



COMPLIANCE MONTHLY

Northeastern * Old Dominion * Rhode Island * Richmond * Towson * Villanova * William & Mary

June 2009 Football Recruiting Calendar

MEALS AND LODGING WHILE IN TRANSIT TO OFFICIAL VISIT

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				
	Quiet Period					
	Evaluation Period					

RECRUITING CALENDAR

June 1– June 30: Quiet Period

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Educational Column

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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.



MEALS AND LODGING WHILE IN TRANSIT TO OFFICIAL VISIT—CONT'D

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 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

CAA REMINDER: Per NCAA Bylaw 11.2.2 Contractual agreements, including letters of appointment, between a full-time or part-time athletics department staff member (excluding secretarial or clerical personnel) and an institution shall include the stipulation that the staff member is required to provide a written detailed account annually to the president or chancellor for all athletically related income and benefits from sources outside the institution. In addition, the approval of all athletically related income and benefits shall be consistent with the institution's policy related to outside income and benefits applicable to all full-time or part-time employees. For a sample reporting form, visit the CAA Compliance Corner at www.Caasports.com.

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.

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.