



CAA COMPLIANCE MONTHLY

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INSTITUTIONAL COACHING STAFF MEMBERS INVOLVED WITH OUTSIDE TEAMS INCLUDING PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES

Educational Column

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NCAA Division I member institutions should note that NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.11.1 prohibits an institution from conducting (or having conducted on its behalf) any physical activity on its campus or elsewhere at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate or display their athletics ability in any sport except as permitted under Bylaws 13.11.2 and 13.11.3. Accordingly, it is not permissible for an institutional coaching staff member (including a volunteer coach) to be involved with the coaching or administration of an outside team that includes prospective student-athletes, including summer league and travel teams, unless the involvement is a permissible tryout activity or tryout exception, pursuant to Bylaw 13.11.2 or 13.11.3.

The tryout prohibition is applicable to any individual considered a prospective student-athlete, including high school, two-year college and four-year college prospective student-athletes. The tryout prohibition remains in effect until the prospective student-athlete becomes a student-athlete by:

1. Registering and enrolling full time in a regular academic term at a four-year institution and attending classes; or
2. Participating in regular squad practice or competition at a four-year institution before the beginning of any term.

An institutional coaching staff member may be involved with an outside team that includes student-athletes from other four-year institutions. However, if the coach's institution has received permission to contact a particular student-athlete, then it is not permissible for the coach to be involved with an outside team that includes that student-athlete because NCAA recruiting rules begin to apply once the institution receives permission to contact per Bylaw 13.1.1.3.

Pursuant to Bylaw 13.11.2.3, an institutional coaching staff member in sports other than basketball may be involved in any capacity (e.g., as a participant, administrator or instructional or coaching activities) with a local sports club or organization located in the institution's home community that includes prospective student-athletes, provided all participating prospective student-athletes on the coach's team(s) reside within a 50-mile radius of the institution and there is no institutional sponsorship of the club.

For example, in baseball, it is permissible for an institution's coach to serve as a coach for a summer league team involving student-athletes from other four-year institutions. However, the coach cannot be involved in any capacity (e.g., manager, coach, scout) if the team includes prospective student-athletes, including high school, two-year college or four-year college prospective student athletes, unless the team and its participants satisfy the local sports club legislation (e.g., all participating prospective student-athletes on the coach's team reside within a 50-mile radius of the institution) or another exception to the tryout legislation.

[References: Division I Bylaws 13.02.11 (prospective student-athlete), 13.1.1.3 (four-year college prospective student-athletes), 13.11.1 (prohibited activities), 13.11.2 (permissible activities), 13.11.2.3 (local sports clubs), 13.11.3 (tryout exceptions) and 17.32.2 (outside-team tours)]

MEALS AND LODGING WHILE IN TRANSIT TO OFFICIAL VISIT

Educational Column

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RECRUITING CALENDARS

In accordance with NCAA Division I Bylaws 13.6.4, 13.6.6, 13.6.7.1.1, 13.6.7.7, 13.6.8, and 13.6.9, institutions should note the following in regard to an institution providing meals and lodging to a prospective student while in transit to an official visit:

a. A prospective student-athlete may receive lodging in the locale of the institution without beginning the 48-hour official visit period in instances in which he or she arrives in the locale too late to begin the official visit that day. Such expenses may not be provided for any other individual who is accompanying the prospective student-athlete on the official visit (e.g., parents, spouse) prior to the start of the 48-hour official visit period, including the cost of additional occupants in the same room.

b. A prospective student-athlete may receive a meal at or in the vicinity of his or her place of lodging without beginning the 48-hour official visit period in instances in which he or she arrives in the locale of the institution too late to begin the official visit that day, provided no athletics department staff members or student-athletes are present during the meal. Such expenses may not be provided for any other individual who is accompanying the prospective student-athlete on the official visit (e.g., parents, spouse, children) prior to the start of the 48-hour official visit period.

c. A prospective student-athlete may receive a drive-thru or "to-go" meal while in transit with an athletics department staff member from the major airport or bus or train station nearest the institution without beginning the 48-hour official visit period. Such expenses may not be provided for any other individual who is accompanying the prospective student-athlete on the official visit (e.g., parents, spouse, children) prior to the start of the 48-hour official visit period.

d. A prospective student-athlete may receive a "sit-down" meal at the major airport or bus or train station nearest the institution while accompanied by an athletics department staff member at the time of his or her arrival for an official visit or a "sit-down" or "drive-in" meal enroute to the institution's campus with an athletics department staff member, even if such a meal occurs outside a 30-mile radius of the institution's campus; however, such a meal begins the 48-hour official visit period. Under these circumstances, the prospective student-athlete's parents (or legal guardians), spouse and/or children may also receive such a meal.

The following case studies are designed to assist member institutions in applying the legislation.

Case Study No. 1

Mary, a prospective student-athlete, and her parents will arrive in the locale of University College at 9 p.m. on the night before the start of her official visit. University College has arranged a hotel room for Mary and a separate room for her parents.

Question: Is it permissible for University College to provide expenses for the hotel rooms to Mary and her parents?

Answer: No, it is only permissible for Mary to receive the lodging. Her parents must pay the expenses for their own room since the 48-hour period has not yet started. If expenses are provided to Mary's parents, the 48-hour period begins.

Question: Is it permissible for Mary's parents to stay in her hotel room?

Answer: Yes; however, Mary's parents would have to pay any additional costs as expenses may only be provided for the prospective student-athlete.

Case Study No. 2

Bill, a prospective student-athlete, arrived at 8 p.m. the night before his official visit. A coach at

Cross Country/Track & Field
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Men's Basketball
June 1– June 30 ~ Quiet Period

Women's Basketball
June 1–June 30 ~ Quiet Period

Baseball
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Softball
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Women's Volleyball
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Men's Lacrosse
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Women's Lacrosse
June 1– June 30 ~ Contact Period

Football, Championship Division
June 1– June 30 ~ Quiet Period



CAA UPDATE: Per Bylaw 11.2.2 Athletics Department Employees must disclose Athletically Related Outside Income, including Sport Camps

MEALS AND LODGING WHILE IN TRANSIT TO OFFICIAL VISIT

University College picked up Bill at the nearest major airport. As they were walking through the airport to collect Bill's luggage, Coach bought a "to-go" meal for Bill to take with him on the drive to the hotel.

Question: Does the receipt of this meal begin the 48 hour official visit period?

Answer: No, the 48 hour period does not begin with Bill's receipt of the to-go meal as this meal is considered to be received while in transit.

Question: If Bill's father accompanied him, is it permissible for the coach to also purchase a "to-go" meal for Bill's father?

Answer: Yes, but the provision of a "to-go" meal to Bill's father would start the 48-hour official visit period. Therefore, the coach should not purchase a "to-go" meal for Bill's father if they do not want the 48-hour period to start.

Case Study No. 3

Sean, a prospective student-athlete, arrived for his official visit at 11 a.m. at the nearest major airport. A coach at University College picked up Sean at the airport. Sean and the coach stopped to eat lunch at a "sit-down" restaurant in the airport since it is an hour drive back to campus.

Question: Does the provision of a meal begin the 48-hour official visit period?

Answer: Yes, 48-hour official visit period begins when the coach and prospect stop to eat the "sit-down" meal at the airport.

Question: If Sean's father accompanied him, could the coach also provide a meal to Sean's father?

Answer: Yes, the coach may provide a meal to Sean's father because the official visit already began with the provision of a meal to Sean.

Case Study No. 4

Katie, a prospective student-athlete, arrived at 10 p.m. the night before her official visit. A coach at University College picked up Katie at the airport and took her to the hotel. The coach informed Katie that she could order a meal from room service after the coach left if she was hungry.

Question: Does receipt of a room service meal begin the 48-hour official visit period?

Answer: No, the 48-hour period does not begin when Katie receives the room service meal, provided the coach is not present during the meal as this meal is considered to be received while in transit.

Question: If Katie's mother accompanied Katie on the visit, would it also be permissible for the institution to provide a room service meal to her?

Answer: Yes, but the receipt of a room service meal by Katie's mother would start the 48-hour official visit period. Therefore, the institution should not provide a room service meal to Katie's mother if they do not want the 48-hour period to start.

IMPORTANT DATES REMINDER

1. The Special Assistance Fund (SAF) and the Student-Athlete Opportunity Fund (SAOF) year-end online NCAA reports are due **June 15th, 2009.**
2. Institutional votes on proposals in the Override Period are due to the CAA by **June 12th, 2009.**

TELEPHONE CALLS REGARDING INSTITUTIONAL CAMPS AND CLINICS LOGISTICAL ISSUES

Educational Column

Date Published: 5/7/2009

NCAA Division I institutions should note that the NCAA Division I Legislative Review/Interpretations Committee recently reviewed issues related to telephone calls regarding institutional camp and clinic logistics. The committee determined that a telephone call to an individual (or his or her parents, guardians or coaches) that relates solely to institutional camp and clinic logistical issues is not subject to the restrictions on telephone calls, provided no recruiting conversation or solicitation of particular individuals to attend a camp or clinic occurs. The following questions and answers and example scenario are designed to assist institutions regarding the application of this interpretation.

Question 1: Which institutional staff members may make telephone calls regarding institutional camp and clinic logistical issues?

Answer 1: Any institutional staff member (e.g., countable coach, volunteer coach, administrative assistant, noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities) may make telephone calls regarding institutional camp and clinic logistical issues since these calls are not intended to be for recruiting purposes. Accordingly, these calls may not include any recruiting conversation or solicitation of particular individuals to attend the institution's camp or clinic. If a call includes any recruiting conversation or solicitation of particular individuals to attend, then the legislated telephone call restrictions apply including the restrictions on who is permitted to make and receive telephone calls.

Question 2: Is there a limit on the number of calls that may be made to a prospective student-athlete regarding institutional camp and clinic logistical issues?

Answer 2: No. Since these calls are not intended to be for recruiting purposes, they are not subject to the time period limitations for telephone calls that may be made to prospective student-athletes. However, if a call includes any recruiting conversation or solicitation of particular individuals to attend, then the legislated telephone call restrictions apply including the time period limitations.

Question 3: What are some examples of logistical issues regarding camps and clinics?

Answer 3: Camp logistical issues may include but are not limited to:

- Incomplete, insufficient or illegible payment information;

- Incomplete or unsigned paperwork or forms;

- Questions regarding accommodations;

- Questions regarding required vs. optional items to bring to camp;

- Questions regarding transportation or meal options at camp; or

- Medical questions.

Example Scenario: The institution's director of women's basketball operations returns a telephone call from a prospective student-athlete's parent regarding rooming arrangements at the institution's camp. May the director of operations also inquire about the prospective student-athlete and her younger sister's last game and/or ask if the student-athlete's younger sister will also be attending the camp?

Answer: No, the director of operations may not initiate any conversation that may be considered a recruiting conversation and/or solicitation of a particular individual to attend the camp. At the point that a recruiting conversation or solicitation begins, the call is subject to applicable telephone call restrictions, including limitations regarding permissible callers and permissible time periods.