnishing the image of the game and negatively impacting student-athlete welfare) would be placed at a competitive disadvantage by having a reduced number of scholarships.

The limitations on the number of initial counters in the sport of men's basketball should alleviate the pressure to award a high number of scholarships to incoming freshman and two-year college transfers each year, instead of renewing the aid of enrolled student-athletes who may not be performing athletically as well as a coach may have hoped. The numerical limit should translate into lower attrition/transfer rates by reducing an institution's ability to replace student-athletes after a one- or two-year "tryout." Such legislation is modeled after the current rule that appears to be working well in the sport of Division I football.

The proposal to establish mandatory Champs/Life Skills programs (or an equivalent program) for all student-athletes will enhance opportunities for communication and the development of

positive relationships between student-athletes and coaches necessary to contribute to the development of well-rounded student-athletes. It also will support important student development initiatives and enhance the quality of the student-athlete experience within the university setting. Such programs should enhance the overall development of the basketball student-athlete by placing proper emphasis on academic commitment, personal development, career development and service.

The development of workshops to focus on strategies for building relationships (e.g., conflict resolution, positive relationship building, motivational techniques, physical and emotional wellness of student-athletes, sensitivity to gender-equity and diversity issues) and required attendance by coaches and student-athletes should assist in promoting the overall welfare of the basketball student-athlete. Such workshops, in addition to building relationships that will enhance a team's performance, will emphasize other aspects of student-athlete life, such as academic commitment, campus activities and interaction with the campus community.

Finally, the proposal to reduce the length of the playing season should alleviate some of the demands on basketball student-athletes' time, particularly during key periods of the academic year. Under current NCAA rules, basketball student-athletes are involved in on-court practice and competition from the middle of October until the conclusion of March. The demands on student-athletes negatively may impact the athletes' ability to succeed academically. The proposed modification in the playing season should not interfere with an institution's ability to conduct a 28- game playing season. An institution shall continue to have the same number of practice days prior to the first regular-season contest. In addition, the proposal identifies a more defined period for conducting preseason exhibitions, contests and certified events.

THE RECRUITMENT OF BASKETBALL PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES

Proposals in this core area are designed to increase the importance of the scholastic environment and decrease the impact of nonscholastic external influences in the recruitment of prospective basketball student-athletes.

Recommendations

1. **Basketball Event Certification Process**. The NCAA shall strengthen the process for certifying basketball events at which Division I basketball coaches are permitted to evaluate prospective men's and women's basketball student-athletes as follows:

a. Academic year -- practice and competition

All evaluations during the academic year shall be limited to regularly scheduled high-school and two-year college contests/tournaments, practices, pick-up games and open gyms conducted under the supervision of the high-school or two-year college coach.

b. Academic year and summer events

Because of the variations in state high-school association requirements, the NCAA would establish guidelines for the certification of scholastic and non-scholastic events at which Division I basketball coaches are permitted to evaluate prospective men's and women's basketball student-athletes. These guidelines shall include the following:

1. The National Federation of High Schools and/or the National Junior College Athletics Association (academic year events only) must approve any certified event conducted during the academic year.

2. Full financial disclosure of the operations of the event to ensure:

   - That there is no unauthorized financial support of the event (or teams) from agents or representatives of athletics interests of NCAA member institutions.

   - That the participant players may not receive benefits or money in excess of travel expenses or any other benefits prohibited by the high school, two-year college or NCAA.

3. No involvement by agents in the operation or management of the event.

4. Other requirements aimed at promoting student-athlete welfare, including adequate training and sports medicine facilities, officiating, and drug and gambling education and academic components.

c. Summer camps/foreign tours

The process for certifying events and foreign high-school tours during the summer at which Division I basketball coaches are permitted to evaluate prospective men's and women's basketball student-athletes shall be as follows:

1. Financial disclosure of all foreign travel teams and summer events. Information should include: how many teams are funded; how much the funding is; and for what purpose the funding is used, budgets, compensation reports and sources of revenue/funding.

2. An important component of the certification process would be a significant review of the information submitted, including a detailed review in September of each year to examine the events that occurred and to discuss any incidents that negatively or positively impacted the summer experience. This review could be conducted by: a special enforcement representative (similar to the agent/gambling representative) and a membership committee. A critical piece of this recommendation is the commitment of staffing and resources and the cooperation of shoe/apparel companies that tentatively have agreed to participate in the development of certification guidelines.

2. **Modification of the Men's Basketball Recruiting Calendar**. The men's basketball recruiting calendar shall be modified as follows:

a. Permit men's basketball coaches to contact prospective men's basketball student-athletes for 18 days within a 30-day period beginning the Thursday after Labor Day.

b. Establish a contact period Friday following the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship game through nine days following the initial signing date for the spring signing of the National Letter of Intent.

[Note: This change would be accompanied by a request to the National Letter of Intent steering committee to alter the date for signing the spring National Letter of Intent from May 15 to May 1.]

c. Reduce the current July evaluation period from 24 to 14 days. The 14 days shall be selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics.

d. Increase the evaluation days during the academic year evaluation period from 40 to 50.

e. Establish a 10-day period (Wednesday through Sunday the last weekend in April and the first weekend in May) during which time men's basketball coaches may evaluate prospective student-athletes during their junior year in high school. During such time period, coaches would be permitted to engage in limited conversation with prospective basketball student-athletes in the presence of the high-school coach.

f. Permit Division I institutions to make one telephone call per prospect during the 10-day period beginning the Monday after Mother's Day of the prospect's junior year in high school (in lieu of one of the calls permitted between June 21 and July 31).

[Note: The working group acknowledged that serious problems exist related to the involvement of external influences in the recruitment of prospective basketball student-athletes during the summer and believes that its proposal provides meaningful solutions in addressing the corrupting influences related to the summer recruiting environment. The group agreed, however, that the issue of summer recruiting needs to be monitored on a continuing basis and that in the event the proposed solutions fail to ameliorate the problems, an alternative that eliminates the recruitment of prospects during the summer should be strongly considered. In that regard, the group recommended that the newly proposed Basketball Issues Committee evaluate the effectiveness of the group's recommendation and begin developing an alternative recruiting model that would not require the use of a summer evaluation period.]

3. **Basketball Recruiting Oversight Committee**. Establish an NCAA oversight committee to improve and preserve the game that would include representation from the NFSHA and NJCAA. At an annual summit, the committee should meet with other involved groups, including the National Association of Basketball Coaches, Women's Basketball Coaches Association, Amateur Athletic Union, National Basketball Association/Women's National Basketball Association, shoe and apparel companies and professional players associations. This committee also could assist with the increased monitoring of certified events/camps/teams.

RATIONALE

The increased emphasis on the recruitment of basketball student-athletes during the summer evaluation period, unfortunately, has served to minimize the importance of the scholastic environment and the role of scholastic administrators (e.g., coach, principals) in the recruitment of basketball student-athletes. The result has been the increased impact of nonscholastic external influences in the recruiting process. Many of these individuals operate in a structure devoid of

any accountability. In addition, many of these individuals have strong ties to apparel and equipment companies. These relationships only serve to heighten the perception that institutions with contractual commitments to such companies will receive unfair recruiting advantages, particularly as they relates to the highly skilled prospects.

The proposal to strengthen the process for certifying basketball events in which prospective men's and women's basketball student-athletes may participate is designed to increase the importance of the scholastic environment in the basketball recruiting process through the involvement of the national and/or state high-school and two-year college associations in the process for certifying basketball events at which Division I basketball coaches may observe prospective basketball student-athletes. Such a process should provide more control for the high schools and two-year colleges to ensure that basketball prospects are making the necessary academic commitment, as opposed to simply showcasing their talents at various events throughout the country. In addition, strengthening the summer event certification process through the inclusion of outside travel teams and a more rigorous enforcement process should help ensure that such events/competition are conducted in a manner that is more consistent with the intercollegiate principle of amateurism.

The proposed changes in the men's basketball recruiting calendar are designed to focus the recruitment of prospective men's basketball student-athletes at the scholastic level by increasing the opportunities for coaches to contact and evaluate men's basketball prospects during the academic year and reducing the opportunities to observe men's basketball prospective student-athletes during the summer evaluation period. In addition, proposed changes to permit earlier limited contact should serve to decrease the impact of nonscholastic external influences in the recruitment process.

Further, the establishment of an oversight committee that includes representation from the scholastic community and dialogue with prominent entities in the nonscholastic community should assist in the development of a culture that will help ensure that the scholastic environment remains a very viable part of the recruiting process in the sport of basketball.

IMAGE OF THE SPORT

Proposals in this core area are designed to assist in the development of a more positive public perception of the sport and to ensure appropriate oversight in the development of appropriate marketing and promotional strategies to maintain and increase the image of the sport in the future.

Recommendations

1. **Enhancement of Sportsmanlike Conduct During Basketball Games.** The Men's and Women's Basketball Rules Committees and conference commissioners shall be strongly encouraged to enforce existing rules and consider implementing additional rules (or more stringent penalties) to address the behavior of coaches and student-athletes during men's and women's basketball games. An example of a new rule might include confinement of basketball coaches to the bench area during regular-season contests. A strong statement against inappropriate behavior by coaches and student-athletes should be developed and stated publicly. The statement shall urge more stringent enforcement of sideline behavior during regular-season basketball games and place a strong emphasis on "zero tolerance" for both the player and coach for any violations of existing playing rules.

2. **Oversight for Division I Basketball.** Two separate committees shall be established to ensure that appropriate oversight of the sport of basketball is maintained and to enhance the development and public perception of the sport of Division I basketball. One committee shall be an NCAA Division I Basketball Issues Committee that will be charged with monitoring issues that have been reviewed by the working group and to serve as a "guardian" for Division I college basketball in the future. The entity should be structured to provide a more direct, efficient level of contact between the NCAA Division I Board of Directors and the NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees. Substantive legislative and playing-rules changes, however, would continue to be processed through the current cabinet structure.

   The second committee shall be the establishment of an Association-wide marketing, licensing, promotions and public affairs committee to assist the NCAA president in establishing policies for the review of all marketing, licensing and promotional initiatives, especially those relative to the sport of basketball. It shall include approximately 12-15 individuals and would report directly to the Association's Executive Committee. In conjunction with the establishment of such an entity, the Association's president shall be provided increased authority to negotiate media, marketing, licensing and promotional agreements that have revenue-generating potential.

3. **Increased Sanctions for Gambling/Sports Wagering Violations.** Sanctions for violations of NCAA gambling/sports wagering legislation (i.e., Bylaw 10.3) shall be strengthened to include a significant loss of regular-season or postseason eligibility for any student-athlete who knowingly engages in such activities. A three-tiered process of sanctions shall be implemented as follows:

a. A student-athlete who engages in activities designed to influence the outcome of an intercollegiate contest or in an effort to affect win-loss margins (i.e., "point shaving") or who solicits or accepts a bet or participates in any gambling activity through a bookmaker, a parley card or any other method employed by organized gambling that involves wagering on the student-athlete's institution shall permanently lose all remaining regular-season and postseason eligibility in all sports.

b. A student-athlete who solicits or accepts a bet or participates in any gambling activity that involves intercollegiate athletics or professional athletics, through a bookmaker, a parlay card or any other method employed by organized gambling, shall be ineligible for all regular-season and postseason competition for a minimum of a period of one year from the date of the institution's determination that a violation has occurred and shall be charged with the loss of a minimum of one season of competition. A request for reinstatement may be submitted on behalf of a student-athlete who has participated in such activity only upon fulfillment of the minimum condition indicated above. If the student-athlete is determined to have been involved in a subsequent violation of any portion of Bylaw 10.3, the student-athlete shall permanently lose all remaining regular-season and postseason eligibility in all sports.

c. A student-athlete who solicits or accepts a bet or participates in any gambling activity that involves intercollegiate athletics or professional athletics, through a method other than that employed by organized gambling (i.e., "pool" betting, wagering with peers [non-bookmakers]), shall be ineligible for a minimum of the next ten percent of the institution's regularly scheduled intercollegiate contests from the date of the institution's determination that a violation has occurred. A request for reinstatement may be submitted on behalf of the student-athlete who has participated in such activity only upon fulfillment of the minimum condition indicated above. If the student-athlete is determined to have been involved in a subsequent violation of any portion of Bylaw 10.3, the student-athlete shall permanently lose all remaining regular-season and postseason eligibility in all sports.

RATIONALE

The sport of basketball enjoys a strong public following and, as a result of such visibility, the actions of its players and coaches are scrutinized closely and held out for criticism for unsportsmanlike behavior that occurs during games. Although there are rules currently in place to address such conduct, often coaches and players are not held accountable for their actions,

particularly in regard to the use of profanity. The development of strong statements against inappropriate behavior by both coaches and student-athletes that emphasize "zero tolerance" for playing-rules violations should minimize undesirable actions on the court and result in a stronger public image for the sport of basketball.

In addition, it is imperative to establish formal oversight groups to continue to monitor issues that have been reviewed by this working group and develop appropriate marketing and promotional strategies to maintain and increase the image of the sport in the future. The increased authority for the Association's president to negotiate media, marketing, licensing and promotional agreements with revenue-generating potential will allow the Association to react more promptly and efficiently to available marketing and promotional opportunities. This should enhance efforts to generate revenue that can benefit institutions and, ultimately, the student-athletes that participate in their programs.

The proposed increase in sanctions for gambling/sports wagering violations is designed to address what continues to be a serious threat to the fabric of intercollegiate athletics. The proposal will address such concerns by providing more defined stringent sanctions for specific violations based on the severity of the activity. It is hoped that the publication of such penalties in conjunction with the more rigorous educational process that involves the entire collegiate community will serve to minimize the involvement of coaches and basketball student-athletes in all types of gambling activities.

APPENDIX A

DIVISION I WORKING GROUP TO STUDY BASKETBALL ISSUES

Linda Bruno, Atlantic 10 Conference

Judy Devine, Kent State University

Alfreeda Goff, Midwestern Collegiate Conference

Milton Gordon, California State Fullerton

Tom Goss, University of Michigan

Jim Haney, National Association of Basketball Coaches

Alan Harre, Valparaiso University

Charles Harris, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference

Barbara Hedges, University of Washington

Terry Holland, University of Virginia

Jim Jarrett, Old Dominion University

Betty Jaynes, Women's Basketball Coaches Association

Brit Kirwan, Ohio State University

David Knight, University of North Carolina

Bob Lawless, University of Tulsa

Ted Leland, Stanford University

Bart Luedeke, Rider University

Mike McGee, University of South Carolina

Bernadette McGlade, Atlantic Coast Conference

C. M. Newton, University of Kentucky

Christine Plonsky, University of Texas

Jean Ponsetto, DePaul University

Kenneth A. Shaw, Syracuse University

Ken Shropshire, University of Pennsylvania

Mike Slive, Conference USA

Dean Smith, University of North Carolina

Gene Smith, Iowa State University

Charles Whitcomb, San Jose State University

Stan Wilcox, Big East Conference

APPENDIX B

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT REQUIRE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

1. Evaluations at NJCAA Championship. Establishment of a period that would permit only evaluations (no contact) of men's basketball prospects at the NJCAA men's basketball championship, even if the championship is conducted during the March 16 – 22 contact period.

2. Official Visits/Transfer Prospects. Reduction from five to two in the number of official visits allowed for transfer basketball student-athletes.

3. Address Time Demands of Student-Athletes. Expansion of the 20-hour rule/one-day-off-per-week requirement to include institutional vacation periods.

4. Certified Basketball Requirement/Women's Basketball. Establishment of waivers of financial requirements for certified institutional women's basketball events.

5. Access to Hoop Summit All-Star Game. Allowing men's and women's Division I basketball coaches and athletics administrators to attend men's and women's basketball Hoop Summit All-Star Games that occur as part of the NCAA Men's and Women's Final Four festivities. [NOTE: Currently, the period during which such competition is conducted is a dead period.]

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
SAM:kek July 9, 1999

APPENDIX C

OTHER CONCEPTS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

1. Disability Insurance Program. The NBA should be encouraged to assist the NCAA in guaranteeing that current premiums for disability insurance, which are obtained through bank loans on the basis of future professional earnings, are repaid by the student-athlete to the appropriate bank involved in the NCAA program. Avoiding defaults through a payroll deduction would assist the NCAA in keeping costs down in the program.

2. Benefits to Men's and Women's Basketball Student-Athletes. As new revenues are generated for Division I as a result of basketball initiatives, such revenues should be used to develop new programs and enhance existing programs that beneift the welfare of all student-athletes.

3. Coach/Player Interaction. Encourage educational sessions that involve nonathletically related activities to increase coach/player interactions to enhance personal relationships between coaches and players.

4. Monitoring 20-Hour Rule. Better communication with coaches on the intent of the rule that limits countable athletically related activities to 20 hours per week is needed, as well as better monitoring of the rule. This message should be communicated to coaches during required workshops. In addition, each basketball student-athlete should be required to sign weekly time logs to ensure compliance.

5. Student-Athlete Integration into the Campus Community. Institutional student-athlete advisory committees should encourage active representation and participation from both men's and women's basketball student-athletes to ensure integration into the athletics department and university leadership roles. Student-athletes should be encouraged to become more involved in campus activities (e.g., clubs, fraternities, sororities, and academic groups) and also encouraged to become involved in local community service initiatives. Institutions should be encouraged to eliminate a day between away-from-home contests in order to reduce time away from campus and to reduce the number of midweek games, if possible. Finally, institutions should consider having freshmen basketball student-athletes who received a full scholarship live and eat in campus dining halls to integrate them more fully with the student body, faculty and staff.

6. Implement Programs to Assist At-Risk Prospects and Student-Athletes. Colleges need to consider ways to identify and assist at-risk prospects and student-athletes. Coaches should be expected to convey to their student-athletes the importance of academics and graduation and must be supportive of students' academic curriculum. Such expectations should be communicated to coaches during the required workshops and reaffirmed by athletics administrators (e.g., athletics director, academic advisors). Exit interviews should be used to access the basketball student-athlete experience and identify areas for academic enhancement. Some enhancements could include upgrading freshman orientation, creating a bridge program, and enhancements of the freshman year experience.

7. Develop and Distribute an NCAA Student-Athlete Handbook. The development and distribution of an NCAA Student-Athlete Handbook would assist in educating student-athletes (including basketball student-athletes) on the Association's goals, the role and responsibilities of student-athletes, available benefits (tutoring, medical insurance, assistance fund), and NCAA regulations (amateurism rules, financial aid rules, transfer rules, etc.).

8. Encourage Colleges to Implement Methods to Address Alcohol Use/Abuse. A commitment from institutions, coaches and student-athletes is needed to address alcohol use/abuse by students, including Division I basketball student-athletes. In addition, colleges are encouraged to avoid use of alcohol advertisements during game promotions (e.g., game program advertisements, signage).

9. Inform the Media About Diversity and Gender-Equity Principles. NCAA staff could identify ways to communicate the Association's gender-equity and diversity principles to the media, including the incorporation of information on this topic in media packets at the men's and women's basketball tournament.

10. NBA/NCAA Discussions. The NCAA is encouraged to continue to work with the NBA and WNBA on issues regarding the academic well being of student-athletes.

11. Increase Awareness of Problems Associated with Gambling/Sports Wagering. Educational efforts regarding problems associated with gambling/sports wagering should be increased through the implementation of "tool kit" components that involve institutional chief executive officers, athletics department staff members, conference offices and activities in conjunction with the Division I men's and women's basketball championships. Various membership policies and procedures (at the national office and on institutional campuses) should be implemented to provide increased awareness in sports wagering and minimize the involvement of student-athletes and athletics department staff members in such activities. Finally, the Association should continue to develop relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to increase involvement in illegal sports wagering issues.

12. Clarification of Existing Legislation Prohibiting Gambling Activities. Incorporation of necessary editorial revisions to the current legislation to further clarify prohibited activities.

13. Basketball Playing Season. The current men's and women's basketball playing seasons should be reviewed.

    a. The current overlap between the men and women's season may not be the best approach to enhance the effectiveness and growth potential of both sports.

    b. The NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Final Four are conducted on the same weekend. The separation of these two events may be in the best interest of both Men's and Women's Final Four.

14. Certified Basketball Events/Foreign Tours. The current legislation related to certified basketball events (Proposal No. 98-92) and participation in basketball foreign tours should be maintained.

15. Public Image -- Positive Stories. There are many stories that could assist in developing a positive public perception of the sport of college basketball. Among those stories are:

    a. The NCAA effectively has distributed dollars within the conferences. The story of "how these revenues are distributed among the colleges and universities" should be told.

    b. The increase in CBS revenue has had a direct effect on institutions' ability to comply with Title IX. Most colleges and universities effectively have created environments that promote equal opportunities in sports and create broad-based sports programs. These positive stories should be told.

    c. The growing trend for college basketball student-athletes to leave college early for the professional leagues is contributing to a negative perception of the sport. College and university requirements for basketball student-athletes and positive graduation-rate statistics are stories that need to be told.

16. Media Relationships. Television contracts may be renegotiated within the next year. Current television contracts end in 2002. Following establishment of the new contracts, the marketing and public affairs staff should work to immediately establish relationships with these media outlets to educate them about the NCAA and its activities. Too many negative stories appear in the media regarding the sport of basketball. The NCAA should place more emphasis on working with sports announcers (who carry a great deal of "public weight") to accurately and more positively shape basketball messages.

17. Decreased Television Rating. The issue of continually decreasing television ratings for the regular season and during the championships needs to be addressed. More research should be conducted related to the impact of television schedules on college/university sports seasons. The effect of these schedules on student athletes' ability to complete school work needs to be included in that review.

18. Celebratory Programs. The NCAA should implement a program specifically designed to promote and market college basketball by "celebrating" the game during the 2000 Men's and Women's Final Fours and beyond.

19. Marketing Modifications at Final Four. Marketing modifications should be made to the ancillary activities around the Men's and Women's Final Fours, such as the NABC or WBCA All-Star Game. Increased participation of the nation's top college/university players in this game should be stressed. Additionally, more elements of excitement should be added to this game (such as inviting select former players who are now in the NBA or WNBA to return and serve as "honorary coaches").

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
SAM:kek July 9, 1999

Summary of Primary Recommendations
NCAA Division I Working Group to Study Basketball Issues

Proposal	Description
Enhancement of the Collegiate Educational Experience	
Summer School Prior to Initial Enrollment – Athletically Related Financial Aid. (Men and Women)	• Encourage all entering basketball student-athletes (freshmen and transfers) to attend summer session before their first fall term. • Permit institutions to provide athletically related financial aid for student-athletes enrolled in a minimum of six hours. • Require course work to be acceptable for degree credit toward any of the institution's degree programs.
Freshman- and Continuing-Eligibility Requirements. (Men and Women)	• Permit institutions to award athletically related financial aid to nonqualifiers (practice and competition restrictions would remain in place). • Qualifiers must successfully complete a minimum of 12 hours acceptable toward a degree by the end of the first term of their freshman year and must achieve a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in such hours.
Incentive-Based Financial Aid Model. (Men)	• Financial aid awards in men's basketball shall be based on each institution's four-year graduation rate in men's basketball. • Institutions may exclude from the calculations any basketball student-athlete who is satisfying the Association's continuing-eligibility requirements and would be academically eligible to compete had the student-athlete returned. • Institutions with basketball graduation rates of 75 percent or higher could award 14 grants-in-aid. • Institutions with basketball graduation rates of 33 percent to 74 percent could award 13 grants. • Institutions with basketball graduation rates of 32 percent and below could award only 12 grants.
Initial Counter Limits. (Men)	• Only four initial grants-in-aid could be awarded each year.
Basketball Transfer Student-Athletes. (Men and Women)	• All midyear transfer enrollees, including four-year students who may qualify for an exception to the one-year residence requirement, shall not be eligible for competition and travel until the next academic year.

Proposal	Description
Basketball Playing and Practice Season. (Men and Women)	• Establish Friday after Thanksgiving as the first permissible date on which institutions can engage in any regular-season competition (other than the first permissible two exhibition contests, certified events and Preseason NIT). • Establish the first permissible on-court practice date as 34 days prior to the first day of competition for the particular academic year.
Mandated Champs/Life Skills Programs. (Men and Women, All Sports)	• Division I institutions shall be required to conduct NCAA Champs/Life Skills programs (or an equivalent) on its campus that is mandatory for all basketball student-athletes. • Emphasis should be placed on academic commitment, personal development, career development and service. • Consideration should be given to adding these programs as a subsection to the student-athlete welfare component of the NCAA Athletics Certification Program.
The Recruitment of Basketball Prospective Student-Athletes	
Basketball Event Certification Process. (Men and Women)	• All evaluations during the academic year shall be limited to regularly scheduled high-school and two-year college events under the supervision of those coaches. • Establish certification guidelines for scholastic and nonscholastic academic and summer events at which basketball coaches can evaluate prospects as follows: 1. The National Federation of High Schools or the National Junior College Athletics Association (academic year events only) must approve events during the academic year. 2. There must be full financial disclosure of the operations of the event to assure that agents and boosters are not involved and that benefits and money for participants do not exceed what is permitted. • Establish certification guidelines for summer camps and foreign high-school tours at which basketball coaches can evaluate prospects that include financial disclosure of how many teams are funded, how much the funding is, the purpose for which the funding is used, and sources of funding. • Conduct a significant review of the certification process each September.

Proposal	Description
Modification of the Men's Basketball Recruiting Calendar.	• Permit men's basketball coaches to contact prospective men's basketball student-athletes for 18 days within a 30-day period beginning the Thursday after Labor Day. • Establish a contact period Friday following the Final Four through nine days following the Initial signing date for the spring signing of the National Letter of Intent (request that the date for the spring signing be moved from May 15 to May 1). • Reduce the July evaluation period from 24 to 14 days. [The 14 days may be used during the July 8-31 period at the institution's discretion.] • Increase from 40 to 50 the number of recruiting days that can be used during the academic-year evaluation period. • Establish a 10-day evaluation period of high-school juniors (Wednesday through Sunday the last weekend of April and first weekend in May). • Move the time for institutions to make its one telephone call per prospect during a 10-day period from June to the May (beginning the Monday after Mother's Day) of the prospect's junior year in high school.
Basketball Recruiting Oversight Committee. (Men and Women)	• Establish an NCAA oversight committee that would include the National Federation of State High School Associations and the National Junior College Athletic Association to monitor basketball recruiting practices; conduct an annual summit with other involved groups; and monitor certified campus, events and teams.
The Image of the Sport	
Enhancement of Sportsmanlike Conduct During Basketball Games. (Men and Women)	• Encourage the NCAA Basketball Rules Committees and conference offices that supervise basketball officiating to consider new rules and better enforce existing rules that address the behavior of coaches and student-athletes during basketball games.
Oversight for Division I Basketball. (Men and Women)	• Establish an NCAA Division I Basketball Issues Committee to continue the efforts of the working group and report directly to the Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees and the Board of Directors. • Establish an Association-wide marketing, licensing, promotion and public affairs committee to assist the NCAA president in establishing policies for the review of all marketing, licensing and promotional initiatives, especially those relative to basketball.

Proposal	Description
Increased Sanctions for Gambling/Sports Wagering Violations. (Men and Women)	• Establish a three-tiered process for sanctioning for any student-athlete who violates NCAA sports wagering legislation. 1. Student-athletes who attempt to influence the outcome of a game or win-loss records or who bets on contests involving their institutions through any method employed by organized gambling would permanently lose all remaining regular-season and postseason eligibility in all sports. 2. Student-athletes who bet on college or professional sports through any method employed by organized gambling could not compete in any sport for one year and would lose a year of eligibility. Second offenders would permanently lose all eligibility. 3. Student-athletes who bet on college or professional sports using any method other than those employed by organized gambling would be ineligible for a minimum of the next ten percent of their school's regularly scheduled contests. Second offenders would permanently lose all eligibility.

Final Report of the NCAA Division I Basketball Issues Men's Subcommittee
Related to the Recruitment of Division I Basketball Prospective Student-Athletes

I. Background

In August 1998, the NCAA Division I Board of Directors approved a recommendation from the NCAA Division I Management Council to create a working group to examine issues affecting the sport of Division I basketball. The Board raised concerns regarding several issues impacting the sport of basketball, including the lack of emphasis on the academic and cultural values inherent in the intercollegiate athletics experience, the recruiting process and the image of the sport. The group was charged with reviewing any and all issues significantly impacting the sport of basketball and to make appropriate recommendations, legislative or otherwise, to be reviewed through the Division I governance structure. The working group conducted a series of meetings during the course of approximately a year and developed several proposals to address some of the issues negatively impacting the sport of basketball. Division I member conferences were requested to react to the working group's proposed recommendations as well as submit alternative proposals to address some of the identified concerns.

II. Board of Directors' Action

One of the Board's primary concerns was related to the basketball recruiting process, particularly the summer environment that exists in men's basketball, and the involvement of nonscholastic coaches, apparel and equipment companies and others outside the education community whose influence on prospects is motivated by personal gain. Although the Board recognized that many of our institutions rely on summer camps and competitions to observe a significant number of prospective student-athletes at minimal cost, there was no disagreement that the current structure should not be supported by the NCAA and that an alternative model should be developed and implemented not later than the summer of 2002. With that in mind, the Board, during its April 2000 meeting, approved one proposal, effective August 1, 2000, to modify the current men's basketball recruiting calendar to provide for more evaluation opportunities during the academic year and to reduce by ten the number of evaluation days during the summer.

The Board also approved the formation of a standing NCAA Division I Basketball Issues Committee to ensure appropriate oversight related to issues impacting Division I men's and women's basketball and to maintain and increase the image of the sport in the future. The committee's initial charge is to develop a more effective recruiting model in men's basketball that should be implemented not later than the summer of 2002. In an effort to facilitate the process, the Board directed the national office staff to gather information and to develop a document with possible alternatives to be forwarded to the new committee. The staff organized an internal group that conducted a series of in-person interviews and group discussions with numerous entities that are involved in and/or impacted by the recruiting process. Among the entities that have provided input to the staff group are: the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC), a group of NABC head

F. **Implement changes to the current men's basketball recruiting process in the most cost-effective manner possible.**

V. Overview

The subcommittee noted that there is no single solution that will restore the sport of Division I basketball to a time when well-intentioned individuals cannot be subverted by those with an eye for profit or power. The immense popularity of the sport simply precludes a return to innocence. The subcommittee, however, believes that a combination of initiatives and a strong commitment from all basketball governance entities who are involved with prospective basketball student-athletes is the most effective way to redesign the Division I men's basketball recruiting environment. The subcommittee's recommendations generally can be characterized as follows:

A. Educational Initiatives;

B. Strengthen the Basketball Event Certification Process;

C. Stronger Enforcement/Regulatory Measures; and

D. Accommodation Initiatives (Initiatives designed to improve relationships between prospects and NCAA coaches, improve relationships between secondary and higher education, and improve relationships between developmental basketball programs and intercollegiate athletics.)

The subcommittee believes that the specific recommendations related to the above-mentioned areas, as outlined in the remainder of this report, provide the best opportunity to change the current recruiting environment, thus, minimizing nonscholastic influences and increasing exposure of men's basketball prospects to those associated with secondary or higher education.

VI. Recommendation Process

The subcommittee agreed that the following criteria should be considered when determining whether to support a proposed recommendation designed to alter the current men's basketball recruiting environment.

- Is the proposed change a meaningful and workable change rather than just a statement of good intentions?

- Is the proposed change likely to be supported by the Division I membership?
- Does the proposed change achieve the goal of balancing prospective student-athletes' freedom of choice with the need to provide a more organized structure in the recruiting process?
- Is the proposed change defensible to the public?

The subcommittee also agreed that at least 60 percent of the subcommittee members must support a particular proposal before the recommendation will be forwarded with majority support from the subcommittee to the appropriate governance entity for consideration.

VII. Specific Recommendations

The following is a specific list of the subcommittee's recommendations:

Nonlegislative (staff)

A. Educational Initiatives

1. Establish a year-round education and mentoring program for identified men's basketball prospective student-athletes to promote the value of education, the proper role of intercollegiate athletics in the educational process and the welfare of the prospective student-athlete.

   a) Organize formal programs directed toward elite-level prospective men's basketball student-athletes beginning with ninth graders and continuing throughout the duration of high school enrollment; the program would involve approximately 100 prospective men's basketball student-athletes per high school class.

   b) Prepare and distribute meaningful instructional materials to secondary-school administrators to be used in counseling prospective basketball student-athletes who have yet to reach the ninth grade.

2. Require uniform, comprehensive educational programs to be conducted at institutional summer camps and noninstitutional summer events.

Rationale: The establishment of a year-round educational/mentoring program that involves elite-level prospective men's basketball student-athletes is one of the best avenues to promote the value of education and the role of intercollegiate athletics in the educational process. Although there is no foolproof solution guaranteed to remove external influences seeking to exploit the athletics ability or reputation of highly talented

prospective basketball student-athletes for personal gain, an educational/mentoring program can be effective in reducing the impact of external influences on the lives of these prospects. The goal of the program is to heighten participants' awareness of the current environment and provide meaningful alternatives that promote the proper role of basketball participation in the educational process.

B. **Strengthen Basketball Event Certification Process**

Legislative (staff)

- Require comprehensive financial disclosure of information related to the operation of all summer basketball events (e.g., camps, tournaments, travelling teams)
- Establish a standard that requires participants on nonscholastic teams to reside either within the state in which the team is located, or within 100 miles of the participant's residence if the team is located outside the state in which the participant is a resident.

Nonlegislative (staff)

- Require comprehensive and specific educational/mentoring activities to be conducted at each event.

Legislative (staff)

- Require greater accountability of individuals involved in summer coaching activities at certified events. Such individuals should be responsible to a particular organization (e.g., AAU certified).
- Establish restrictions that prohibit any certified event or tour from being operated or managed by an agent.
- Establish restrictions that preclude any certified event or tour from receiving financial support from an agent or any representative of a member institution's athletics interests.
- Permit NCAA men's basketball coaches to evaluate basketball events during the April contact period only if such events are approved, sanctioned, sponsored or conducted by the applicable high school association, NFHS or the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA).

Rationale: The proposal to strengthen the process for certifying summer basketball events is part of a package of proposals designed to decrease the impact of nonscholastic external influences in the recruitment of prospective basketball student-athletes. The additional criteria for certification and the increased oversight of summer basketball camps

and tournaments should help ensure that such events are conducted in a manner that is more consistent with the Association's principles of amateurism. The requirement that comprehensive educational and mentoring activities occur at certified events is designed to emphasize the importance of academic commitment, the value of the collegiate educational experience and the proper role of basketball participation in the educational process. The disclosure of comprehensive financial information related to all summer basketball events should provide "sunshine" as to the source of the event's and/or the travelling team's operational funds and how such funds are being allocated. Such information should prove valuable in determining whether improper activities are occurring and whether additional regulations are necessary in the future. The establishment of a standard related to the residence of participants on nonscholastic teams should deter the practice whereby teams "rent" elite-level prospects for brief periods of time, often providing them payment in excess of actual and necessary expenses. The prohibition against basketball events or tours being operated or managed by agents and the requirement that individuals involved in coaching activities at such events have some accountability should help to create a more healthy environment that minimizes the outside influences that often exploit the prospective basketball student-athlete for personal gain. It is anticipated that the reduction in such influences in combination with other proposals to more fully develop the collegiate coach/prospect relationship during the academic year will increase the importance of the scholastic environment.

C. **Enforcement/Regulatory Measures**

Nonlegislative (staff)

- Increase NCAA oversight at certified basketball events, including strengthening the enforcement process (e.g., closer monitoring of rules violations) and providing compliance sessions to the coaches in attendance. It is anticipated that conference and institutional administrators should be available to assist in the oversight process.

- Recommend to the NABC to establish and enforce a code of ethics governing the behavior of Division I men's basketball coaches, particularly activities occurring at summer basketball events. The subcommittee suggested that the NABC consider emulating the process currently being used by the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA).

Legislative (staff)

- Establish appropriate restrictions governing coaches' attendance at nonscholastic certified events to emphasize that attendance is for evaluation purposes only (e.g., separate hotel accommodations, separate seating at events, no contact of prospects' coaches at events)

- Prohibit unofficial visits during the month of July.

Rationale: Increased oversight at institutional and noninstitutional basketball events should help deter the establishment of relationships that often undermine the importance of academic commitment, the value of the collegiate educational experience and the proper role of basketball participation in the educational process. The establishment of ethical standards governing appropriate behavior of collegiate coaches attending events and increased oversight at such events through a stronger enforcement and compliance process should reinforce the collegiate coaches attendance at events during the July period should be for observation only and not a venue whereby contacts with outside influences are designed to be made in an effort to recruit particular basketball prospects.

D. **Accommodation**

1. **Summer Recruiting**

- The subcommittee agreed that opportunities to evaluate men's basketball prospective student-athletes should continue during the summer. It noted that the current reduction in the number of July evaluation days was approved as a measure to assist in monitoring the corruption that occurs during summer events. After reviewing input from the NABC (coaches and student-athletes), the subcommittee agreed that Division I basketball coaches should be permitted to evaluate men's basketball prospective student-athletes during a 20 consecutive day period in the month of July (July 8 through 27).

- Permit the restricted coach to engage in off-campus evaluation activities during the summer evaluation period, with the understanding that institutions continue to be limited to not more than three coaching staff members engaged in off-campus evaluation activities at any one time.

Legislative

2. **Academic-Year Recruiting**

The subcommittee supported the concept that earlier access to prospective men's basketball student-athletes can play an important role in minimizing nonscholastic external influences and increasing the role of the scholastic coach in the recruiting process. It supported the following recommendations related to the academic-year recruitment of prospective men's basketball student-athletes.

- Permit NCAA coaches to make contact with prospective men's basketball student-athletes during a specified time period (i.e., during the month of April subsequent to the NCAA Division I

Legislative Continued

Men's Basketball Championship) of the prospect's junior year in high school. Such contacts must be included in the five recruiting opportunities that occur during the junior year and may include not more than two in-person, off-campus contacts, with not more than one contact during a particular week. In addition, the five recruiting opportunities that are permitted during a prospect's senior year may not include more than three in-person, off-campus contacts.

- Limit NCAA coaches to evaluating men's basketball prospects participating in athletically related activities during the academic-year evaluation period as follows:

  - Regularly scheduled high-school and two-year college contests/tournaments, practices, pick-up games and open gyms conducted under the supervision of the high-school and two-year college coach.

  - Events that are approved, sanctioned, sponsored or conducted by the applicable high school association, NFHS or the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA).

- Reduce from 50 to 40 the number of evaluation days during the academic-year evaluation period.

- Permit evaluation of basketball events during the newly established contact period in April under the following conditions:

  - Such events must be approved, sanctioned, sponsored or conducted by the applicable high school association, NFHS or the NJCAA.

  - Evaluations at a site other than the prospect's educational institution may occur only on weekends.

- Eliminate evaluation opportunities at sites other than the prospect's educational institution during the September contact period. Evaluations at a prospect's educational institution in conjunction with an off-campus contact remain permissible.

- Permit the restricted coach to engage in off-campus recruiting activities during the academic year, with the understanding that in-

stitutions continue to be limited to not more than two coaching staff members engaged in off-campus recruiting activities at any one time.

Legislative Continued

- Permit institutions to make telephone calls to prospective men's basketball student-athletes beginning June 21 after the conclusion of the prospect's sophomore year in high school. Institutions should be limited to making one call per month from the time period beginning June 21 at the conclusion of the prospect's sophomore year in high school through July 1 following the prospect's junior year in high school; institutions are permitted to make three telephone calls to a prospect during the month of July following the prospect's junior year in high school (with not more than one telephone call during any given week); thereafter, the institution is permitted to make one telephone call per week [NOTE: Legislative exceptions permitting unlimited telephone calls during specific time periods would remain in effect.].

- Permit prospective men's basketball student-athletes to place collect or toll-free calls to an institution at the conclusion of the prospect's sophomore year in high school.

- Permit prospective men's basketball student-athletes to take official visits during the junior year; each prospect should be limited to making a total of five official visits during the junior and senior years and no visits may occur during the summer between the prospect's junior and senior years in high school; further, each Division I institution is limited to providing 12 official visits during an academic year.

- Institutions may begin to correspond with prospective men's basketball student-athletes at the end of the prospect's sophomore year in high school.

Rationale: The establishment of rules to permit NCAA basketball coaches earlier access to prospective men's basketball student-athletes should increase the role of the scholastic coach in the recruiting process, while minimizing the role of external influences. The prohibition against evaluations during the fall contact period also should deter event operators from organizing and conducting events during that time frame that previously were conducted during the summer evaluation period. The ability to make telephone calls and off-campus contacts and allow official visits earlier in the recruiting process

should assist coaches in establishing more solid relationships with prospects and provide ample time to assess their character, thus, resulting in more sound recruiting decisions. The continued limitations on the time periods when off-campus contacts may occur (outside the prospect's playing season) and the reasonable limitations on telephone contacts should ensure a proper balance between necessary access and unreasonable intrusion into the lives of prospective men's basketball student-athletes.

VIII. Miscellaneous Recommendations

Nonlegislative

- Competitive events (e.g. camps, festivals) should be encouraged to be conducted by applicable basketball governance entities (e.g., NCAA, USA Basketball, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, Amateur Athletic Union) to compete with existing camps/tournaments. The subcommittee agreed that it was not appropriate to place limits on specific camps at which coaches may observe prospective men's basketball student-athletes, but agreed that competitive events conducted in accordance with the proposed stronger certification guidelines is a more appropriate approach to attempt to change the current summer environment.

Legislative (staff)

- Require institutions to publicly disclose information regarding fiduciary relationships between the institution, corporations and prospects' coaches as it relates to basketball-related activities to identify potential conflicts of interest in the recruiting process. Such information would include:
  - The source of travel costs for any team of prospects that participates on the institution's campus
  - Game fees provided to noncollegiate club teams that participate on the institution's campus
  - Fees provided to scholastic and nonscholastic coaches for speaking engagements/camp employment
  - Identification of fiduciary relationships existing between institutional coaching staff members and individuals/entities involved in the coaching, counseling, advising and/or sponsoring of nonscholastic travelling teams/players.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NABC SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING & ACCESS

CONFIDENTIAL

NABC Special Committee on Recruiting & Access

Formation of a Special Committee

The NABC Board of Directors approved the formation of a special committee to address issues of recruiting and access. The committee is to represent all levels of basketball with strong representation from the Board of Directors, both past and present.

The NABC Executive Committee will approve the members of the committee.

Charge to the Committee

The charge of the committee is to develop a new plan for all aspects of recruiting and all aspects of access between coaches and prospective student-athletes and student-athletes through graduation.

Members of the Committee

Voting Members:

Cy Alexander	Head Coach	Tennessee State University
Jim Boehiem	Head Coach	Syracuse University
Jim Burson	Head Coach	Muskingum College
Dale Clayton	Head Coach	Carson-Newman College
Gene Cross	Assistant Coach	DePaul University
John Giannini	Head Coach	University of Maine
Bob Huggins	Head Coach	University of Cincinnati
Ron Hunter	Head Coach	IUPUI
Tom Izzo	Head Coach	Michigan State University
Trent Johnson	Head Coach	Stanford University
Jeff Jones	Head Coach	American University
Pat Kennedy	Head Coach	Towson University
Phil Martelli	Head Coach	St. Joseph's University
Kelvin Sampson	Head Coach	University of Oklahoma
Tubby Smith	Head Coach	University of Kentucky
Gary Williams	Head Coach	University of Maryland
Roy Williams	Head Coach	University of North Carolina
Willis Wilson	Head Coach	Rice University

Non-Voting members:

Jim Haney	NABC	Committee Chair
Reggie Minton	NABC	Staff Liaison
Dennis Coleman	NABC	Ropes and Gray, NABC legal counsel
Tom Jernstedt	NCAA	Executive Vice-President
Kevin Lennon	NCAA	Vice-President for Membership Services
David Berst	NCAA	Vice-President for Division I
Steve Mallonee	NCAA	Managing Director of Division I/ Membership Services Governance Liaison

Special Committee on Recruiting & Access
Timeline

4/1	NABC Board of Directors authorizes the formation of the Special Committee ("SCRA") and the charge of the committee
4/4	NABC Executive Committee names committee membership
4/29	Jim Haney speaks to the NCAA Board of Directors of the SCRA formation and charge
5/7	NCAA/NABC staffs conference call to review materials needed for committee members
5/11	SCRA conference call to prepare for meeting in Chicago and adopt guiding principles
5/15	Assistant coaches committee concludes two conference calls and presents recommendations for the committee members to consider
5/18–19	SCRA meeting in Chicago to identify recommendations on recruiting and access
6/1-2	Steve Mallonee, Reggie Minton and Jim Haney meet to develop preamble and rationale for the recommendations
6/4	SCRA conference call to review first draft of committee report including recommendations and preamble
6/7-11	NABC/NCAA staffs continue to work on first draft report.
6/17	SCRA conference call to review recommendations, rationales and second draft, the draft to be presented to NCAA President Myles Brand for his consideration.
6/22	Haney meets with Myles Brand, Kevin Lennon, and Steve Mallonee in Indianapolis to discuss the committee recommendations
6/24	SCRA conference call to review Myles Brand meeting, make additional changes, and approve the Final Draft
6/25	Final Draft faxed to NABC Board of Directors and DI Congress
6/28	Board & Special Committee conference call to discuss the report, respond to questions and identify next steps
6/29	Congress & Special Committee conference call to discuss the report, respond to questions and identify next steps
6/30	Final Draft sent to DI head coaches
7/7	DI Head Coaches Meeting - 3:00 – 6:00 pm CT, Indianapolis Westin Hotel Special Committee Meeting - 6:00 – 9:00 pm CT, working dinner
7/12	Final Report sent to Special Committee
7/14	Final Report forwarded to NCAA President Myles Brand
7/19	NABC meets with NCAA DI Management Council to discuss recommendations
8/1–10/1	NABC works to develop "best practices" document

Recruiting and Access Flow Chart

Goals
Graduation
Continuing Eligibility
Retention

Guiding Principles

- Recruiting regulations should promote equity among member institutions in their recruitment of prospective student-athletes and shield them from undue pressures that may interfere with the scholastic and athletics interests of the prospects or their educational institutions. (NCAA Constitution 2.11)
- There should be increased attention to the well being of the prospective and enrolled student-athlete by the teacher-coach, with appropriate balance placed on athletics participation and academic commitment.
- Educational opportunities for current and future men's basketball student-athletes should be enhanced to increase the likelihood of academic success in accordance with recently approved academic-progress standards.
- An environment that provides increased opportunities to foster the player/coach relationship both inside and outside the athletics arena should be encouraged.
- Increased attention to the retention of student-athletes, including informed, accurate evaluation of prospective student-athletes, support programs and services for student-athletes will assist and enhance the overall collegiate experience, and promote the development of positive coach/player relationships.
- Influences that place undue pressure on, and negatively impact, the development of basketball student-athletes, including non-scholastic external influences involved in the recruiting process should be reduced.

ACCESS PROPOSALS

- Time Period from Initial, Full-time Enrollment until the Completion of Eligibility.
- Time Period between Signing the National Letter of Intent (NLI) (or Written Offer of Commitment for Institutions Not Subscribing to the NLI) and Initial, Full-Time Enrollment.

RECRUITING PROPOSALS

- Academic year evaluation
- Summer evaluations
- In-person, off-campus contacts.
- Phone calls
- Official visits

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- National Letter of Intent
- Draft entry
- Amateur status of international student-athletes.
- Violations of established, well-defined rules for contacting prospects.
- Off-campus recruiting. (Baton Rule)
- General correspondence mailing.
- Coaches employment at camps/clinics.

FINAL DRAFT

Recommendations of the National Association of Basketball Coaches Special Committee on Recruiting and Access Report

I. Preamble.

During the recent National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) Convention conducted in San Antonio in conjunction with the 2004 Division I Men's Basketball Championship, the NABC Board of Directors approved the formation of a special committee whose members represent a broad base of Division I coaches to address specific issues associated with Division I men's basketball. It represents the first time that the coaches association has been provided an opportunity to recommend a comprehensive plan to address recruiting and access of prospective and current student-athletes. The committee, known as the Special Committee on Recruiting and Access (SCRA), established a goal of developing regulations and policies governing the sport of Division I men's basketball that present an innovative approach to the recruitment of prospective men's basketball student-athletes and coach's access to currently enrolled student-athletes that should promote increased graduation rates, satisfactory progress toward a degree and retention of men's basketball student-athletes. Prior to formulating this new model, the SCRA noted it was important to develop principles to assist in the development of its recommendations. It agreed that the following principles should serve as the basis for the new model.

A. Recruiting regulations should promote equity among member institutions in their recruitment of prospective student-athletes and shield them from undue pressures that may interfere with the scholastic and athletics interests of the prospects or their educational institutions. (NCAA Constitution 2.11)

B. There should be increased attention to the well being of the prospective and enrolled student-athlete by the teacher-coach, with appropriate balance placed on athletics participation and academic commitment.

C. Educational opportunities for current and future men's basketball student-athletes should be enhanced to increase the likelihood of academic success in accordance with recently approved academic-progress standards.

D. An environment that provides increased opportunities to foster the player/coach relationship both inside and outside the athletics arena should be encouraged.

E. Increased attention to the retention of student-athletes, including informed, accurate evaluation of prospective student-athletes, support programs and services for student-athletes will assist and enhance the overall collegiate experience, and promote the development of positive coach/player relationships.

F. Influences that place undue pressure on, and negatively impact, the development of basketball student-athletes, including nonscholastic external influences involved in the recruiting process should be reduced.

The SCRA acknowledged various concerns expressed by college presidents attributed to the sport of men's basketball, most particularly poor graduation rates, high attrition rates and the involvement of outside influences, both in the recruiting process and in the lives of enrolled student-athletes. It noted that over the course of the last five years, at least two entities, the Working Group to Study Division I Basketball Issues and the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee, have developed various initiatives in an effort to address some of those problems. The SCRA agreed that some of the initiatives, such as the ability for incoming freshmen to receive athletically related financial aid during the summer prior to initial enrollment, have been positive steps to promote academic preparedness and more timely graduation.

However, the SCRA noted that none of the recommendations previously approved have provided significant access for coaches and their student-athletes outside of the playing season. While collegiate basketball coaches often are the most influential individuals in the lives of student-athletes and can serve as a positive role model in the development of these young men, both on and off the basketball court, NCAA regulations have limited access between coaches and their student-athletes in an effort to address competitive-equity issues and student-athlete time demands. The SCRA believes that a model that provides for a more structured environment with greater access between coaches and student-athletes on a year-round basis will prove more beneficial to the well being of the student-athlete, without compromising the laudable goals of maintaining competitive equity and allowing student-athletes necessary time to more fully enjoy the collegiate experience. This increased access is the cornerstone of the SCRA's model and philosophy for change. This model will emphasize the head coach's responsibility to develop the student-athlete as a total individual, both as a student-athlete who will contribute to the team and as a student who will succeed academically and socially. Increased access and required interaction in nonathletically related activities should assist in the creation of a more positive player/coach relationship that should result in increased retention rates and higher graduation rates. The model also emphasizes that the more structured environment should begin from the time the recruiting process concludes, that is, from the time the prospect commits to the institution until the completion of the student-athlete's eligibility.

The SCRA also recognized that there will be critics who question the motives of a model that proposes greater access between coaches and student-athletes. There will be some

who point to the misbehavior of a few coaches and suggest less access may be more appropriate. Others will suggest that increased access is simply an effort to engage student-athletes in more athletically related activities. The SCRA strongly believes that the trust necessary for the success of the model exists and can be enhanced amongst the Division I coaching community, and that these efforts, over time, will improve the public perception of the environment surrounding men's basketball. The NABC has taken numerous significant steps to promote and monitor ethical conduct among its constituency, including the establishment of a code of ethics, an ethics committee and a professional development program. In addition, the NABC conducted an ethics summit in the fall of 2003, at which all Division I head coaches convened to discuss and agree on various acceptable behaviors to promote the integrity of the sport. The NABC is committed to furthering its efforts to promote the image of men's basketball and will continue to work with the coaches to develop "best practices" that support the goals and objectives of the new model.

The SCRA is aware that two principles that are receiving increased attention by the NCAA are stronger academic performance (based on a formula that takes eligibility and retention into consideration) and student-athlete well being. The SCRA believes that its proposed model, which emphasizes a more structured environment will create greater accountability and responsibility of coaches and student-athletes. This greater access between the coaches and student-athletes on a year-round basis should foster both stronger academic performance and student-athlete well being through the development of a more well-rounded individual who will be ready to make a positive contribution to society on completion of his collegiate education. The model also is consistent with a primary goal identified in the Association's strategic plan to enhance the leadership role of coaches as advocates for the values of intercollegiate athletics.

Regarding recruiting activities, the model continues previous efforts to minimize the influence of individuals outside the scholastic process. It establishes a more appropriate and effective evaluation of prospective men's basketball student-athletes so that sound judgments can be made in the recruiting process for coaches and prospective student-athletes and does so in the least intrusive manner, via telephone calls. In some cases, earlier access to prospects, including juniors, has been eliminated as it has resulted in coaches being inaccessible to their own student-athletes during key periods of the academic year. The recruiting recommendations also provide for a process that permits each institution the flexibility to design a recruiting calendar that best fits the needs of its own program.

Finally, the SCRA notes there are many disparities among Division I institutions that sponsor men's basketball. Such differences include institutional philosophy or mission, athletics' budgets, academic calendars, student enrollment and the locale of the institution. Notwithstanding those disparities, the SCRA strongly believes it is important to consider the model as a whole and that when taken as a whole, it represents a significant improvement for all Division I men's basketball student-athletes when compared to current rules and regulations governing the sport of Division I men's basketball. It strongly believes that the new model will result in the development of a more successful student-athlete who is able to enjoy a more positive collegiate experience.

The SCRA recommendations comprising the proposed new model have been organized into four areas; (1) the time period from initial, full-time enrollment until the completion of eligibility; (2) the time period that the recruiting process has concluded until the prospect's initial, full-time enrollment; (3) the time period that comprises the recruiting process and (4) additional recommendations. Each area will consist of key objectives designed to be furthered by the ensuing recommendations and followed by rationale supporting the proposed changes.

II. Time Period from Initial, Full-Time Enrollment until Graduation.

A. Key Objectives.

1. The establishment of a more structured environment, both on and off the court, designed to promote retention of the student-athlete and improve academic performance.

2. Greater access between coaches and enrolled student-athletes designed to foster a more positive player/coach relationship that promotes increased retention rates and improved academic performance.

3. Increased responsibility of the men's basketball head coach to develop the student-athlete as a total individual, one who can be a positive contributor to society after graduation.

4. The establishment of regulations that are more closely related to current progress-toward-degree regulations that promotes graduation in a five-year time period.

B. Recommendations.

1. Mandatory mentoring activities.

    a. The head men's basketball coach would be required to annually develop an individual plan with each student-athlete to promote the student-athlete's personal growth using community and institutional resources.

    b. The coach must periodically meet with each student-athlete.

    c. Current NCAA rules require institutions to provide life skills and academic tutoring services to their men's basketball student-athletes. This mentoring program envisions a more personal, one-on-one approach in which it is the responsibility of the coach to assist in the development of the whole person, not just to develop the athlete.

2. Athletically related activities outside of the playing season.

   a. A men's basketball student-athlete is permitted to engage in a maximum of eight hours of countable athletically related activities per week outside of the playing season [including the summer vacation period], with not more than two of those hours devoted to individual or team skill-related instruction. There are no limitations on the number of student-athletes who may be involved in such activities.

   b. All athletically related activities outside the playing season are prohibited one week prior to the beginning of the final examination period through the conclusion of each student-athlete's final exams.

3. Observation of informal athletically related activities (e.g., pick-up games).

   - Men's basketball coaches may observe their own team members participating in voluntary, informal athletically related activities such as pick-up games outside of the playing season, both during the academic year and during the summer.

4. Required days off during the playing season.

   - During the playing season, each men's basketball student-athlete must be allowed four days off per month, during which time no countable athletically related activities shall occur.

5. Five seasons of competition (within five years).

   - Men's basketball student-athletes may engage in five seasons of competition (within five years).

6. Exhibition games.

   - Participation only in preseason exhibition games does not result in the student-athlete losing season of competition. (Not necessary if five seasons of competition approved.)

7. Benefits that help foster the coach/player relationship. Institutions may provide the following benefits to men's basketball student-athletes:

   a. Occasional, nominal snack items (popcorn, candy bar) or possible meal when involved with mentoring activity with student-athlete.

   b. Occasional meal for the student-athlete's immediate family during a visit to campus.

c. Complimentary admissions and parking for a student-athlete's immediate family attending a home basketball event.

d. Special needs considerations for student-athletes during holidays/breaks (i.e., meals, housing).

e. Special circumstances gifts (e.g., weddings, birthday, birth of a child) not to exceed $50.

f. Expenses to assist a student-athlete's immediate family, on an annual basis, to attend one basketball game or one tier of an event (e.g., senior night, NCAA tournament, awards banquet).

The proposed recommendations to permit coaches greater access with their student-athletes should provide for increased opportunities to foster the player/coach relationship both inside and outside the athletics arena. It will also identify the role of the head coach as both a teacher and a mentor. Mandatory mentoring activities will emphasize the responsibility of the head coach to assist in the development of the student-athlete as a whole person, not just the development of a basketball player. The program should allow for a more personal, one-on-one relationship outside of the athletics arena between the head coach and the student-athlete, thus promoting the personal growth of the student-athlete and strengthening the relationship between the coach and the student-athlete. It is anticipated that this more positive relationship will enhance the efforts to retain the student-athlete for the duration of his collegiate career and promote academic responsibility, success and graduation.

The proposal related to athletically related activities outside the playing season establishes a more structured environment where coaches can interact with their student-athletes on a regular basis in a more relaxed atmosphere. The proposals do not increase the time period (eight hours per week) during which coaches may interact with student-athletes in mandatory athletically related activities outside the playing season during the academic year. Currently, the restriction on the number of student-athletes who may be involved in skill instruction related activities at any one time often inconveniences both the student-athlete and the coach due to the difficulty in securing necessary facility space. The elimination of limitations on the activities and the number of student-athletes involved in such activities provides for a more effective use of the student-athlete's and coaches' time, and more effective use of the institution's facilities. In addition, the prohibition against athletically related activities outside the playing season one week prior to the beginning of the final exam period through the conclusion of the student-athlete's final exams should provide for appropriate time period for student-athletes to adequately prepare for final examinations.

The restriction related to athletically related activities outside the playing season also would apply to the summer vacation period. Current NCAA legislation now permits student-athletes to be involved in conditioning activities during the summer that are

conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with no limits on the number of hours in which student-athletes can be involved in such activities. As continuing-eligibility standards have increased, it is quite common for many student-athletes to remain on campus during the summer to attend summer school and engage in conditioning activities. The ability for coaches to interact with student-athletes on a limited basis each week should promote the player/coach relationship by allowing the student-athlete to receive the necessary individual attention to become a more integral part of the institution's program. It will also allow the coach to promote the academic responsibility of the student-athlete. Such interaction should result in a more positive experience for the student-athlete and increase the chances of retaining the student-athlete throughout his entire career. Finally, the proposal related to athletically related activities outside the playing season allow coaches at collegiate institutions operating either on a quarter or semester basis equitable access with their student-athletes before the first permissible practice date.

The proposal to provide more flexibility regarding required days off during the playing season is designed to address scheduling issues. In many instances, an institution's schedule is compressed during a given week as a result of a game that has been scheduled by an outside entity, in particular, a television network. An institution's ability to select four days off a month will assist its student-athletes in adequately preparing for such a game, while maintaining the spirit of the rule.

The SCRA also is recommending that men's basketball student-athletes be allowed to engage in five seasons of competition within five years of the student-athlete's initial, full-time collegiate enrollment. The committee noted that current data indicates that the general student body takes approximately 4.8 years to earn an undergraduate degree. In addition, the Division I membership has recently approved progress-toward-degree standards that are predicated on the student-athlete graduating within five years after the student-athlete's initial, full-time collegiate enrollment. The ability to participate in outside competition for five years is consistent with the expectation of graduation in that same time period and provides an increased incentive for eligible student-athletes who have completed 80 percent of their degree requirements to return and complete their remaining undergraduate degree requirements. The committee noted that data indicates that a significant majority of football players "redshirt" during their freshman year and, thus, generally remain in a collegiate institution for five years in order to use all of their seasons of competition. The committee believes that those circumstances have resulted in student-athletes who are much more likely to graduate and the data indicates that football student-athletes graduate at a much higher rate than men's basketball student-athletes. The committee noted that current rules regarding seasons of competition are not tied to graduation and, thus, student-athletes who complete their four seasons of competition often are faced with decisions as to whether to complete degree requirements or pursue other career opportunities, in some instances at the professional level. The committee also noted that the ability to participate in five seasons of competition may also serve to deregulate some of the current eligibility regulations, inasmuch as it may no longer be necessary to process hardship and/or seasons of competition waivers.

The proposal to permit student-athletes to compete in preseason exhibition contests without using a season of competition is consistent with the Association's increased emphasis on student-athlete welfare. Student-athletes and/or institutions do not gain any competitive advantage by participating in such competitions, as those events are designed primarily to prepare the institution's team for the regular playing season. The ability to participate in such contests allows coaches and student-athletes an opportunity to determine the student-athlete's readiness to participate during the regular season and allows for a more educated, realistic decision regarding the use of the student-athlete during the upcoming season. This proposal also has a tie to current graduation requirements, inasmuch as the student-athletes would be able to participate in a fourth season of competition during their fifth year of collegiate enrollment. Finally, the committee noted that such a proposal would not be necessary if the membership in fact approves a proposal for student-athletes to engage in five seasons of competition within five years of their initial, full-time enrollment.

III. Time Period between Signing the National Letter of Intent (NLI) (or Written Offer of Commitment for Institutions Not Subscribing to the NLI) and Initial, Full-Time Enrollment.

A. Key Objectives.

- Greater access to men's basketball prospective student-athletes from the time the recruiting process has concluded to facilitate the transition to the college environment.

B. Recommendations.

1. An institution may provide three complimentary admissions to signed men's basketball prospective student-athletes to attend an away-from-home game on one occasion.

2. An institution may contact a signed men's basketball prospective student-athlete during the dead period.

3. An institution that has signed a men's basketball prospective student-athlete may contact a high-school academic official on the prospective student-athlete's high-school campus to meet and discuss matters related specifically to the prospective student-athlete's eligibility.

4. Regulations would be established to permit an institution to treat incoming signees during the summer prior to initial enrollment identical to current student-athletes.

The recommendations governing the time period after a prospect officially commits to an institution until his initial, regular full-time enrollment are designed to promote the player/coach relationship by permitting greater access between the coach and the incoming signee. Because the recruiting process has concluded, it is imperative that the stage be set for the signed prospect to become a member of the institution's team. The establishment of regulations to treat incoming signees during the summer prior to initial enrollment identical to current student-athletes should help to provide a more structured environment during a relaxed time period where coaches can begin to develop stronger relationships both on and off the court with incoming student-athletes as they make the transition, athletically and academically, from high school or two-year college to a four-year collegiate institution.

IV. The Recruiting Process.

A. Key Objectives.

1. The establishment of a more flexible recruiting calendar that better accommodates the needs of all Division I men's basketball programs.

2. The development of a more effective recruiting calendar to promote more informed decision making in the recruiting process.

3. Earlier access to men's basketball prospective student-athletes, but with minimal intrusion into their lives.

4. Reduction of outside influences in the recruiting process.

B. Recommendations.

1. Academic year evaluation.

    a. The establishment of a flexible recruiting period between September 9-April 30.

    b. Coaches are permitted to engage in off-campus recruiting during 120 recruiting person-days as follows:

        (1) September 9-October 5; contact period.

        (2) October 6-March 31; evaluation period.

        (3) April 1-30; contact period.

        (4) Current dead periods would be retained.

(5) Holiday break; dead period from December 24-26.

c. An institution may permit not more than three certified coaches to be involved in off-campus recruiting at the same time.

d. An institution may have seven recruiting opportunities, with not more than three of those opportunities being off-campus contacts. Contacts are permissible only with senior prospects.

e. Academic-year evaluations are limited to the following activities:

(1) Scholastic practices.

(2) Scholastic competition.

(3) Regular scholastic activities involving student-athletes enrolled only at that institution.

(4) Observation of nonscholastic activities are prohibited.

f. An institution may conduct one on-campus tryout for each men's basketball prospect.

(1) A tryout may not exceed two hours in length.

(2) A tryout may not be conducted prior to the date on which a prospect may take an official visit or the date of the first permissible in-person, off-campus contact, whichever is earlier, as follows:

(a) During the period beginning with the first day of classes of the prospect's senior year through the Sunday of the week that includes the initial date for the fall signing of the NLI, a prospect may engage in a tryout only while making an official visit.

(b) At the completion of the prospect's season, a prospect may engage in a tryout either during an official or unofficial visit. A prospect may not miss any class time to tryout during an unofficial visit.

(3) A prospect is limited to six tryouts.

(4) Division I institutions are limited to a total of 18 tryouts.

(5) An institution may not advertise or publicize a tryout. The tryout may not be open to the general public and may involve only the

prospect, other prospects participating in the tryout and men's basketball student-athletes.

[Note: Division II institutions currently are permitted to conduct one on-campus tryout per prospect in all sports under specified conditions].

2. Summer evaluations.

   a. Evaluation time periods remain the same.

   b. In-person and telephone contact restrictions at certified events remain applicable (see exceptions for phone calls to prospects).

3. In-person, off-campus contacts.

   a. An institution is prohibited from making any in-person, off-campus contact prior to September 9 of the men's basketball prospect's senior year.

   b. The restriction that a coach may visit a prospect's educational institution not more than once per week remains applicable.

4. Phone calls.

   a. Freshman to sophomore year.

      (1) No phone calls may be initiated by the institution.

      (2) Recommend NCAA prepare cover letter and materials on academics and recruiting process for distribution to institution-identified prospective student-athletes.

   b. Junior year.

      - Institutions may telephone a men's basketball prospective student-athlete once per month beginning June 15 at the conclusion of the sophomore year through July 31 of the junior year.

   c. Senior year.

      - Institutions may telephone a men's basketball prospective student-athlete twice per week beginning August 1 prior to the beginning of the senior year.

d. Two-year college prospects.

- Institutions may telephone a two-year college men's basketball prospect once per week.

5. Official visits.

a. Official visits during the junior year are prohibited.

b. The number of official visits should be reduced from five to four.

The proposed modification to the current men's basketball recruiting calendar is an effort to improve the decision-making process between the prospective student-athletes and coaches that will lead to higher retention among student-athletes. The modification will also provide greater flexibility to all institutions to devise a calendar that best fits the needs of their particular program. The flexibility also will permit head coaches to remain on campus to be with their own student-athletes at key time periods when they are most needed, (e.g., at the beginning and conclusion of the academic year). The calendar does not result in an increased number of days from the current calendar and results in very little increased intrusion into the lives of prospective student-athletes. Earlier access to prospects and additional evaluation opportunities are necessary so that institutions can make more sound recruiting judgments regarding prospects who will be successful both academically and athletically at the institution and are likely to fit into the program and the institution as a whole. The increase in phone calls during the senior year is necessary to assist both prospective student-athletes and coaches with additional interaction prior to making their final decisions.

The proposed modifications to the current recruiting calendar also continue to address concerns related to outside influences by prohibiting coaches from observing nonscholastic activities except during the summer evaluation period. In addition, the ability to conduct a tryout with a prospective student-athlete should provide a better opportunity for the prospect to evaluate himself against current men's basketball student-athletes and an opportunity for the coaching staff to evaluate how the prospect will interact with current players. The tryout should provide coaches an opportunity to make a more sound recruiting judgment regarding the prospect's ability to succeed in the program at the institution, thus increasing the chances of retaining that prospect throughout his entire collegiate career.

V. Additional Recommendations.

A. National letter of intent.

- Recommend that the NCAA assume administration and restructuring of the program to achieve maximum effectiveness.

B. Draft entry.

- The NABC will engage in discussions with the National Basketball Association about an earlier, appropriate date for entry into the professional draft.

C. Amateur status of international student-athletes.

- Support concept of establishing a clearinghouse and/or creating partnership with foreign countries to identify and classify amateur status of international players.

D. Violations of established, well-defined rules for contacting prospects.

- Establish more harsh penalties for violations of established, well-defined rules related to contacting prospects that are currently classified as secondary (e.g., definitive dates for contacting prospects).

- NABC staff to develop a plan for reporting alleged violations.

E. Off-campus recruiting. (Baton Rule)

- Eliminate the current rule that precludes not more than two coaches to be engaged in off-campus recruiting activities at any one time.

F. General correspondence mailing.

- Modify current rule to permit general correspondence mailings to men's basketball prospects on or after June 15 of the prospective student-athlete's sophomore year.

G. Coaches employment at camps/clinics.

- General consensus to prohibit Division I coaches from being employed at private camps/clinics.

The above-mentioned additional recommendations include a series of proposals that the SCRA believes will improve the current environment in Division I men's basketball. The recommendations are consistent with the Association's increased emphasis on student-athlete well being, but also should assist in enhancing the public image of the sport of men's basketball.

The recommendations to establish more harsh penalties for violations of established, well-defined rules relating to contact with men's basketball prospects should address concerns within the current coaching committee regarding ramifications, or lack thereof, of intentional violations of easily understood rules in an effort to gain a recruiting advantage with a particular prospect. The SCRA also supports strict enforcement of the Division I amateurism rules as applied to all prospects, domestic and international, who participate on nonscholastic basketball teams. The imposition of greater consequences for violations of such definitive rules should create a stronger public image of the sport and alleviate criticism that the pressure to win creates an environment where there is little incentive to abide by the rules.

Finally, the recommended modifications to current rules related to off-campus recruiting (Baton rule), the date for mailing general correspondence to prospects and coaches' employment at noninstitutional camps or clinics are an effort to provide greater clarity and simplicity in those areas so as to ensure that competitive equity is maintained in the recruitment process.

VI. Evaluation of the New Model.

The SCRA recognizes that it is important to establish procedures and metrics for evaluating the success of the proposed recommendations that comprise the new model. In that regard, the SCRA recommends that the NCAA establish an ad hoc group to evaluate whether the model is in fact meeting its intended objectives. The group should include representation from the NABC and existing committees within the NCAA structure, and would be charged with providing a preliminary assessment of the new model after three years and a final evaluation after five years. Institutions, using a broad-based campus group, would be required to engage in a yearly evaluation of the new model on their campus and provide this evaluation to the NCAA for use by the ad hoc group. Among the areas to be evaluated include the newly adopted academic performance rates to determine if the data indicates significant improvement in the sport of men's basketball. The assessment also should include feedback from the campus community, particularly those institutional staff members (e.g., faculty, compliance coordinators) who should interact with the head basketball coach on a regular basis as part of the new model. In addition, the NABC plans to establish some subjective assessments through the collection of information from prospective and current student-athletes over the course of the next few years and stands ready to make recommended changes to the model as needed.

VII. Conclusion.

The SCRA strongly believes that the above-mentioned recommendations that comprise this new model for Division I men's basketball will significantly improve the current system and will result in the creation of an environment for prospective and current student-athletes that will promote the development of the individual, both on and off the basketball court. The increased access and more structured environment should assist in the development of a relationship between the coach and the player that enhances the player's overall collegiate experience. The model will place greater responsibility on the coach to develop the total individual, placing appropriate balance on athletics participation, academic commitment and social development with the ultimate goal of producing an individual prepared to contribute to society after graduation.

Final Report of the Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group (Presented to the Division I Board of Directors on August 6, 2009)

Background.

In April 2007, the NCAA Division I Board of Directors approved the formation of an NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group, a working group composed of presidents and chancellors, head coaches, commissioners, directors of athletics and faculty athletics representatives, which was established to develop strategies to enhance academic performance and graduation rates in NCAA Division I men's basketball. Graduation rates in the sport of men's basketball are among the lowest in Division I. Overall, data reviewed reflects that men's basketball student-athletes are less prepared academically than student-athletes who participate in other sports. It was essential, therefore, that NCAA constituent groups work together to evaluate the causes and develop meaningful strategies to improve academic performance. The success of a similar group in baseball and discussions involving head basketball coaches and representatives of several governance committees and NCAA staff at the 2007 Men's Final Four supported the establishment of the Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group as a meaningful step toward identifying solutions.

The group was provided a charge to:

1. Analyze available data, research and literature regarding the academic performance trends of Division I men's basketball student-athletes.

2. Identify characteristics and factors in the sport that may be serving to impair the academic performance of Division I men's basketball student-athletes.

3. Identify changes that would enhance academic progress and graduation rates in Division I men's basketball.

4. Submit to the Division I Board of Directors, a set of recommendations and proposals that would enhance Academic Progress Rates (APR) and graduation rates in Division I men's basketball.

5. Maintain ongoing communication with, and seek reactions from, the NCAA governance structure, and the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) membership and conference offices during the course of the project.

The Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group conducted its initial meeting in August 2007, and agreed that the project could most effectively be accomplished through the use of subcommittees. The following subcommittees were formed and charged with identifying and developing potential solutions, legislative and non-legislative, for consideration by the full group.

1. Subcommittee on Academic Preparation and Academic Support.
2. Subcommittee on Coach/Player Relationships.
3. Subcommittee on Playing and Practice Seasons.
4. Subcommittee on Transfers – Both Incoming and Outgoing.
5. Subcommittee on the 0 for 2 Phenomenon.

The subcommittees conducted several meetings, both in-person and by conference call, and developed recommendations/solutions specific to their respective areas for consideration by the full group. The group also received and considered feedback from various constituencies in the Division I governance structure. The following information sets forth the group's final recommendations.

Recommendations

1. Initiate a Formal Summer Retention-Focused Program to Support Academic, Athletic and Learning Skills Development.

Background and Rationale. The group supported a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model for designated men's basketball student-athletes that includes summer school attendance and the development of learning- and athletics-skills development that involves interaction with the coaching staff. Data reviewed by the group clearly demonstrates that student-athletes who enroll in summer school, particularly early in their academic careers, tend to experience enhanced academic success during their collegiate enrollment. This finding holds for both academically at-risk and high achieving student-athletes. Contributing to this recommendation was a survey of Division I men's basketball student-athletes attending summer school, which revealed that time spent voluntarily on athletically related activities while enrolled in summer school has been approximately 12-14 hours per week.

In proposing this model, the group is not only recognizing the importance of the accrued academic benefits of summer school attendance (e.g., faster progress toward a degree), but is also focusing on the fact that retention problems drive the low APR in men's basketball. One need look no farther than to the fact that approximately 40 percent of entering freshmen in the sport have left their initial institutions by the end of the second year to understand the significance of the retention issue. One of the core messages seen in the academic literature on retention of students is that development of an institutional connection is a critically important factor in retaining students. Summer bridge programs have been shown to be particularly effective in this regard.

Coaches report that prospective and enrolled student-athletes at all levels in Division I basketball are inundated by third parties who have unregulated direct contact and who push the young men to either commit early to a professional career or to seek a new institution to pursue perceived opportunities to better display athletic talents. Pressure is also applied to enrolled student-athletes to participate in summer training for a potential professional career in locations that have no connection to the institution or to academic development. Given the critical importance of the coach/player relationship, it is fair to consider that enhancing that relationship will also enhance the connection that a student-athlete feels toward the institution. It is also clear that student-athletes in this sport desire opportunities in the summer to enhance their athletics skills. The group, in proposing a model that provides opportunities for both academic and athletic improvement, is trying to achieve greater retention of student-athletes by providing the type of skills enhancement that is desired by the athletes and coupling that opportunity with academic requirements, learning skills training and an enhanced relationship with the coaching staff. For this plan to succeed, coaches, faculty and administrators will have to work together at the local level.

The recommended model proposes a structure that is designed to encourage greater academic commitment by building connections to the institution that can encourage persistance, while also providing an opportunity for coaches and student-athletes to interact and build the coach/player relationship. While many athletics administrators and faculty members have been quick to criticize the perceived motives of coaches, the group believes coaches are key to offset the non-academic influences that now pervade the lives of student-athletes in this sport. It is anticipated that engaging in limited athletically related activities in a structured environment under the supervision of the coaching staff will not significantly impact competitive equity and should prove beneficial in establishing a stronger coach/player relationship, which in turn enhances the bond to the institution. For this model to succeed, coaches may have to modify summer recruiting practices and will have to be attentive to this need in order to effectively use this new opportunity to influence their student-athletes. Descriptions of summer athletic development opportunities and summer school academic requirements are included below to assist in understanding the practical application of this model.

a. Summer School Bridge for Designated Men's Basketball Student-Athletes.

NCAA financial aid rules now permit institutions to provide athletics aid during the summer prior to initial full-time enrollment under conditions prescribed by NCAA Bylaw 15.2.8.1.4. Further, NCAA Bylaw 15.2.8 and its subsections, outline legislation related to summer financial aid for enrolled student-athletes.

The new recommended model requires that each institution formally assess the academic preparedness of all incoming men's basketball student-athletes (including

transfers) who have signed financial aid agreements for the ensuing regular academic year, using institutionally-defined criteria to identify those who need an academic head start to put the individual on a track to predict graduation in five years of initial enrollment. The data shows that student-athletes who undergo these early institutional assessments and receive the necessary additional academic support or attend additional summer school sessions are more likely to graduate within a five-year time frame. These identified student-athletes shall be required to attend summer school in a summer bridge session prior to their initial year of regular enrollment at the certifying institution. Such incoming student-athletes shall be provided financial aid and must be enrolled in a minimum of six hours (and pass three for eligibility to compete in the first term) of acceptable degree credit in addition to receiving institutional learning skills education.

[Note: Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 14.4.3.4.4, required hours may include remedial courses, provided the courses are prerequisites for specific courses acceptable toward any degree program.]

For subsequent summers, men's basketball student-athletes shall be reevaluated using institutionally-defined criteria to determine those who should attend summer school to achieve graduation in a five-year period. Continuing student-athletes who are not on track to graduate in five years shall be strongly encouraged to attend summer school and shall be provided financial aid if they choose to do so. Enrolling in a minimum of six hours shall be required to receive financial aid and passing six hours of acceptable degree credits shall be required for eligibility in the fall term.

The group encouraged [but did not require] that institutions use a management system "The NCAA Facilitating Learning and Achieving Graduation Program" to identify those incoming men's basketball student-athletes who should be required to attend summer school and those continuing men's basketball student-athletes who should be strongly recommended to attend summer school. This is an example of a model that provides for a dynamic assessment of student-athletes (through the identification of factors and characteristics) who are at-risk of not graduating from the institution in five years.

The group also recommended that institutions document academic assessments in the event of future consideration of penalties or waiver requests involving the Committee on Academic Performance.

b. Exceptions for Summer School.

An exception should be available to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. However, such institutions would not be able to take

advantage of the summer athletic development component described later. Further, institutions that offer summer courses, but that do not offer any athletically related financial aid (e.g., award only need-based aid) would have two options.

The first option would be to use the previously noted exception applicable to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. Institutions electing to use this option would not be required to award summer financial aid, but its men's basketball student-athletes would be prohibited from participation in summer athletics development.

A second option would be available for those institutions that wish to participate in the summer athletics development. Those institutions would be subject to the summer-aid requirement for those recruited student-athletes who are required, using institutionally-defined criteria, to attend summer school. The summer athletics development provisions of this model would be applicable to those student-athletes enrolled in the requisite minimum number of hours of acceptable degree credit and who are receiving nonathletically related financial assistance or covering their own cost of summer school.

c. Learning Skills Assessments and Education.

Institutions would be required to provide incoming men's basketball student-athletes learning skills assessments and education. The purpose of this educational program is to address several key learning objectives that would help a student "learn how to learn" and this recommendation is intended to address retention through the establishment of institutional connections. The program could start with an educational assessment that would identify a student-athlete's strengths, weaknesses, attitudes, and beliefs associated with learning. This assessment could also capture information regarding personal, medical, financial or family concerns that can compromise a student-athlete's ability to perform well academically and athletically. Institutions could work with their campus community to identify the best assessment tool to capture this information. Upon the completion of an educational assessment, institutions could establish educational activities that address motivation, attention, concentration, memory, procrastination, anxiety, stress, time management, note taking and test taking skills and learning strategies. These activities can be structured in the form of a course, seminar, individual sessions, or small group activities, and could be organized in a manner to assist coaches and academic support personnel in developing individual academic support plans that will assist the student-athletes in their transition to college and focus on career planning and "life after basketball" skills. Such education would be encouraged in future years as deemed necessary.

d. Summer Athletic Development-Retention Model.

Under current legislation, coaches and student-athletes are limited in the amount of time spent on athletics activities and the nature of those activities during the regular academic year and institutional vacation periods, including the summer. Specifically, it is not permissible for coaches and student-athletes to participate in countable athletically related activities during the summer vacation period.

The recommended model permits summer athletics development based on the view that this provides an opportunity for student-athletes and coaches to work together to improve aspects of the student-athletes' individual athletics skill in a more personal structure while also building a more intimate coach/player relationship and an emotional attachment to the institution. The focus on athletics development addresses concerns from the men's basketball community that increased one-on-one access to student-athletes to work on skills during the summer would be beneficial, but also continues to prevent full-team practice on a year-round basis. These contacts also help develop a direct bond to the institution, which is key to persistence rates.

The proposed model would permit institutions to designate an eight-week period during which incoming or continuing men's basketball student-athletes enrolled in and attending summer school (in a minimum of six credit hours) would be allowed to participate in a maximum of eight hours per week in strength and conditioning activities and a portion of that time in skill instruction conducted and supervised by the coaching staff. There would be a limit of no more than two hours of skill-related instruction. This length of time is consistent with current legislation governing athletics activities outside the playing season during the academic year. Based on current legislation, it appears eight hours per week is a reasonable balance between the academic and athletic needs of student-athletes in the summer while not imposing an undue burden on time. Similarly, while cognizant of time demand issues that also exist during the summer, this proposed model recognizes that the structured athletics training will simply replace a portion of the 12-14 hours student-athletics already spend on their own in the gym.

For comparison purposes, the identification of an eight-week period presents a consistent length of time as provided for in the football summer conditioning period. The remaining time outside the eight-week period should be designated as student-athlete discretionary time as outlined in existing legislation in which a student-athlete can only participate in athletics activities at his discretion.

[Note: Summer athletics development would be available to any entering or continuing men's basketball student-athlete who is enrolled in a minimum of six

credit hours during the summer, regardless of whether the student-athlete is required to attend such sessions.]

e. First-Term Eligibility Requirements.

The group determined that for those attending summer school and engaging in athletics development activities, a minimum number of summer school credits should be required for eligibility in the first academic term in the fall to ensure that incoming and continuing men's basketball student-athletes are making a meaningful academic commitment. A credit-hour requirement would be established such that incoming men's basketball student-athletes who are required to attend summer school must satisfactorily complete a minimum of three hours of academic credit during the summer as a prerequisite for eligibility in the first fall term. In subsequent summers, such men's basketball student-athletes who enroll in the summer term would be required to satisfactorily complete a minimum of six hours of academic credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the ensuing fall term. As noted, this requirement also applies to incoming and continuing men's basketball student-athletes who are not required to attend summer school, but who elect to do so in order to avail himself of the athletics development benefits. A student-athlete who is not eligible for competition in the fall, based on unsuccessful completion of appropriate academic credit during the summer, would be permitted to regain eligibility at the conclusion of the fall term, provided he meets all other applicable progress-toward-degree regulations.

[Note: A nonqualifier must complete an academic year of residence before being eligible for competition; however, he would be eligible for summer financial aid and athletics summer development during the summer prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment to aid in establishing a proper academic foundation and a tie to the institution.]

f. Status as a Student-Athlete.

Upon summer enrollment, incoming recruited men's basketball student-athletes, who have signed financial aid agreements for the ensuing regular academic year, would be considered student-athletes under all NCAA legislation. Currently, under NCAA Bylaw 13.02.11.1, these individuals are not subject to contact regulations in Bylaw 13 and are considered student-athletes only for purposes of Bylaw 16. They are considered prospective student-athletes for the remainder of Bylaw 13 and all other bylaws.

2. Proposed Playing and Practice Season Model.

The group supported the following playing and practice season model that provides for a slight reduction in the current maximum number of games, a staggered schedule for the start of team practice to acclimate to the practice season and other legislative modifications designed to minimize missed class time during the season. The group believes that the implementation of a basic scheduling philosophy with the key components listed below will reduce missed class time during the playing season and thereby promote better academic performance.

a. Preseason Conditioning and Practice.

(1) Permissible Preseason Conditioning Activities (Beginning of academic year). The current rule that permits men's basketball student-athletes to engage in a maximum of eight hours per week of conditioning or physical-fitness activities, of which not more than two hours may be spent on skill-related workouts, would remain unchanged.

(2) On -Court Team Practice Activities. Beginning October 1 (regardless of the day of the week), instead of eight hours per week for conditioning or physical-fitness activities, an institution's men's basketball team shall be allowed to participate in activities as follows:

October 1-7: Of the eight hours per week allowed for strength/conditioning and/or skill instruction, allow coaches the option to conduct on-court practice for a maximum of four of the eight hours. All countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited during two calendar days.

October 8-14: Instead of eight hours, increase the number of hours to 12 per week for strength/conditioning and/or skill instruction and allow coaches the option to conduct on-court practice for a maximum of eight of the 12 hours. All countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited during two calendar days.

October 15: Regular team practice begins with the current 20 hours-per-week limitation, with one day off per week during which no countable athletically related activities shall occur.

Permitting institutions to utilize a "staggered schedule" for the start of team practice earlier (October 1 rather than mid-October) will allow freshman student-athletes more time to become acclimated to college life, and for further development of the coach/player relationship to occur prior to the beginning of the traditional on-court team practice time.

(3) Missed Class Time Policies. Policies must be implemented to limit missed class time due to athletics participation. For example, an institution may establish a policy that a student-athlete may not miss more than 10 percent of class meetings per semester due to athletics participation. Athletics participation schedules that include the amount of missed class time due to athletics participation must be approved prior to each semester by the faculty athletics representative or faculty oversight committee.

b. Practice Scrimmages/Exhibition games. The group recommended modifications to the current legislation regarding informal preseason scrimmages to specify that such practice scrimmages shall not result in missed class time for the student-athletes of the participating institutions.

[Note: Such legislation was adopted through the Division I legislative process during the 2008-09 legislative cycle.]

c. Playing season.

(1) An institution shall conduct a maximum of 28 regular-season games (reduction of one game) or, a maximum of 26 games if the institution participates in a Qualifying Regular-Season Multiple Team Event.

(2) As a best practice, institutions should be strongly encouraged to participate in no more than an average of two games per week (Monday through Sunday) while classes are in session, should not participate in any games during the week of final examinations as defined in the institution's catalog and should not participate in more than one away-from-home regular season conference game Monday through Friday of any given week. The group noted that these would not be legislative requirements, but agreed that conference offices should monitor these practices and require documentation from institutions not meeting them prior to the beginning of the season that provides an explanation as to noncompliance and a future plan to meet such practices.

(3) Institutions shall depart an away-from-home competition site no later than 24 hours (reduced from 36 hours) after the conclusion of the competition. (Current legislative exceptions would remain applicable.)

3. <u>Transfer - Recommended Concepts to Address the Academic Performance of Transfers in the Sport of Men's Basketball</u>.

Data reflects that the transfer rate and overall academic performance of transfers should be addressed. The group considered several potential recommendations to address concerns regarding the poor academic performance of transfer student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball, particularly two-year college transfer student-athletes. It discussed the concept of a "year of readiness" for all entering men's basketball student-athletes who may satisfy NCAA initial eligibility standards, but who do not satisfy institutional admissions standards and are not predicted to succeed academically and graduate in a timely manner. Some recruiting equity concerns were raised if national standards are not established to determine those student-athletes who should be subject to the "year of readiness."

The group noted that current data indicates that two-year college basketball transfers graduate at a lesser rate than basketball student-athletes who initially enroll at a four year institution and remain at that institution until graduation. The data also shows that two-year college basketball transfers graduate at a lesser rate than their counterparts who transfer from a four-year institution. The group agreed the issue of transfers appears to be a concern, and ultimately agreed though that current data available for review is not adequate to make any definitive recommendations at this time, especially given its charge to make data-driven decisions. Additional data should be collected to help determine the characteristics of a successful Division I men's basketball two-year college transfer student-athlete. Specific gaps in current NCAA data include a lack of information on the academic preparedness of two-year transfers as they leave high school, and a complete lack of data on the academic experiences of these students at the two-year colleges. Division I has already adopted legislation to fill these gaps. Later in the 2009-2010 academic year, data will be available that will allow a better assessment of the number and types of courses that two-year transfers have taken, and it is anticipated that such information will assist the NCAA in identifying patterns of course selection at two-year institutions that lead to better academic success once these students transfer to Division I institutions.

In addition to academically based data, the group also believes that focus groups consisting of current and former two-year college transfers should be formed to determine what

academic and nonacademic factors contribute to the academic success or failure of two-year college transfers in men's basketball.

The group recommended that the Board of Directors request that the Academics Cabinet continue to collect the necessary data to fully review and evaluate the issues related to academic performance of men's basketball transfer student-athletes and make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Division I membership through the normal legislative process.

The group also made the following additional recommendations:

a. **Use of Nontraditional Courses to Meet Transfer Requirements.** The group recommended that the NCAA Division I Academics Cabinet should continue to review the use of nontraditional courses to meet academic transfer requirements for 2-4 transfer student-athletes and its impact on their academic success.

b. **Physical Education Activity Courses.** The group recommended that legislation be sponsored to limit physical education activity courses used to satisfy two-year transfer requirements to no more than two credit hours. For those student-athletes matriculating at the four-year institution immediately into a physical education degree program or an education program requiring physical education activity courses as a part of the degree program (courses cannot be used to fulfill free elective requirements), student-athletes can use up to the number of degree specific courses to meet transfer requirements.

4. Academic Progress Rate (APR) Policies.

The group engaged in lengthy discussions regarding the factors that may negatively impact the academic success of men's basketball student-athletes. Given the institutional responsibility to foster an environment that supports student-athlete academic achievement and retention, as well as membership feedback noting concerns with any action that would dilute the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program. The group agreed that the "historical" sanctions currently being imposed by the Committee on Athletics Performance would likely facilitate change in the academic performance and /or profile of Division I men's basketball student-athletes and ultimately, the group did not recommend changes at this time regarding the calculation of the academic progress rates for men's basketball.

The group received feedback from several conferences and academic associations expressing concern regarding possible recommendations.

The group supported the following related to the application of the Academic Progress Rate (APR):

a. **Provide consistent flexibility in the historical and contemporaneous penalty waiver processes during head coaching transitions.** Traditionally, the NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance considers a head coaching transition as a potential mitigating factor when examining historical penalty waiver requests. The group recommended to the committee that it use the same approach during appeals of contemporaneous penalties when a coaching transition occurs and circumstances warrant consideration of reduction or relief of penalties.

b. **Examine current professional tryout practices with the National Basketball Association (NBA) and the Federation of International Basketball Associations (FIBA)**. The NCAA should work with the NBA (also NBAPA) and FIBA to determine whether other options are available to encourage less missed class time among student-athletes still enrolled while exploring or pursuing professional or other opportunities.

c. **Adopt legislation granting "noncounter" status to a men's basketball student-athlete who wishes to remain at the institution, but not participate in athletics, after the departure of the head coach who recruited him.** Such men's basketball student-athletes would continue to receive athletics aid, but would not count against team scholarship limits as long as they do not return to athletics participation. If such a student-athlete was granted "noncounter" status, then elected to return to the men's basketball team in a subsequent term or season, he would become a counter for all years during which athletics aid was received. This legislative change would provide additional flexibility to student-athletes when their coaches leave, particularly for those who are in their final two to three semesters of a degree program who may not wish to transfer. The group does recognize, however, that many student-athletes are motivated to continue participating in basketball and still may choose to transfer for basketball reasons at a different institution, regardless of the scholarship opportunity at the original institution.

d. **Remove legislative barriers that may prevent a student-athlete from returning to an institution to complete a degree after a professional career.** Current legislation allows for five years of athletics aid to be provided within a six-year time period. Athletics aid awarded beyond those parameters must be "earned" aid. Flexibility in

this area may encourage more former student-athletes to return to complete their degrees. The group recommended that the Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet develop legislation for consideration by the Division I membership through the normal legislative process.

5. Other Recommendations.

- **Official Visits – Travel Expenses for Parents/Legal Guardians.** The group recommended legislation to allow institutions to provide travel expenses to the parents or legal guardians to accompany the prospective student-athlete on the prospect's official visit. Such a practice will ensure that coaches have greater opportunities to develop the player/coach relationship with the entire family, provide an avenue to emphasize the importance of education/academics and also provide greater insight into the family background that may assist coaches in making more sound decisions in the recruiting process.

6. Best Practices. The group developed a comprehensive list of best practices designed to assist institutions in implementing policies/practices to improve the academic performance of Division I men's basketball student-athletes. The list will include many practices/policies identified by the National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletes (N4A). [See Appendix A]

Respectfully submitted to the Division I Board of Directors.

Group Chair:
Dan Guerrero, director of athletics, University of California, Los Angeles

Other Group Members:
Cy Alexander, assistant men's basketball coach, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
Kevin Anderson, director of athletics, U.S. Military Academy (Army)
Britton Banowsky, commissioner, Conference USA
Gretchen Bataille, president, University of North Texas
Percy Bates, faculty athletics representative, University of Michigan
Jim Boeheim, head men's basketball coach, Syracuse University
Pete Boone, director of athletics, University of Mississippi
Robert Bruininks, president, University of Minnesota, Twin-Cities

Jack Evans, faculty athletics representative, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Greg Geoffroy, president, Iowa State University
Cary Groth, director of athletics, University of Nevada
Water Harrison, president, University of Hartford
Alan Hauser, faculty athletics representative, Appalachian State University
Paul Hewitt, head men's basketball coach, Georgia Institute of Technology
Ron Hunter, head men's basketball coach, Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis
Kerry Kenny, SAAC representative, Big 10 Conference
Phil Martelli, head men's basketball coach, Saint Joseph's University
Reggie Minton, deputy executive director, National Association of Basketball Coaches
Mario Moccia, director of athletics, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Jean Lenti Ponsetto, director of athletics, DePaul University
Lee Reed, director of athletics, Cleveland State University
Bo Ryan, head men's basketball coach, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Herb Sendek, head men's basketball coach, Arizona State University
Mike Slive, commissioner, Southeastern Conference
Gene Smith, director of athletics, Ohio State University
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John Watson, director of athletics, Pepperdine University
Steve Weber, president, San Diego State University
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Mr. Mike Alden
Chair, NCAA Division I Leadership Council
NCAA
Po Box 6222
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6222

Dear Mr. Alden:

I am writing in regards to men's basketball summer recruiting and the pending review that the NCAA Leadership Council will conduct of the related Division I legislation.

The Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference member institutions unanimously oppose elimination of the July summer recruiting period in men's basketball. However, if legislation is to be adopted, the MAAC would propose alternate modifications to the full elimination of the recruiting period.

Summer recruiting as it is currently structured provides MAAC member institutions an efficient and cost effective manner to evaluate multiple prospective student-athletes. The various tournaments and camps that are conducted bring legitimate Division I prospects together and allow coaches to evaluate and make informed decisions on whom to tender a scholarship offer.

Eliminating the July summer recruiting period would force schools to evaluate prospects on an individual basis, thereby dramatically increasing travel costs and potentially limiting the number of student-athletes that can be evaluated. Additionally it's likely the prospects can't be evaluated against a similar level of competition further hampering the assessment of the player.

Our membership recognizes there are concerns regarding the culture and influence of third party advisors that involve themselves in the recruiting process. We feel that elimination of the summer recruiting period will not limit the influence of such advisors and could even potentially increase the effect as coaches will likely have less opportunities to evaluate prospects. We also are aware that the current system requires coaches to travel extensively during the month of July and limits their time on their campus during which incoming and returning students are engaged in summer classes.

Given the league's position, the MAAC athletic administrators and men's basketball coaches propose that the Leadership Council consider the following model which has been suggested by other groups as well:

- 15 days of recruiting be permitted in July
    - The 15 days would be broken down one of two ways:
    - Option 1: Two segments (seven days and eight days) with a seven day break in between the two segments.
    - Option 2: Three segments of five days each with a at least a three day break in between segments.
- Five recruiting days be permitted during April during the following two time periods:
    - The 12th and 13th day after the completion of the Men's Final Four (Saturday Sunday).
    - The following weekend Friday--Sunday (three weekends after the Final Four).

I appreciate the Leadership Council considering the MAAC position and the proposed modification to the concept of fully eliminating July recruitment in the sport of men's basketball. Should you have any questions or feedback, please contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Ensor, Esq.
Commissioner

cc: MAAC Council of Presidents
Mr. S. David Berst, NCAA
Ms. Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA
Mr. Kevin Lennon, NCAA

ADVANCED VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

December 17, 2010

Mr. Mike Alden
Chair, NCAA Division I Leadership Council
NCAA
PO Box 6222
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6222

Dear Mr. Alden:

The Big South Conference head men's basketball coaches and athletics directors met recently to discuss the recruiting calendar and provide feedback to the NCAA Division I Leadership Council. We appreciate your leadership in this effort and the opportunity to comment.

The Big South's overriding concern is having enough time to properly evaluate prospects. Cutting back on the number of evaluation days would limit coaches' ability to thoroughly gauge a prospect's chances of achieving both academically and athletically at the institution. All of us have been emphasizing academic success, yet reducing evaluation days could have a detrimental effect on retention and graduation rates, and likely increase the rate of transfers. As studies show, transfers can also have a negative impact an institution's APR.

The concern over outside influences in the summer recruiting time period is recognized, however, we also believe completely eradicating this from the process is extremely difficult to achieve. A recruiting model that would limit exposure to outside influences and allow more evaluations in the scholastic environment, while saving some of the efficiencies of the summer recruiting period is preferable to the members of the Big South.

The Big South respectfully requests that the Leadership Council consider the following concepts:

1. Limit summer recruiting to three weekends, Thursday – Sunday, in July, allowing coaches the flexibility of determining which weekends to utilize.

2. Offset this reduction in July evaluation days by allowing four coaches to evaluate off-campus at the same time.

3. Move the unused days to April and allow for evaluation opportunities only at the scholastic institution during the week, and at events on the weekends (Friday – Sunday).

4. Avoid recruiting on SAT/ACT test taking dates.

Thank you for your consideration of these concepts and best of luck in the challenging task ahead.

Sincerely,

Kyle B. Kallander
Commissioner

KBK:ms
cc: Council of Chief Executive Officers
Board of Administrators
Head Men's Basketball Coaches
CCA
David Berst, NCAA
Jackie Campbell, NCAA
Selected Staff

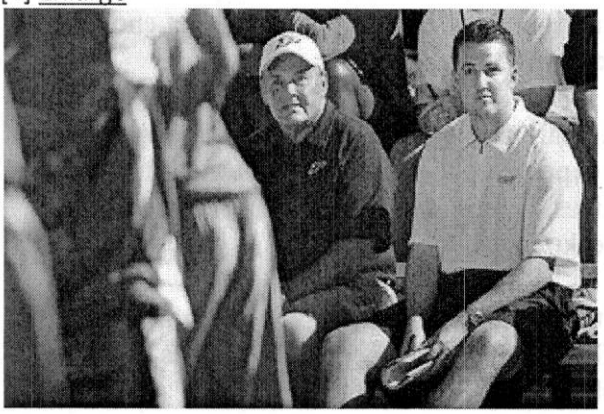
Tuesday, May 19, 2009 | Print Entry

Posted by Fran Fraschilla

When I was a young assistant basketball coach in the early 1980s, the majority of my recruiting time was spent in high school gyms during the school year. Summers were spent evaluating players at basketball camps. The summer club basketball circuit was a very, very small part of a student-athlete's recruitment.

I distinctly remember going to the Five-Star Basketball Camp in Pittsburgh and watching guys like Michael Jordan, Patrick Ewing and Chris Mullen playing on outdoor asphalt courts in the blistering July heat, diving into chain-link fences after loose balls and being coached by some of the best high school and college coaches in the country. Basketball fundamentals were drilled into the campers -- morning, noon and night. And by the way, most of these guys paid their own way to the camp.

[+] Enlarge



AP Photo/AJ Mast

Recruiting was certainly a different experience for ex-Purdue coach Gene Keady, left, than it is for his replacement, Matt Painter, right.

When a high-level recruit wasn't at summer camps, he was in his coach's high school gym shooting jump shots and working on more fundamentals. There were local summer leagues to play in, and depending on where you grew up, the competition could be very good.

In the ensuing years, as the major shoe companies got involved with sponsoring basketball tournaments and then got the summer club teams to play in these events, the landscape of "grassroots basketball" changed.

Instead of paying camp tuition, players had their travel expenses paid for, often jumping from team to team. Thus the beginning of the "entitlement culture" in American basketball -- a culture that was portrayed well in an Outside the Lines feature that ran Sunday.

For many top-notch high school players, the competition at these summer tournaments was just as good as at the elite camps, but fundamental drill stations were traded for glorified pickup games.

Because many state high school athletics associations didn't want their coaches working with players during the offseason, a void was created during the summer. At the same time, the NCAA began to limit live recruiting periods during the college season, the idea being that it was important that college coaches spend more time

with their own teams. Thus the summer balance of power began to shift toward the summer club coaches and their respective shoe company sponsors and away from the high school coach.

Ironically, the high school coach, usually trained as a teacher, was spending less time with his players than the club coach, who often had no such educational background, had other agendas and didn't have the players' best interests at heart. In many cases, their players were nothing more than commodities that, if good enough, could be peddled to unscrupulous player agents on the lookout for the next potential NBA client to represent. Although that only happens with a tiny percentage of the elite high school players, this is the filthy underbelly of grassroots basketball today.

Now understand that not every high school coach is John Wooden or soon-to-be Hall of Famer Bob Hurley, and not every summer league coach has a Bluetooth in each ear, talking to college coaches and agents. I have come across corrupt or lazy high school coaches during my coaching career and have watched some really well-coached summer teams, in which the coach has only altruistic motives and the players' best interests at heart.

Sadly, however, the way the game of basketball is played in America has changed in recent years -- and not necessarily for the better. The product has gotten worse because the influential people in these players' careers are not holding them accountable in terms of playing the game the right way. If a player doesn't get enough shots or minutes, the coach kowtows to him or he's off to the next team.

There is no question that the great competition that summer basketball now provides is extremely important in the development of young players. But it should not come at the expense of their being taught the fundamentals and to play within the team concept. And the fact is, all the practices, games and trips take up so much time in the summer, there is little room anymore for working on one's weaknesses.

A top high school player who travels the entire month of July with his club team might play 20 games and average 10 shots a game. That same player could get the same 200 shots up if he spends 15 minutes in a gym with a coach. With any kind of work ethic, he could get up 500 shots in an hour.

It is interesting to note that Hurley, who maintains an iron grip on his program at perennial national power St. Anthony High School in Jersey City, N.J., allows his players to play with summer club teams … but never more than one week at a time. There is no slippage in their skill development because they know that when they come back from a club tournament, the next week will be spent in his gym working on the mundane, but important, fundamentals of the game. Sadly, most high school coaches don't have that kind of influence anymore.

Unfortunately, with the culture of "grassroots basketball" changing, the only way to put the genie back in the bottle would be a major overhaul of the NCAA's recruiting rules, and that's not likely to happen. For all of the slime involved with summer basketball, it is still the best time of year for college coaches to evaluate the most players in the most cost-effective way.

So expect most high school coaches to stay on the fringes of the recruiting process with limited access to their players. And expect the summer club coach to continue to fill that void.

Is that really what's best for the game?

July is time for college coaches to show love

Main job is for toptargets to see them

By Brett Dawson
bdawson@courier-journal.com

CINCINNATI — The sidelines in Fifth Third Arena are lined with a who's who of college basketball coaches, standing or sitting a few feet from some elite high school hoops talent.

Some of them are even paying attention.

Many, however, are chatting up fellow coaches. Others are more focused on phone calls than free throws, preoccupied more with texts than turnovers.

"I'm not truly evaluating," University of Kentucky coach John Calipari said during a lull in the action. "I already know who we're recruiting."

The July recruiting period — which continues with Eddie Ford's Kentucky HoopFest through Sunday in Louisville — arguably is more important now than in previous summers, given the NCAA's recent elimination of a similar evaluation period in April.

But some college coaches will tell you that there's little evaluation going on in July, that it's more about sitting in just the right spot so your top targets know you care enough to watch.

With scouting services and in-season recruiting trips to high schools, many coaches arrive on the July scene with a list of players to see ,Äì— and a firm idea of their strengths and weaknesses, Calipari said.

The first-year UK coach isn't the only one who isn't sold on the July period ,Äì— which began Monday and runs through July15 before resuming July22-31 ,Äì— as a means for evaluating talent.

"I can't stand July," Kansas coach Bill Self said. "I think we need July, but I don't know about (20) days."

The month's twin 10-day recruiting periods are jammed with basketball, ranging from this week's King City Classic at Cleveland State University to a trio of events ,Äì— the Reebok Summer Championships, the Main Event and the adidas Super 64 tournament ,Äì— in Las Vegas beginning July23.

On one hand, it's a recruiter's dream, with so much talent assembled at each site.

On the other, it's a nightmare of a grind.

"Players play way too many games and have way too much travel in a short period of time," Western Kentucky University coach Ken McDonald said. "And I think everyone (in coaching) already pretty much knows who they like (by July)."

Still, coaches concede there's some value to the month.

South Carolina's Darrin Horn said he's open to shortening the month but stopped short of endorsing elimination. Minnesota's Tubby Smith noted that he's offered scholarships to players, including current Gophers center Colton Iverson, based on summer performances.

Even powerhouse programs such as Kentucky, Kansas or the University of Louisville will spy rising freshmen and sophomores to watch in the years to come, and Self admits that the elimination this year of the April period adds some significance to the scouting time available in July.

Many coaches, however, see value in at least shortening the summer evaluation period. Self said he'd favor a recruiting calendar with limited April evaluation time ,Äì— "Maybe just a couple of weekends," he said ,Äì— with a similarly short window for July evaluations.

Calipari would like to see some evaluation time in April added back to the NCAA recruiting calendar, but he favors completely eliminating the July period.

In its place, Calipari said, he'd like to see the NCAA change its rules to allow coaches "two, three, four hours a week" of on-court work with their current teams. Current rules prohibit on-court coaching during the summer.

But Self ‚Äì the head coach at Oral Roberts and Tulsa before he moved on to schools with bigger names and bigger budgets ‚Äì sees value in the July period for a coach at a smaller school.

"You're dealing with volume, so it's good to see so many guys in one place," he said. "You might recruit six or seven guys for every scholarship you have available (at a mid-major). It's good to be able to see so many in one place."

That's especially true for a school with a limited travel budget that doesn't afford its coaches the opportunity to span the nation in search of high school stars during the season.

The recruiting budget isn't an issue at WKU, McDonald said. But for all the benefits he sees in limiting the summer recruiting period, he admits that the sheer number of players available gives coaches an opportunity to spot the next big thing.

Assuming they're looking.

"I think July is a little bit more about being seen than evaluating," McDonald said. "But there's always evaluating going on. If you're working, you're always evaluating."

Brett Dawson can be reached at (859) 523-0706.

EYBL may change travel basketball

Nike steps in to organize and provide championship for travel teams

By Christopher Lawlor
ESPN.com
Archive

Leave it to Nike to revolutionize the travel basketball circuit.

After bouncing around a simple concept for the past five years, the company with the trademark swoosh will debut the Elite Youth Basketball League this weekend at the Boo Williams Invitational in Hampton, Va.

"We were looking to bring structure to the travel game," said Jeff Rogers, the league commissioner and director of Nike elite grassroots basketball. "We have had a tremendous response without having played a game. We hope this changes the way things are done."

"

"It's a wonderful league. It's innovative and brings structure to the travel scene. This might serve as a future model for how things may be done. We're anxious to get started."

" -- Albany City Rocks director Jim Hart

The EYBL is a first-ever league featuring 42 high-level, U17 grassroots teams playing for a championship. It culminates in July at the Nike Peach Jam in North Augusta, Ga.

The concept is simple. The teams, divided into four divisions, will play a predetermined schedule during three weekends this spring -- in Hampton (Friday through Sunday), Houston (May 14-16) and Los Angeles (May 29-31). After the third event, the top five teams in each of the four divisions will automatically advance to the Peach Jam bracket, with four at-large teams added to round out the 24-team championship tournament. Teams that receive an automatic bid are guaranteed spots for 2011.

Yes, that means 18 teams won't make it and could be dropped from the EYBL next year.

"This will unify and organize the game at the highest level," said Paul Biancardi, ESPN's national basketball recruiting director. "It blends the best of what Nike does on the grassroots level."

Rogers believes the EYBL will promote ownership within the constituency during the course of three months.

"We'll find out a few things about these teams," Rogers said. "Teams will be scouting their next opponents, booking travel, playing each possession and investing their time.

"Unlike some tournaments where teams win their first three games by 30 or 40 points and lose interest, or lose three games and go home, there won't be any championships awarded on the first three weekends of league play.

"Kids like organized competition but are used to playing for a championship every weekend. That devalues the word championship. When you do compete for the EYBL championships you'll have earned it over the course of two or three months," he said.

The action tips off Friday evening at the state-of-the-art Boo Williams Sportsplex in Hampton with 20 games on seven courts. The opening weekend includes 85 EYBL games.

"It's a wonderful league," said Jim Hart, president of the Nike-sponsored Albany City Rocks. "It's innovative and brings structure to the travel scene. This might serve as a future model for how things may be done. We're anxious to get started."

Several clubs have already inquired about joining, but Rogers will stick with 42 teams who have been "loyal to Nike over the years and shown success."

Here's a breakdown of the four 17-and-under divisions (listed alphabetically).

A: Albany (N.Y.) City Rocks, Baltimore Elite, Georgia Blazers, Howard Pulley (Minn.), Louisiana Select, Mean Streets (Chicago), Team Final (N.J.), Tennessee Travelers; Wisconsin Playground Soldiers, YOMCA (Memphis, Tenn.)

B: All-Ohio Red, Arizona Stars, Each 1 Teach 1 (Fla.), King James Shooting Stars (Ohio), South Carolina Ravens, Seattle Rotary, Spiece Indy Heat (Ind.), Team Takeover (Md.), Team Texas, The Family (Detroit).

C: Alabama Challenge, Athletes First (Okla.), Birmingham (Ala.) Storm, Boo Williams (Va.), California Supreme, Houston (Texas) Hoops, ICP Portland (Ore.), Jackson (Miss.) Tigers, Oakland (Calif.) Soldiers, St. Louis Eagles.

D: Arkansas Wings, BABC (Boston), Charlotte (N.C.) Royals, D-One Sports (N.C.), Friends of Hoop (Seattle), Georgia Stars, Mac Irvin Fire (Chicago), Metro Hawks (N.Y.), New Jersey Playaz, New York Gauchos, Southern Kings (Ga.), Team Florida.

Playing by the rules

Structure means rules, set forth by Rogers. Keep the following in mind as the opening weekend approaches.

• Rosters, composed of 15 players, must be locked before the start of league play. Teams cannot share players but can change out three players during the first two tournaments. Up to three players from outside a team's home state will be permitted.

• Games will feature NCAA rules, including the college 3-point line, 16-minute halves, 35-second shot clock, a bonus after 10 fouls, player disqualification after five personal fouls and three-man officiating crews.

• Appearance counts. Players and coaches will wear provided game gear, meaning coaches will wear polo shirts and slacks.

• Tiebreakers in the standings are head-to-head competition, 3-way point system and conference record.

• There's no leeway on fifth-year players or reclassified seniors; they are out. Players must have at least one year of high school eligibility remaining.

• Traveling will be enforced, in other words: be on time. If a team misses a game because of a flight delay, they will forfeit it. Same goes for being late for the scheduled tip-off. No games will be made up, period.

"Every possession, every game, every weekend will count; it's a compounding effect," Biancardi said. "It teaches players accountability, and team and winning become important."

EYBL's got talent

The EYBL will feature 52 players in the ESPNU Super 60 rankings.

Biancardi, who coached at Wright State, Saint Louis, Ohio State and Boston College, believes the individual talent is off the charts. Colleges will be able to follow a player's team progression, capped by Peach Jam, which falls during a live viewing period in July.

"Each weekend the EYBL is played, that's where all the superior talent will be of any event across the country," Biancardi said. "You'll be able to gauge the progress of players, teams; it gives you something to talk about because it's a long-term process. You'll see how teams respond. Teams will be playing for their future in the EYBL."

Here are players on opening weekend rosters that will likely elevate their teams during the competition:

Six-foot-nine sophomore DaJuan Coleman (Albany City Rocks), Jamesville-Dewitt (N.Y.); 6-8 junior James McAdoo (Boo Williams), Norfolk (Va.) Christian; 6-10 junior Quincy Miller (D-One), Quality Education (Winston-Salem, N.C.); 6-3 junior Nick Johnson (Drew Gooden Soldiers), Findlay Prep (Henderson, Nev.); 6-4 junior Austin Rivers (Each 1 Teach 1), Winter Park (Fla.); 6-2 sophomore L.J. Rose (Houston Hoops), Second Baptist (Houston, Texas); 6-10 junior Johnny O'Bryant (Jackson Tigers), East Side (Cleveland, Miss.); 6-5 junior Wayne Blackshear (Mac Irvin Fire), Morgan Park (Chicago); 6-0 Jabarie Hinds (Metro Hawks), Mount Vernon (N.Y.); 6-6 junior Anthony Wroten (Seattle Rotary), Garfield (Seattle, Wash.); 6-1 junior Marquis Teague (Spiece), Pike (Indianapolis); 6-8 junior Michael Gilchrist (Team Final), St. Patrick (Elizabeth, N.J.).

Walking in Memphis

Marko Petrovic (Findlay Prep/Henderson, Nev.) is living the American dream. That's exactly what he hoped when he left Croatia for Findlay Prep.

Instead of just existing in the club system that defines the European game, Petrovic was searching for more. He wanted to defend some of the nation's top teenagers. He was looking for an athletic scholarship. Mostly, he just wanted to improve his overall game.

When his uncle suggested he leave Zagreb, Croatia, this past summer, Petrovic was on board; he wanted to expand his horizons.

"It was the best decision I've ever made," he said.

Last week Petrovic, a 6-3 wing guard, played an integral part of Findlay Prep's second consecutive successful run at the ESPN RISE National High School Invitational in Baltimore.

He dove on the hardwood for loose balls. He knocked down 3s. He defended top players from the likes of Mountain State Academy (Beckley, W.Va.), Charlotte (N.C.) Christian and Montverde (Fla.) Academy en route to the Pilots' second straight NHSI title.

After winning the NHSI, Petrovic realized the Findlay way paved his road to success.

So much so that he was selected to play with Findlay teammate Godwin Okonji in the Jack Jones Shootout, a third-year senior national all-star game, Saturday (4 p.m. ET) at FedExForum in Memphis, Tenn.

The game is relatively new to the national landscape but gaining momentum.

Named after Memphis basketball enthusiast John Paul "Jack" Jones, the game has grown each year since 2008. This year's version features youth contests, an M33M club team exhibition and a senior showcase.

"I saw the rosters; what a great bunch of players; there's a lot of talent," Petrovic said. "This game is a really big deal; it looks good."

The game has a distinctive Memphis flavor, as eight of the 22 players have ties to the city renowned for Elvis Presley, barbecue and Blues.

Petrovic, along with Okonji, is one of eight unsigned seniors invited. He joins 7-0 Skylor Blackler of Bell City (Mo.); 6-5 Jarekious Bradley of East (Memphis); 6-0 Allen Farmer and 5-9 Masceo Harmon, both of Central (Memphis); 6-6 Joshua Langford of Lee (Huntsville, Ala.); and 6-0 Kenyon McNeaill of Conway (Ark.).

Petrovic, whose father coaches in Croatia and was a former standout point guard in Europe, is sifting through his options. He'll visit Delaware next week, followed by San Francisco, but insists he can play at a higher level. Hawaii, Santa Clara and Oakland have expressed interest. He'll likely decide later this month but has no timetable.

"Maybe this game can help me find a school. Hopefully college coaches will see it," said Petrovic, who averaged 10 points and led Findlay with 18 charges taken.

The game also features four players from the University of Memphis' top-rated recruiting class, giving the locals a glimpse into the future of Tigers. The unsigned players may be auditioning for a full ride.

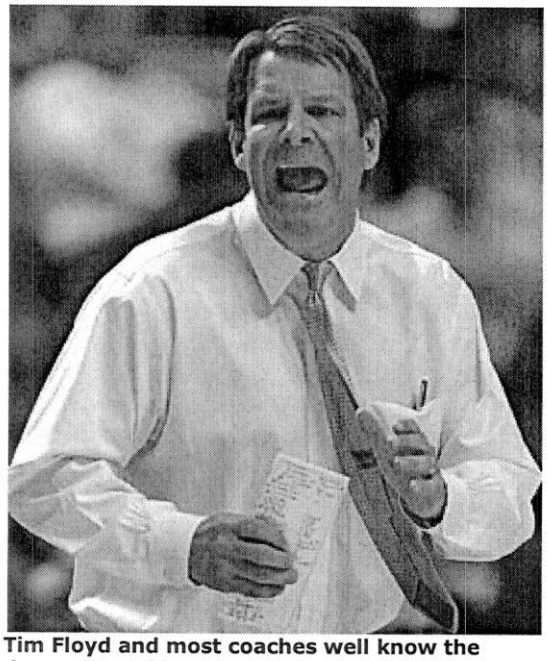
Sad truth: College hoops coaches need player agents

Aug. 11, 2010
By Gary Parrish
CBSSports.com Senior Writer
Tell Gary your opinion!

The public admonishment of sports agents and their role in college athletics hasn't really slowed since it became known last month that the NCAA is investigating several possible impermissible relationships between agents and student-athletes. Alabama football coach Nick Saban curiously compared agents to pimps, Oklahoma football coach Bob Stoops recommended suspending agents who knowingly break rules, and, just this week, Florida football coach Urban Meyer closed practices because he's "concerned about the stuff where you get NCAA violations, and scumbags that are involved that shouldn't be involved."

By scumbags, I'm assuming Meyer meant agents.

Or at least runners working on behalf of agents.



Tim Floyd and most coaches well know the danger posed by agents. (Getty Images)

Either way, the nation's best football coaches have been vocal and loud and straight to the point, almost all claiming they want serious change and stiff penalties for anybody who prematurely compromises a player's amateur status. Meantime, the nation's best basketball coaches have similarly acknowledged the role of agents in their sport is an issue, but they've been less fiery and specific while doing it.

The reason is simple: Basketball coaches need agents.

That's the dirty truth about NCAA hoops, the main difference between college basketball and college football. Football coaches gain very little, and perhaps nothing, from agents hovering around their programs because agents don't typically deliver football prospects to colleges given that agents don't normally get involved with football prospects until *after* football prospects already are in college. Basketball is the exact opposite. The fact that it's relatively simple to identify future NBA players at an early age combined with the fact that those players can enter the NBA draft after only one year of college has created a culture where agents fund AAU programs, develop relationships with teenagers, and seize control of many elite prospects well before college coaches even get seriously involved.

I don't want to suggest it's universal, but what I can tell you is that it's impossible to recruit certain prospects without going through "their guy," and in many cases "their guy" is either a runner for an agent or someone who long ago cut a deal with a runner. In that scenario, the agent has control. So if a coach wants to recruit the compromised prospect, he'd better have a good relationship with the agent. Or, at the very least, a working relationship.

Take the Anthony Davis saga, for instance.

I have no idea whether Anthony Davis Sr., actually "negotiated a deal that promised $200,000 from someone who wanted [his son] to commit to Kentucky" like the *Chicago Sun-Times* alleged last week. There is no known evidence to back the claim, and the *Sun-Times* hasn't produced any named sources or proof, which is why, even if the allegation is true, most agree the reporting was pretty flimsy.

That said, I'll say this: If the allegation is true -- if Davis Sr., did in fact secure a six-figure deal with someone who wants his son to commit to UK -- I'd bet everything I own that the "someone" is an agent or somebody working on behalf of an agent rather than a Kentucky coach or booster. The idea that John Calipari would be shoveling massive amounts of cash to a family is silly, and anybody who thinks that's the way this stuff works is ignorant to the process. A more likely scenario -- and I'm not implying this happened in the Davis case; I'm just explaining how something like this *might* happen -- would have an agent taking care of a family and seizing control of the recruitment, then cutting a deal with a school's staff to send the player to the school in exchange for help when it comes time for any other future pros on that school's roster to

formally select representation.

Think of it as a big circle.

The agent takes control of the high school prospect, then sends the prospect to a college coach who repays the agent, not with cash, but by helping him sign players who will later exit the program, at which point the agent sends another prospect to the college coach, and on and on it goes. It's a never-ending game of "I'll send you one if you send me one," the perfect exercise for the coach with a conscience in that it allows him to convince himself that he "didn't pay anybody" all while directly benefitting from an improper relationship between a prospect and agent.

Still, even the delusional coaches *know* they benefit.

They must.

So you're not going to hear many high-profile basketball coaches -- i.e., basketball coaches who consistently recruit top 20 talents -- come out and call agents "pimps" or "scumbags." Nick Saban and Urban Meyer used those words because agents don't aid their football programs, they only hurt them, but that's not the case in basketball. Sure, agents can cause problems for basketball programs, too, especially if impermissible relationships are exposed; just ask Tim Floyd.

But for every NCAA investigation into a basketball program because of a prospect's involvement with an agent, there's almost certainly a top 10 program actually benefitting from a prospect's involvement with an agent, which is why coaches often cover their ears, close their eyes, cross their fingers and deal with them, because in this sport, sometimes, the pimps and scumbags hold the keys to a nationally ranked recruiting class.

Agents and coaches battle for prospects

Andy Katz
ESPN.com
September 17, 2009

About to head home to Wilmington, N.C., after playing just 11 games in his freshman season, Wake Forest's Ty Walker was finishing up the spring semester when a message appeared on his Facebook page to add a friend.

The "friend" was an agent.

John Domantay, who is based in the Bay Area and represents struggling journeymen such as Korleone Young and Cory Hightower, was reaching out to a 19-year-old who scored a grand total of 10 points during his freshman season.

"He said that I have the potential to be in the NBA," said Walker, a 7-foot center who had hype coming out of high school but was stuck in a numbers game last season. "As soon as I got it, I gave the contact information to coach [Dino] Gaudio. [Domantay] was trying to get me caught up in a whole situation."

But under NCAA and NBA Players Association rules, Domantay wasn't doing anything illicit. Agents are free to contact players in high school or in college through social networking sites, on the phone or in person. As long as there is no written agreement or money exchanged, an agent or a representative of an agent can form a relationship with a player, his family and/or his handlers.

"It's not breaking the rules," Domantay said. "You're just building a relationship with a potential client down the road."

Welcome to the new normal in amateur basketball.

Agents and runners are accessing and building relationships earlier in a prospect's career because they can and because the agents say they must to ensure they're making a sound investment. And AAU coaches who have access to the elite player are being recruited nearly equally by the college coach and the agent -- and have no problem hearing either pitch.

Domantay's argument for an agent's trying to make inroads in a profession dominated by an elite few is that if he were to wait until a college player's senior year, he becomes just another name on the list.

"It's a good thing to friend someone over the Internet on MySpace or Facebook instead of cold-calling people, which I don't do," Domantay said. "I'm staying in the bounds. I'm not trying to sign them [early]. I'm not paying them. I know nothing can happen until they're eligible to be drafted or done with school. I know a lot of coaches hate it and maybe all the coaches hate it, but you want to get to know the players."

Domantay has the part about the coaches right.

Getting to know amateur players and those close to them, whether the athletes are in high school or in college, has become the norm with the basketball elite. Agents and their representatives have more access to amateur players than do college coaches, who generally tend to resent such change.

"The system is broken," said Gaudio, who lost underclassmen Jeff Teague and James Johnson to the NBA this offseason, saying they didn't always keep him in the loop about their draft intentions and representation. "There are a group of agents who do things the right way -- contacting the coach and then contacting the parents. And then there are those that contact the kids on Facebook. Anybody that I find who goes behind my back to get my kids, I'll do everything in my power to see that they're not involved in the process."

Gaudio was so irate about the subject that he wrote to ACC commissioner John Swofford, NBA commissioner David Stern, NBA Players Association executive director Billy Hunter and the late Myles Brand, then president of the NCAA.

"If an agent contacts a kid directly, then there should be repercussions," Gaudio added. "Guys get in with kids and prey on the youthfulness and financial backgrounds and offer things to lock them in and set up a potential for blackmail: If I gave you this, then you owe me."

There was a time when agents worked mostly through college coaches. It was no secret that David Falk had a good relationship with Georgetown coach John Thompson and would have access to the Hoyas coming out of college. But the blossoming of grassroots basketball, with the success of high school-to-pro players such as Kobe Bryant and LeBron James, created an intensity to get the next superstar.

"What happened for the big agents was they saw they needed to get the relatives to cut deals," said a source who has ties throughout all levels of basketball but preferred to remain anonymous. "They weren't recruiting the players as much as they were recruiting the players' families. They were preying on the family members. A star player's brother may cut a deal to get paid, and if he can get a computer, some clothes, why wouldn't you?"

Freezing out the college coach in the process has been a gradual occurrence.
Troy Weaver has just about seen it all. He was an AAU coach with D.C. Assault, a college assistant at Syracuse and New Mexico, and a scout and director of player personnel with the Utah Jazz. Now, he is assistant general manager for the Oklahoma City Thunder.

"We've seen the steady decline of access," Weaver said. "If they keep taking the coaches and the NBA people away from the kids -- keep cutting the recruiting periods -- then where is the support going to come from? The AAU coaches spend the time with the kid, and since the shoe money isn't what it once was, the AAU coach or high school coach has to align himself with someone."

Weaver said he didn't talk to agents when he was with D.C. Assault in the mid-1990s, adding that there used to be a joint effort between high school, AAU and college coaches to work together. Now, the only contact seems to be between agents and the AAU/high school coaches.

Like college coaches, NBA personnel have restrictions. NBA personnel can't be in high school gyms and can go only to high school all-star games and summer AAU events.
"If we can't be in the gym, then who is? The agents and the runners," Weaver said. "That's why kids make bad decisions. They don't know who is really telling them the truth. They think the college coach is saying to stay in school to win games and they think the agent is coming in to just make money."

Weaver recruited Carmelo Anthony to Syracuse. Anthony played one season for the Orange and then signed with Bill Duffy after winning the national title in 2003.

"Carmelo didn't formally meet Duffy until the season was over," Weaver said. "[These days] he would have already met him by his junior year of high school. I would have been recruiting the kid and I would have been recruiting the agent."

During the NBA draft combine in Chicago in May, the elite prospects met with decision-makers from across the league. According to Timberwolves assistant GM Rob Babcock, one of the most common questions was, when did the prospect meet his agent? Babcock said a number of the players responded that they had known their agents for years.

Why do the agents feel the need to get to know players so early?

"You've got to know everyone around," said Seattle-based Aaron Goodwin, who represents such stars as Gary Payton and Kevin Durant. "Who's the AAU coach? Who is close to the kid? Ask all the questions. You've got to find out who is involved in the process."

And that's exactly what the college coaches are doing, as well, according to agent Andy Miller. One of the more high-profile agents -- he's had clients like Kevin Garnett at one extreme and Sebastian Telfair at another -- Miller said the majority of the top-20 programs are attached to an agent.

"I think depending on who is being honest, that program is associated with an agent," he said. "There's more interaction and integration than people lead on to."

Miller has friends and foes in the business. Texas coach Rick Barnes said he had no problem with how Miller advised Damion James during last spring's NBA draft process, yet Georgia Tech's Paul Hewitt wasn't as thrilled with the way Gani Lawal was handled by Miller. Both players ultimately stayed in college.

Florida has also had experience with Miller. Former Gator Marreese Speights ended up choosing Miller, whom he met while training at Joe Abunassar's Florida workout facility as a high school junior. Miller and plenty of other agents have sent players to work out with Abunassar. Meeting a prospective player at a workout facility, even a high school player, is perfectly fair game.

Miller said he doesn't make it a habit to talk to players in high school, but the AAU coach is admittedly a key.

"I can't relate to an 11th-grade kid about the business of basketball," he said. "What happens with an AAU coach is he gives you access to the program and you can develop trust. He might not be able to guarantee the player, but there can be a strong recommendation.

"We have the responsibility to use our time and money and resources to evaluate the talent," Miller added. "It's a long-term marriage. Everyone wants to make the agent out to be a bad guy, but why would some of the bigger agents like myself want to make a mistake?"

Being skeptical of agents as advisors is natural. Duffy, like many of his colleagues, has a long history of advising prospects. Some will leave early for the NBA. Some will not.

"Baseball players can have advisors, golf players can have advisors, yet football and basketball players are off-limits?" Duffy said of the fact that agents can rarely advise without being perceived as less than honest.

Getting to the advisory level, though, doesn't start cold. The agent has to get to know those around the player.

"AAU coaches and family members do play a prominent role," Duffy said. "But the college coaches are still dealing with the AAU coach more than we are. We inherit those relationships."

No one disputes that some coaches or family members ultimately want a "piece of the action," a phrase echoed by a number of agents. In recent years, Duffy and other agents have hired former AAU coaches. It has become a natural progression in the field. Duffy hired Calvin Andrews, who was a former AAU coach in the Bay Area.

Meanwhile, there is an ongoing NCAA investigation as to whether Duffy paid Rodney Guillory, former USC player O.J. Mayo's handler, money that filtered down to Mayo.

Yet, not long after Duffy was vilified publicly for the USC mess, he had 10 draft picks in 2009, including six first-rounders.

"You don't get 10 draft picks by accident," Duffy said. "We had four or five situations where we didn't even recruit the kid. There isn't a whole lot of mobility in our industry. The top agents end up with the players anyway."

In recent years, that usually means Duffy, Miller and Arn Tellem.
Still, there are plenty of agents who say they aren't in favor of diverting from the traditional route.

Jeff Schwartz, who is Connecticut coach Jim Calhoun's agent, said he went through Oklahoma to get Blake Griffin, North Carolina to get Tyler Hansbrough and UConn to nab A.J. Price. He said the charge that he's a proxy for Calhoun is false and pointed out that he doesn't have a number of UConn players, like Duffy clients Hasheem Thabeet and Marcus Williams.

"I don't think much has changed," Schwartz said. "I still want the coach's input."
Yet the opinion on the state of how the agents deal with the players is mixed, even from within their own profession.

"It's bad," said Seattle-based agent John Greig, whose most recognizable client might be Pops Mensah-Bonsu of the Houston Rockets. "I do think the vast majority of agents are involved with AAU or high school coaches. When you go to these McDonald's or Jordan games, they'll say that this player is already going with this guy or that guy. Money is always used as the controlling part."

"The top guys know they're going to get taken care of," an NBA assistant general manager said. "But it's not all the time. Nobody was taking care of Blake Griffin's family because the family wouldn't allow it. The same thing was true of James Harden.

"The college coaches have to recruit the runners, too, sometimes."

Who are the runners?

"He's a guy who has the ability to get information," said Darren Matsubara, a long-time grassroots basketball coach who is now the global general manager of the adidas Nations project. "The runner can be a disposable person once his services are rendered."

New York Panthers AAU coach Gary Charles said the runner tends to be a young man, in his early 20s, who can talk and relate to kids.

"You don't necessarily see an agent at a game," Charles said. "The runner is the one who forms the relationship. It could be anyone who befriends the player."

What the runner is attempting to do for the agent is gain access and ultimately control.

"The player becomes like a stock bond, a product, and whoever can control the produce will ultimately cash out," Matsubara said. "As a whole, the business has become younger and younger."

That doesn't just apply to runners. Matsubara points out that more and more college coaches are attempting to get high school sophomores to commit without seeing the campus.

"It's all about control," said Matsubara, whose Elite Basketball Organization (EBO) has produced a number of NBA players, such as Carlos Boozer, DeShawn Stevenson and Brook and Robin Lopez. "Whoever can control the kid can control the revenue stream -- [maybe] it's a kid going to college benefiting the college coach and leading to a better job. The player dictates the revenue. Everybody is trying to get in sooner and sooner however they can."

Charles said everyone is trying to find an edge, trying to make money. Charles has countless relationships with college coaches like Calhoun, Hewitt and Villanova's Jay Wright, but said he's also friendly with agents, too.

"When the games are over, the college coaches come shake your hand or wave at you," Charles said. "The agent comes over, shakes your hand and waves at you. It's the same thing. There's no difference."

Curtis Malone, who heads D.C. Assault, has strong ties to agent and friend Joel Bell. That's why it was no surprise that former D.C. Assault coach Dalonte Hill was tied to Assault alumnus Michael Beasley, who originally committed to Charlotte when Hill went to the 49ers to be an assistant and then to Kansas State when Hill went to KSU to be an assistant. When Beasley declared for the NBA draft two years ago, he signed with Bell.

"It's like anything in life, people get hired based on who they know," Malone said. "It's all about establishing relationships. You have to put yourself in position to get the players when the time comes. Agents have relationships with college coaches, too. It's about whoever has the influence. It's about who has the power, as long as nothing is done illegal or crosses the line to get kids in trouble."

Malone said this is a new era in the sport, meaning there was a time when only schools like North Carolina and Duke were landing big-time talent. Those kinds of schools still get the elite players, but now a big-time player can also end up at Kansas State.

"Guys like us [AAU coaches] get bad pub and we get thrown under the bus," Malone said. "It's no different than college coaches bringing in five agents. A lot of the players' families understand this when they're picking an agent. They don't have to use their college coach. Some kids might go to college and already have an agent because the family knows him."

And that's the sticking point for a lot of college coaches.

"The reality is that agents are around a lot of kids," Florida coach Billy Donovan said.

"But I've always believed in recruiting that you've got to keep good relationships with people, anybody. I don't want an agent saying don't go to Florida.

"The thing that is difficult is that agents aren't living under any of the rules as it relates to contacts. We have rules for contacting a player, but an agent can do it as much as he wants and can go over to his house. We can't do those things."

Donovan said the agent has the kind of offseason contact that is not allowed for college coaches. That may change in 2010 if a new NCAA rule is passed that allows college coaches to work with their players as long as they're in summer school for a required amount of hours.

"[Agents] don't have time to watch a guy and build a relationship when he gets in college," said Mississippi State coach Rick Stansbury, who deals with NBA draft issues nearly every year, it seems. "They've got to get started at an earlier age since they may only be in college for one year. They have unlimited phone calls and unlimited contacts. They have a much better advantage than we do in building relationships."

The us-against-them mentality that some college coaches foster doesn't fly with Sonny Vaccaro, the original grassroots basketball founder who worked in conjunction with Nike, adidas and Reebok prior to his retirement from the business.

"What's the difference with an agent using a runner and a college coach using an assistant coach?" Vaccaro said. "I don't see a difference. The agent and the runner are despicable to the media, but not the college coaches. One of them is scandalous and the other is given a free pass. A number of coaches or assistants have a friend who is an agent that supplies him with players."

Kentucky coach John Calipari, whose UMass 1996 Final Four was vacated because of an agent issue with star center Marcus Camby, said, "To say [agents] are involved, I would say they are. They may have known this person for a long time, but that doesn't mean they're representing them. It could be they have a relationship, but not an agent-player relationship, and nothing has changed hands."

Calipari's solution is to take away summer recruiting and ensure that the college coaches are involved much more during the high school years. He also believes in allowing high school seniors to go directly to the NBA.

Kansas coach Bill Self, who like Calipari recruits the elite players who will be agent fodder prior to (and during) college, said that while "no one will admit it publicly, numerous agents have developed relationships with kids and maybe they're not doing anything wrong, but they've known them before the process of recruiting has even started. I don't think it's unusual for a high-profile guy to have an idea or pick an agent soon after he declares, because for the most part he's known that person longer than the coaching staff."

While Self said there is more player/agent contact than most of the public is aware of, Georgetown coach John Thompson III isn't so sure there's a problem. He acknowledges that players probably have more relationships with agents than in the past, but says "it's only a reality for a small segment of players."

For example, Thompson said the well-publicized recruitment of sophomore center Greg Monroe involved only Monroe and his mother. Ultimately, Thompson said, a coach has to make the decision about whether to recruit a player who already has a relationship with an agent.

"A very minute portion of the players fall into that category," he said.

And that is true. Plenty of players, like Notre Dame senior Luke Harangody, emerge as NBA-level players during their college careers, not while in high school.

Harangody said there were no agents seeking him out when he made the decision to attend Notre Dame out of Schererville, Ind. But what about now?

"During the season, it was easy for me because I made it clear I wasn't talking to them," Harangody said. "They were calling my phone a lot and that's why I don't do Facebook or MySpace."

During Eric Gordon's freshman year at Indiana, agents pursued him because it was clear he was out after one season. When IU played Michigan State at Assembly Hall, Miller was at the game scouting Gordon, who ultimately signed with Rob Pelinka.

"I didn't meet with any agents until after I declared," said Gordon, now entering his second season with the L.A. Clippers. "I didn't know any agents in high school or college. I didn't have a clue. I know there were agents who might talk to the coach, but I never paid attention to that. I was focused on different things."

The rumors of a player/agent relationship never die. West Virginia sophomore Devin Ebanks was rumored to be locked with Miller. Both vehemently deny there is any relationship.

"I've heard of him, but never met him," Ebanks said. "I know runners work for agents and an agency and they're trying to get kids to make an early commitment to sign with an agent. But I haven't seen it firsthand."

"It's an urban myth," Miller said. "I've never met Devin Ebanks. I don't have an advisory role and never advised him about West Virginia. That's an urban legend. There's no reality to it."

West Virginia coach Bob Huggins denied the rumor, as well, and added that he has never been tied to one agent. He said he has never had the need to use an agent to recruit.

So what role does the NCAA play in all this?

NCAA spokesperson Stacey Osburn said there is nothing "categorically bad about sports agents when the relationship is between a student-athlete whose eligibility has expired or has made a commitment to participate in professional sports." She added that if a student-athlete is interested in playing professional sports, agents can play a role toward that goal. That's the advising role.

The NCAA doesn't have its head buried here. NCAA officials know the contact is going on and there is essentially nothing they can do about it.

"The bottom line is that elite athletes are being contacted by agents long before their collegiate eligibility starts or expires," Osburn said. "NCAA rules allow conversations between agents and student-athletes, but agreements are not allowed."

To monitor this, there must be cooperation from the student, the NCAA, the NBA Players Association and the agents and laws governing agents in some states. The NCAA is banking on education leading to better understanding of the rules. That means checking comp ticket lists to ensure that no agents are included and closing all practice sessions so that agents cannot gain easy access to student-athletes.

Osburn also cited an SEC policy that prevents agents from having sideline passes during games. Encouraging "agent days" on campus to engage with them and conduct mock interviews is another helpful aid, she said.

"The NCAA has concerns about the growing practice of agents' using new technologies to reach student-athletes," Osburn said. "We know that agents and runners are using social networking technology to contact kids, and the NCAA has processed several cases where that was the introduction point for the relations."

The NCAA doesn't have jurisdiction over agents and runners, but there are some states that do -- and Osburn said her organization would like a Uniform Athlete Agents Act (UAAA) to be adopted in every state. According to an NCAA statement, the thesis of the act is that there can be "significant damage resulting from the impermissible and often times illegal practices of some athlete agents. Violations of NCAA agent legislation impact the eligibility of student-athletes for further participation in NCAA competition."

The UAAA has been passed in 38 states, D.C. and the U.S. Virgin Islands. One state (New Jersey) has it in its legislative chamber; three states (California, Michigan and Ohio) have non-UAAA laws designed to regulate athlete agents; and nine states and one territory (Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Vermont and Virginia) have no existing law regulating athlete agents.

Hewitt said the agent issue isn't one for the NCAA or college basketball coaches to deal with, but rather "it's an issue for the NBA Players Association. They're ultimately the only ones that can sanction and censure agents."

NBA spokesperson Tim Frank said this wasn't a matter for the league to comment on, but the NBA Players Association did offer an answer. Communications director Dan Wasserman said that rules clearly state that agents are not allowed to offer anything of value to anybody -- not the player, not the best friend, not the family.

"It's one thing to say all of this is going on, and when someone has a specific allegation of an agent providing value, then we investigate," Wasserman said. "We have and we are. The usual complaint is that agents are on campus or runners are on campus, but we can't ban them. We don't have ankle bracelets on agents. If someone doesn't want them on their campus, they should kick them out."

Wasserman said the players' association does its part during its high school All-American camp, which was held on the campus of the University of Virginia this summer. He said the players' association realizes the problem of access to elite players and won't allow campers to bring in their AAU coaches. Wasserman said agents or runners aren't allowed at the camp, either.

"We know there are a lot of bad influences out there," Wasserman said. "We kick runners out all the time. We have escorts that take the players back to the dorm at the end of the day. We don't allow an entourage. We have security staying in the dorms. We know the sphere of influence has changed."

For years, college coaches were the gatekeepers for players before the jump to the NBA. But the influence has changed and, for many agents, getting access to those who control the player -- be it a family member, an AAU or high school coach, a friend, or someone who may even pose as a relative -- is the charge. The competition to get to the person with the most influence is now on, and the college coaches are in direct competition with agents and runners to get access.

And as long as there is no money exchanging hands, that competition is perfectly legal according to NCAA rules and the laws of many states.

Does it ultimately matter, though?

"I think agents are pretty pointless because they can't change your draft status since the money salaries are set," Wake Forest's Walker said. "I'm going to be at Wake Forest for four years, and then I'll pursue my career in the NBA. I'm going about this the right way, and agents contacting me and building relationships with me is not in my vocabulary."

To be fair, Walker isn't the primary target of the big-time agents. He has barely played in college. But his experience proves that potential is all a player needs to be the target of an agent or runner seeking to gain influence over a possible NBA prospect.

The pool of talent, with leagues all over the globe to fill and money to be made, means that anyone with potential is in play to be courted, and so too are their families, their friends, and their AAU and high school coaches.

That's the new reality for college coaches.

And there's no reason to think it will ever change back.

Jerrance Howard Discusses Recruiting Game

Story URL: http://illinois.scout.com/2/916324.html

Jack Lyman
InsideIllini.com

Nov 4, 2009

A couple years ago, Fighting Illini basketball coach Bruce Weber was struggling to recruit players of sufficient quality to maintain the school's pre-eminent position among the elite programs in the country. But a philosophical adjustment has reversed fortunes for the better. Illini assistant Jerrance Howard has had a first hand view of these efforts.

Jerrance Howard is a young, enthusiastic former Illinois basketball player who was added to Bruce Weber's staff two years ago to serve as an assistant coach and recruiter. He has been given credit for helping upgrade Illini recruiting, and he has definitely served as a catalyst for renewed recruiting momentum.

But he credits a philosophical change for the improvement. Making contact with younger kids has allowed Illini coaches to get a foot in the door before these future superstars are influenced to look elsewhere.

"The recruiting game has changed," Howard explains. "Kids are committing coming into high school as freshmen, so it's real important to get guys early."

During evaluation periods, Illini coaches are beating the bushes looking for talent. Their travels are likely to take them to junior high school games and AAU events for youngsters as well as venues for older high school players.

This philosophical change is responsible for early commitments from top players Jereme Richmond, Crandall Head, Meyers Leonard, Tracy Abrams and Nnanna Egwu. And the Illini are in excellent position for three superstar freshmen from the Chicago area.

It takes time to develop proper relationships, so the recruitment of younger players gives Illini coaches a chance to befriend the right people.

"When I try to recruit a kid, I try to build a personal relationship with the grandmother, the parents, the girl friend, and best friends. That's something that comes with it. The people who figure out how to communicate with those people the best are the ones that are pretty good in this business."

With coaches now banned from watching players during the spring AAU season, it is difficult to do true evaluations of players during the brief July AAU season. Evaluations must be completed throughout the school year. By July, the coaches spend most of their time running from one event, one gym to another in the hope of being seen by their top prospects.

"I think it's real important that you do your research before the summer gets here because with April being cut off, your time is limited. It's real important when we go out to these high schools that we really research and evaluate the guys we want. Once we figure out, throughout the year, the guys we want, we follow up in the summertime and sit on them.

"Our philosophy of starting early, you've got to sit on those babies. Checking out kids at an earlier age makes it a lot easier to evaluate in the summer."

Coaches see tons of players during the AAU circuit, but in most cases they are hopelessly behind recruiting them if they have not developed relationships with them ahead of time. Of course, that doesn't mean you give up should you find a gem you think you must have.

"If you see a guy, you can't just throw in the towel and not try, you've still got to make that attempt. Try to get in the mix and ride it out. Some crazy things happen in this crazy game, so you at least need to give yourself a chance to get involved with a kid."

Illinois' first priority is players from the state of Illinois. They are the easiest to evaluate, are the most likely to have an interest in the program, and it is quicker and cheaper to travel to their games.

"You always want to recruit the best players in the state and the country. If the state's down, you really don't have a choice but to look elsewhere. But I think over the years there's enough basketball players in the state of Illinois that's good enough to play at this level."

Of course, Howard is ambitious and wants to take advantage of the Illini's prestige to forge relationships in more distant locales to supplement their yearly in-state haul.

"I know here we have done a good job in-state. What I want to do is get out of the state a little bit. We're still taking care of home, but we're one of the elite basketball programs in the country. Why not? The kids we recruit from out of state reach out to us and meet us halfway. We follow up right away.

"Our interest is in a lot of kids in California and Las Vegas, and then I've spent some time in Alabama. Really, not a specific area but specific kids. Our state is our biggest priority and always will be, especially in the Chicago area. But I think since we've had success, it's time to branch out a little bit."

Texas is also a state of interest to Howard since he worked on Billy Gillispie's staff at Texas A & M and developed relationships there. Is it harder to recruit players from places like Texas?

"Yes and no. It depends on the kid. Some kids want to get out of the state and some that want to stay home. When you go out of state, you need to do your research. When I go to places like Texas or Alabama, I know the kid is interested in us as well. Sometimes, you may take a gamble and go on faith and try to get involved.

"In Texas, there's a lot of high schools and a lot of players. So if you get a guy that wants to leave, you can definitely jump on him. Then, it definitely helps when you have Deron Williams, who's an NBA All-Star and an Olympic gold medalist who comes from Texas."

It used to be possible to travel to any part of the country for a player that fills a specific need. A small handful of schools can still do that, but most simply cannot make up enough ground on a player unless they have a specific connection with him ahead of time.

"No, it's far from that. One, you have to have a relationship with who's controlling the kid. And that kid has to have an interest in you too. So it's not as easy as it seems.

"You just have to continue to work and reach out to people, make your phone calls, get on the Internet to see who's available. And also the most important thing, who's your competition? What do you have to sell to separate yourself from other schools?"

There are many pitfalls to recruiting. Even in the absence of schools willing to cheat for players, there are plenty of barriers a recruiter must overcome to sign a talented student athlete. For the Illini right now, negative recruiting tops the list.

"Right now, you have people out there, fans and other people, who are talking about how many players we have. But the thing to sell is that every top team in the country has players.

"People say we have a lot of guards, so why do you go to Illinois when they've got three guards here and maybe two coming in. The negative recruiting is the biggest thing right now. But that's the business, and it's never gonna stop. But that's a good problem to have if people say you have too many players and guards."

Of course, some players are controlled by outside influences eager to make a profit off their involvement. They befriend players, buy them things to make them dependent, and then try to tell them where to go to school, when to turn pro, etc. Howard can't do anything about those cases, so he looks for players who have strong parental support and don't fall into that trap.

"Sometimes you recruit kids that want to come here, but they're not making their decision. They have other people making their decisions, whether they're right, wrong or indifferent. I think that's something that's part of the job."

Players the Illini are recruiting now watched the great 2004-05 team lead by Williams, Dee Brown and Luther Head when

they were in grade school and junior high. That gave them a strong first impression of Weber and the Illinois program.

"Exactly. And that's where it starts. We could recruit our butts off every day, but you've got to win. What I've learned since I've been coaching, your top recruiters are your players.

"You've got to take care of those guys, making sure they're successful off the court. We have one of the best percentages in graduation rates here. You've got to make sure they get better, that they're happy, that they continue to grow as a person and as a player. It's huge for our kids to be successful because the younger generation is looking up to see what they're doing and where they end up at."

Howard agrees the present freshman class at Illinois could become the pied pipers for teams four and five years from now. D.J. Richardson, Brandon Paul, Joseph Bertrand and Tyler Griffey have the talent and work ethic to be a foundation for great teams in the next few years. They could make a favorable impression on the next generation.

"And they're good kids. They have no ego. They're not cocky, they come from strong family backgrounds. That's what I like about it because in recruiting, you can be recruiting the most talented kid, and he could be a jerk and not fit into your program. Here, we get kids that go both ways, on and off the court."

NCAA Government Relations Report

(December 2010)

1. Congressional Overview.

The outcome of the 2010 midterm elections significantly altered the make-up of Congress and the political landscape in the nation's capital for the 112th Congress. In the U. S. Senate, the Democrats will hold a slim majority of 53-47 after the Republicans gained six seats. Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) will retain his position as Majority Leader, while Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY) will continue as Minority Leader. After four years in the minority, the Republican Party was successful in regaining the majority in the House of Representatives. In the 112th Congress, Republicans will hold a 242-193 majority after picking up 63 seats in the House. Representative John Boehner (R-OH) will serve as Speaker of the House, while Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) will lead the House Democrats in the role of Minority Leader.

The House Republican and Democratic steering committees have initiated efforts to select leadership for various Congressional committees including those of interest to the NCAA. The House Energy and Commerce Committee will be chaired by Representative Fred Upton (R-MI), while Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA) will serve as the ranking member. In the House Education and Labor Committee, Representative John Kline (R-MN) will serve as chairman, while Representative George Miller (D-CA) is expected to be named ranking member. In the Senate, it is expected that Senator John D. Rockefeller (D-WV) will continue to chair the Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee and Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) will remain ranking member. Leadership of the Senate Health, Education, Labor & Pensions Committee will likely stay the same with Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA) serving as chair and Senator Michael Enzi (R-WY) retaining his position as ranking member.

The 112th Congress will convene on January 5, 2011, however the current Congress still has a number of essential matters to address before the end of the year. While there remains a degree of uncertainty about the agenda for the lame duck session, it is expected that Congress will debate expiring tax rates, the military "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, and necessary spending measures to keep the government funded and operating. It is projected that Congress will complete this work prior to final adjournment of the 111th Congress during the third week of December.

The midterm elections, coupled with a packed lame-duck session, has left very little time for Congress to work on matters that might impact the sports community. Even with very little legislative activity, Members of Congress have continued to express concerns about

the health and safety of student-athletes and fairness in college athletics. It is likely that many of these concerns will carry over into the 112th Congress.

2. Federal Issues.

a. Dietary Supplements.

On November 30, 2010, the Senate passed S. 510, the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act by a vote of 73-25. This Act is considered by many to be the biggest overhaul of the nation's food safety laws in nearly seventy years. Included in the larger measure are provisions aimed at keeping steroids and other performance enhancing substances out of dietary supplements and out of the possession of consumers. The Act would provide for a mandatory registration process for all dietary supplement companies, mandatory recall for unsafe dietary supplements, and increased sharing of information on harmful substances between the FDA and the Drug Enforcement Agency. With a very limited calendar, S. 510 faces an uncertain future during the lame duck session. The bill will need to be reconciled with a House version which was previously passed, although there has been a push to skip the conference process because of the limited time remaining this year.

The United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and Supplement Safety Now supported the changes presented in this Act and applauded the Senate for passage of this measure. Supplement Safety Now is an alliance made up of the NCAA, USADA and many other national sports and health organizations. The alliance was created to educate and encourage Congress to refine the regulatory framework in a manner which guarantees that all supplements sold in stores or online are safe and free of steroids and other harmful drugs.

b. Incentive Based Coaches' Compensation (for team's academic performance).

This summer the NCAA joined with more than 70 higher education associations and accreditation organizations and submitted comments in response to a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Title IV student financial aid program integrity issues. The Department of Education had released the proposed changes in an ongoing effort to eliminate fraud and abuse by tightening oversight of the federal student aid programs. The NCAA sought clarification on how a potential ban on incentive compensation

might impact coaches' contracts that include bonuses based on the academic performance of their team.

On October 28, 2010, the Department of Education released its final regulations and decided that bonus payments are allowed if it is done to reward performance that is not related to securing student enrollment or awarding financial aid. As a result of this distinction, new incentive compensation guidelines will not prevent coaches from receiving a bonus based on the academic performance of their team.

c. Bowl Championship Series.

With the bowl selection process complete and the bowl season quickly approaching, it is likely that Congress' attention on the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) will again be discussed and examined. During the 111th Congress, several members of the House and Senate have voiced their displeasure with the current structure of the BCS. Representative Joe Barton (R-TX) introduced H.R. 390, the College Football Playoff Act of 2009, which would prohibit the promotion or marketing of a post-season NCAA Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) game as a national championship game unless the game was the final game of a single-elimination post-season playoff system. Representative Gary Miller (R-CA) introduced H.R. 599, the Championship Fairness Act of 2009, which would prohibit a membership institution from receiving federal funds if it had a team participate in the FBS unless the FBS championship game was the final game of a single elimination playoff system. Neither measure was able to garner significant attention however each symbolizes a push by a few members of the U.S. House of Representatives for a playoff system in the NCAA FBS.

In the Senate, Orrin Hatch (R-UT) has been active in this discussion and has urged the Department of Justice Antitrust Division to look into the legality and fairness of the current system. He also joined with several other members of Congress to voice their support of the Playoff PAC. This federal political action committee was created to establish a competitive post-season championship for college football.

NCAA government relations staff will continue to monitor future developments in this area and will serve as an education resource on the NCAA's limited role in NCAA FBS post-season play.

3. State Issues.

a. Uniform Athlete Agents Act.

The Uniform Athlete Agents Act (UAAA) is a state model act designed to protect student-athletes and membership institutions from the unscrupulous conduct of some athlete agents. The act establishes uniform athlete agent registration procedures and places limitations on the type of conduct that an athlete agent may engage in when dealing with a student-athlete. In addition, the act imposes criminal, civil and/or administrative penalties against unscrupulous agents.

To date, the UAAA has been passed in 40 states, Washington D.C. and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Following successful passage by the California State Assembly and Senate, SB 1098 was sent to Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger for his consideration in early September. Despite a strong effort by the NCAA government relations staff, California member institutions and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL), Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed the measure on September 30, 2010.

The NCAA Office of Government Relations will continue to work with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to seek passage of the UAAA in all remaining states. We will begin a coordinated effort to identify priority states for introduction and passage of the UAAA during the 2011 legislative cycle.

b. Athlete Agents.

During the last several months, several high-profile cases of alleged NCAA rules violations involving athlete agents and NCAA student-athletes have caught the attention of state policymakers and state agencies responsible for overseeing and administering the UAAA and other related laws. In addition to taking a critical look at their current laws which are designed to regulate athlete agents and to curb improper and illegal conduct, various states have also begun to examine their enforcement of these laws.

In response to these efforts, several states have sent out letters reminding agents of the rules and regulations by which they must abide when conducting business in that state and reaffirming a commitment to enforcing the relevant law. Several other

states have initiated conversations with the NCAA to explore possible ways to revise various provisions of the UAAA that will provide further clarity to athlete agents and additional protection for student-athletes and membership institutions.

c. California Disclosure.

The Student-Athlete Right to Know Act was signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on September 30, 2010. Under the Act, California postsecondary institutions will be required to post information outlining specific terms and conditions of an athletic scholarship on its Internet website. A far more expansive version of the California measure was introduced in Georgia on March 17, 2010, but failed to garner any additional attention from the legislature. NCAA government relations staff will track the introduction and monitor the progress of similar measures when state legislatures convene in 2011.

d. Higher Education Associations.

NCAA government relations staff continues to build strong relationships with various higher education associations. The American Council on Education (ACE), the Association of American Universities (AAU), the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU), and the National Association of Colleges and University Business Officers (NACUBO) among others, continue to provide guidance and support on issues of common interest. The NCAA government relations staff looks forward to continuing these mutually beneficial relationships to better formulate and further the NCAA's legislative goals.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
JANUARY 13, 2011, MEETING

- ***ACTION ITEMS*.**

None.

- ***INFORMATION ITEMS*.**

1. **Discussion of Agents.** Rachel Newman-Baker, NCAA director of agents, gambling and amateurism activities, and Jimmy Sexton, sports agent and co-owner of Sports Trust Advisors, shared information with the Leadership Council on 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 following concepts were offered as a potential answer to address agent issues:

   a. Education. In providing information about the ways agents approach student-athletes, it was emphasized that early education is one of the best opportunities institutions have to provide their student-athletes with accurate information about agents and professional sports opportunities. The earlier institutions begin the education process with their student-athletes integrated with credible information from the agent community, the better decisions student-athletes will make in the long-run.

   b. New Definition of an Agent. The Council 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 Council appeared to be receptive to a change in the definition, but cautioned against making changes that would place a "strict liability" standard on prospective or enrolled student-athletes for actions of third parties.

   c. Agent Contact Calendar. The Council 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); however, the Council agreed that it should continue to be discussed.

   d. National Agent Registration Program. The Council 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 Council appeared receptive to such a program, noting that continued discussion with various governance bodies and the membership will be necessary.

2. **Discussion of Men's Basketball Recruiting.** The Leadership Council received presentations regarding the men's basketball recruiting environment from representatives of various men's basketball stakeholders [i.e., Dan Beebe, Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA); Neil Dougherty, iHoops; Jim Haney, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC); Floyd Keith, Black Coaches and Administrators (BCA); Jim Tenopir, National Federation of High Schools (NFHS)]. Among themes/concepts that were shared with the Leadership Council:

   - Outside third parties have more access to prospective student-athletes than member institutions' coaches. The NCAA should consider revising its rules to allow college coaches to have personal contact with prospects.
   - The April and July evaluation periods are crucial for college coaches to evaluate prospects in competition against players of similar ability. The NCAA may want to consider decreasing the number of days in the July evaluation period and adding an evaluation period in April.
   - The NCAA should consider permitting off-campus contacts, official paid visits and possibly on-campus tryouts during a prospect's junior year of high school.
   - The NCAA should consider eliminating the telephone call and text messaging restrictions.
   - Changes made to the recruiting model should consider the differences in resource levels among Division I institutions.
   - Changes made to the recruiting model should consider the influence of technology on communications in the process.
   - "Third parties" are a reality in the current recruiting environment, and can be a positive influence on the prospect if trained and motivated.
   - Coaches should be viewed as teachers when considering opening up opportunities to interact with underclass prospects.
   - Consider measures that would support high school programs.

   At its April 4 meeting, the Council will continue its discussion of men's basketball recruiting and will hear presentations from additional interested groups, including head coaches, the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC), possibly event or summer camp operators and apparel companies.

3. **Report from the NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee**. The Leadership Council received a report from the Olympic Sports Liaison Committee/National Governing Bodies (NGB) Working Group regarding its review of issues related to endangered sports and sports that face challenges to their growth. The working group's focus was a concern for at-risk sports and developing recommendations that could promote increased collaboration between the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), NCAA and NGBs to support the needs of various athletics programs. The working group reviewed strategies designed to keep Olympic sports viable within the NCAA structure and presented five recommendations that could have a substantial effect in meeting mutually beneficial objectives. It was noted that this is an issue that needs some focus and

attention, and the Leadership Council agreed to include this on the agenda of its next meeting for a more complete review.

4. **Legislative items in the 2010-11 cycle of potential interest to the Leadership Council.** The Leadership Council was updated on various actions taken during the Legislative Council's January 12-13, 2011, meeting, which was occurring simultaneously with the Leadership Council.

5. **Report from the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.** Division I SAAC Chair Nick Fulton presented a report of the committee's recent meeting and priorities for the upcoming year. Given this was Fulton's last meeting as chair, the Council thanked him for his service and commended him for his work in representing Division I student-athletes.

6. **Litigation Report.** Scott Bearby, interim NCAA general counsel, provided this report.

7. **Other Business.** It was noted that the members of the Leadership Council will be contacted via e-mail to participate on subcommittees that will be able to work between Council meetings on projects related to agents or the men's basketball recruiting model. An administrative committee also was suggested to assist on agenda development between meetings.

8. **Future Meetings**.

   a. April 4, 2011, Houston, Texas.

   b. October, 2011, TBD.

Leadership Council chair: Mike Alden, University of Missouri
Staff Liaisons: *S. David Berst, Division I governance*
Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance
Kevin Lennon, academic and membership affairs