



## 2009-10 NCAA Division I POPL - WBB Related Proposals

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Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-12	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT- ASSISTANT COACH	August 1, 2010	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	To permit a student-athlete to serve as an undergraduate student-assistant coach at the institution at which the student-athlete most recently participated in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete is currently enrolled at the institution as a full-time undergraduate student and he or she renounces any remaining eligibility in the sport; further, to specify that the limit of undergraduate student-assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit of countable coaches permitted in the sport.	This proposal will expand opportunities for student-athletes to gain coaching experience while enrolled as full-time undergraduate students. Any concern that institutions would gain a competitive advantage is addressed with the condition that student-assistant coaches would renounce any remaining eligibility. Further, permitting former student-athletes to serve as student-assistant coaches outside of their five-year eligibility period may encourage student-athletes who departed their institutions prior to graduating to return and finish their baccalaureate degrees and allow institutions to earn additional NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate points. Finally, the limits on the number of student-assistant coaches is appropriate to provide additional coaching opportunities while being mindful of any competitive equity concerns that may arise if no limit were set with the expansion of individuals who are now eligible for the positions.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-14	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- MANAGER	August 1, 2010	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.	<p>This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The position of manager is intended to support the coaching staff and team in a limited manner rather than provide a development opportunity for others with prior professional experience (e.g., college coach, high school coach). Therefore, it is appropriate that such individuals be full-time students. Under this proposal, there is no limit on the number of managers for a team. This proposal would codify the principle that the nature of a manager's duties is limited rather than the frequency in which the duties are performed. Managers are permitted to participate in limited duties (e.g., throw bounce passes, retrieve balls, throw batting practice) during practice or competition involving student-athletes on a regular basis. Additionally, a baseball manager would forfeit any remaining eligibility in baseball as soon as he serves as a manager. This condition is designed to address the potential abuse for tryouts because of the roster limit in baseball and the concern of stockpiling student-athletes. Finally, the creation of a separate definition for this position will be helpful in outlining and distinguishing their duties from other positions in the legislation.</p>

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-15	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING ACTIVITIES -- NONCOACHING ATHLETICS STAFF MEMBER WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES	Immediate	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	To permit noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities to participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition).	This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The feedback indicated some confusion regarding the application of the legislation governing noncoaching activities, such as attendance at coaches meetings and analyzing video of the institution's team or opponents. Participation in these activities does not result in such a significant advantage that noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities should be precluded from participation in them. This proposal establishes a limited exception to the general rule related to noncoaching activities, while retaining the restrictions that staff members who are not coaches may not be identified as coaches, participate in instructional activities with student-athletes or engage in off-campus recruiting activities. It is permissible for noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend practice and competition, to be in the team bench or sideline area and perform administrative duties (e.g., track statistics, run clock, take notes for coaching staff).
2009-20	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS -- ON- CAMPUS EVENTS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	August 1, 2010	Atlantic Coast Conference	In women's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter.	Current legislation limits women's basketball to three off-campus recruiters at any one time. However, if an institution is hosting a women's basketball event on its campus during a permissible recruiting period, that institution's fourth women's basketball coach may attend the on-campus event without counting against the off-campus limit. As a result, those institutions in metropolitan areas that may host basketball events regularly or those institutions with the facilities capable of hosting such events are afforded a significant recruiting advantage. While institutions should continue to be permitted to host basketball events on campus, the limitation of three recruiters during a recruiting period should apply, regardless of where the event occurs.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-22	AMATEURISM AND ELIGIBILITY -- INVOLVEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL TEAMS -- EXCEPTION -- PRIOR TO INITIAL FULL-TIME COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENT -- DELAYED ENROLLMENT -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION	August 1, 2010; applicable to student-athletes who initially enroll full time in a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2010	NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet	To specify that prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment, an individual may enter into an agreement to compete on a professional team and compete on a professional team, provided the agreement does not allow for receipt of more than actual and necessary expenses to participate on the team; further, in sports other than tennis, swimming and diving and women's volleyball, to specify that a student-athlete who does not initially enroll full-time in a collegiate institution within one year (six months for tennis) or the next opportunity to enroll following the high school graduation date of the prospective student-athlete's class and participates in organized events after the specified time period shall be charged with a season of intercollegiate competition for each year of participation and shall fulfill an academic year in residence on matriculation at the certifying institution before being eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition.	Prior to initial collegiate enrollment, it is more equitable to determine eligibility based on the circumstances as they relate to the individual prospective student-athlete, as opposed to his or her teammates. This revision would alleviate the situation in which a prospective student-athlete's eligibility is jeopardized due to a teammate receiving remuneration above actual and necessary expenses, even though the prospective student-athlete may be unaware of this arrangement and does not receive more than actual and necessary expenses for participation on the team. Under this approach, an institution would no longer be required to determine whether a team is considered professional. Instead, the focus would be on the individual's specific circumstances and eligibility would be assessed using the threshold of receipt of more than actual and necessary expenses. The competitive equity issues related to participation in organized competition would be addressed by applying the delayed enrollment seasons of competition legislation, which currently apply only to tennis, swimming and diving, and women's volleyball, to all sports. Decreasing the length of time during which prospective student-athletes may compete in organized tennis will place emphasis on the importance of academics and level the playing field by ensuring relatively similar competitive opportunities prior to college.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-30	RECRUITING -- PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES - - MEN'S BASKETBALL	Immediate	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	In men's basketball, to specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high-school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of one of the participants in the activity; further, to establish conditions by which a staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, as specified.	Currently, an official interpretation (October 11, 2000, Item No. 1) permits noncoaching athletics department staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend an off-campus athletics competition that involves prospective student-athletes if the competition is in the locale of the institution. Although the intent of the interpretation is to establish restrictions to avoid potential recruiting advantages, there is a concern in the basketball community that the mere presence of these individuals at such events is providing their institutions with such advantages. Multiple noncoaching athletics department staff members, clothed in institutional apparel, are attending men's basketball games featuring high profile prospective student-athletes. The issue is magnified in major metropolitan areas that include a significant number of high-profile prospective student-athletes. It is difficult to enforce the interpretation as there may be no real evidence that the staff member has been specifically directed to attend the contest. Accordingly, preventing the presence of noncoaching athletics department personnel at such competitions will alleviate concerns of recruiting advantages and will not cause any hardship on the staff since the staff member would be permitted to attend for the legitimate reason of watching an immediate family member participate.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-32	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS -- EXCEPTION -- UNLIMITED DURING CONTACT PERIOD	August 1, 2010	Pacific-10 Conference	To specify that during a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.	The legislation related to telephone calls has evolved through the years to a point in which there is significant confusion among the membership. The rules change annually, and coaches struggle to keep up to date on the current legislation. Further, compliance staffs are finding the monitoring of telephone calls to be very time-consuming and the rules to be difficult to enforce. Staff resources that could be better spent elsewhere are being consumed going through telephone records. If this proposal is adopted, there is a risk of the telephone calls becoming intrusive on prospective student-athletes, but it is strongly believed that each prospect and his or her family can set their own ground rules, which coaches should respect or risk being cut off from the recruitment of a particular prospective student-athlete.
2009-36	RECRUITING -- EVALUATIONS -- NONSCHOLASTIC EVALUATIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR -- NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTING WEEKENDS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	August 1, 2010	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	In women's basketball, to specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur on any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.	The women's basketball recruiting calendar allows coaches to evaluate prospective student-athletes at nonscholastic events during the last full weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period. There have been instances in which these designated periods have conflicted with national standardized testing dates and, in some instances, resulted in prospective student-athletes facing undue pressure to not take a standardized test in order to participate in a nonscholastic event. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association supports and has requested this legislative change to the academic year evaluation period.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-37	RECRUITING -- EVALUATIONS -- SUMMER EVALUATION PERIOD -- NONINSTITUTIONAL NONORGANIZED EVENTS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Immediate	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	In women's basketball, to prohibit evaluations at noninstitutional nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.	There has been an escalation in the number of impermissibly arranged activities disguised as open gym or pick-up games during the summer evaluation period. These activities subject coaches to potential rules violations and can create an environment in which contact between NCAA coaches and outside influences occur. During the summer evaluation period, evaluations should be limited to institutional basketball camps and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified through the basketball certification process. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association supports and has requested this legislative change to the women's basketball recruiting model.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-40	RECRUITING -- PRINTED RECRUITING MATERIALS -- GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE -- INSTITUTIONAL LETTERHEAD	August 1, 2010	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	To establish additional provisions governing general correspondence that an institution may send to prospective student-athletes, their parents or legal guardians, their coaches or any other individual responsible for teaching or directing an activity in which a prospective student-athlete is involved, as specified.	Given the recently adopted regulations governing institutional note cards and postcards, there has been increased concern regarding institutional letterhead. Specifically, concerns have been raised about the lack of uniform standards under the current legislation and interpretations. Because there are no NCAA restrictions on the content or design of institutional letterhead, an institution that does not have policies (or has limited or flexible policies) is able to employ creativity in the letterhead it sends to prospective student-athletes (e.g., correspondence that resembles advertisements, mini posters and weekly press releases) while an institution that must use specific letterhead is limited by institutional policy. The current limitations on institutional note cards resulted from the membership's concern and frustration with the "no limits" evolution and the desire for a consistent standard to ensure equity and minimize any associated cost. This proposal attempts to allow institutions creative flexibility in the design of letterhead, but limit that flexibility to one side of the letterhead. This flexibility, coupled with the other restrictions on size and the remaining content, achieves an appropriate balance in this area. However, institutional policies on letterhead (e.g., must include mailing address, Web site address) will continue to apply.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-41	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO PRINTED MEDIA GUIDES OR RECRUITING BROCHURES	Immediate	Pacific-10 Conference	To specify that an institution shall not produce (or arrange for or authorize a third party to produce) a media guide, recruiting brochure or any other athletics publication printed in a hard copy format other than a game program; further, to specify that an institution may post a media guide or recruiting brochure on its Web site, but may not print such items and provide them to a prospective student-athlete (or his or her parents or legal guardians).	With the rise in use of electronic media, printing a media guide or recruiting brochure is an unnecessary allocation of limited resources. Eliminating the printing of media guides will result in significant cost reductions and a reduction in the use of natural resources. However, prospects may still access such institutional materials on the institution's Web site.
2009-42	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO PRINTED PUBLICATIONS TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT- ATHLETES	August 1, 2010	Southeastern Conference	To specify that an institution shall not provide a printed media guide or any other printed athletics publication not listed in Bylaw 13.4.1.1 to a prospective student-athlete, his or her parents or legal guardians, the prospective student-athlete's educational institution or any individual involved in the coaching of a prospective student-athlete.	Increased access to technology and the enhanced presence of information on the Internet has reduced the need to provide printed materials to prospective student-athletes. The high costs and excessive use of resources to print guides to provide to prospective student-athletes may now be eliminated and, at the same time, the availability of information to prospective student-athletes increases due to Web site access. Given the challenging economic times, it is prudent to eliminate media guides and recruiting brochures from the list of items that may be provided to prospective student-athletes while maintaining the option for production and distribution of media guides to the media.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-44	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- VIDEO/AUDIO MATERIALS AND COMPUTER GENERATED RECRUITING PRESENTATIONS	Immediate	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	To specify that an institution may produce video or audio material to show to, play for or provide to a prospective student-athlete, provided such material includes only general information related to an institution or its athletics programs and is not created for recruiting purposes; further, to specify that a computer generated recruiting presentation may include general informational video/audio material that relates to an institution or its athletics programs and is not created for recruiting purposes.	The rationale for the current restrictions on the use of audio and video material in the recruiting process relate to recruiting equity and costs. As a result of technological advances, recording, producing, posting, sharing and accessing video has become fairly simple and inexpensive. Consequently, nearly all institutional athletics department Web sites now include some form of video content (e.g., interviews, press conferences, competition highlights, live or archived contests, facility tours). It is currently permissible to post such video material to an institution's Web site, provided it is not created for recruiting purposes and is considered general information in content and is generally accessible. Therefore, it is appropriate and reasonable that video and audio material that may be shown to, played for and provided to prospective student-athletes (including via computer generated recruiting presentations) should be subject to similar standards.
2009-51	RECRUITING -- CAMPS AND CLINICS -- INSTITUTION'S SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS -- LOCATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	Immediate; a contract signed before September 17, 2008, may be honored	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution's camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution's campus or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus.	Current legislation does not place restrictions on the location of institutional camps or clinics in sports other than football. The trend of hosting institutional camps or clinics in different regions of the country is an unwanted development in men's basketball recruiting culture. Camps or clinics should not be conducted primarily for recruiting purposes. Requiring institutions to conduct their men's basketball camps or clinics on campus or a reasonable distance from campus will reduce institutional expenses and will reduce burdens on institutional personnel.

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2009-56	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION	Immediate	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	To establish additional criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified.	Currently, recruiting or scouting services are only required to meet minimal requirements in order for institutions to subscribe to them. For example, a published recruiting or scouting service only needs to be regularly published and available at the same fee rate for all subscribers. There has been a proliferation of recruiting services, particularly in the sport of men's basketball, that do not provide information consistent with the original intent of the legislation. Many of the operators of the recruiting or scouting services are tied directly to teams or events involving highly skilled prospective student-athletes and concerns have been expressed that the service is being used as leverage in the recruiting process. In some instances, the service merely provides demographic information that is available from other sources or in other instances, no information that would assist in the evaluation of talent. The perception is that unless an institution subscribes particular services, it will be disadvantaged in attempts to recruit prospective student-athletes linked with the recruiting-service operators. This proposal acknowledges the overall value of recruiting services and protects the integrity of the recruiting process by reinforcing the intent of the original legislation.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-76	PLAYING AND PRACTICES SEASONS -- TIME LIMITS FOR ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS -- COUNTABLE ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 5 A.M.	Immediate	Southeastern Conference	To specify that countable athletically related activities shall not occur between midnight and 5 a.m., except for during participation in a conference championship or an NCAA championship, in any competition that begins prior to midnight and concludes after midnight, or a promotional practice activity (e.g., first practice of the season).	Currently, some coaches require that student-athletes participate in countable athletically-related activities between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. Engaging in athletics activities during these hours can be detrimental to the health of student-athletes. A proper amount of sleep is vital to success and exercising late at night or early in the morning could negatively affect student-athletes, both on and off the field. Being forced to perform at a high athletic level when the mental and physical state of a student-athlete is already weakened increases the risk of injury or illness. Further, student-athletes are encouraged to eat following workouts to refuel their bodies. These late night workouts force student-athletes to eat late at night, further reducing the proper amount of sleep they receive and detrimentally affecting their diets. Finally, countable athletically related activities held in the middle of the night may jeopardize a student-athlete's academic performance by preventing him or her from obtaining a good night's rest before a test, or causing the student-athlete to fall asleep during class.

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2009-77	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE -- ON-COURT PRACTICE -- 30 PRACTICES WITHIN 40 DAYS PRIOR TO FIRST CONTEST	August 1, 2010	Southeastern Conference and Big East Conference	In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest; further, to specify that an institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of practice prior to its first regular-season contest.	Recent modifications to the first permissible contest date in women's basketball have reduced the number of preseason practice opportunities by up to seven practice days. This proposal allows the number of practice days in women's basketball to remain at a constant level of 30, which is generally consistent with the number of practice opportunities permitted prior to the adoption of the current legislation. Additionally, this proposed flexible preseason practice schedule permits coaches to best use practice and "off" days to benefit student-athletes prior to the first contest. While the existing preseason practice schedule essentially dictates that practice must occur during every possible day, the flexible approach offered in this proposal provides each coach with the ability to determine when to use the practice opportunities depending on the team, the team's needs and the academic calendar. For example, a coach may provide the team days off to study for midterm exams, to take advantage of fall vacation periods or to recover from injuries.
2009-78	PLAYING AND PRACTICES SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- NUMBER OF CONTESTS -- MAXIMUM LIMITATIONS	August 1, 2010	Atlantic Coast Conference	In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition to 26 contests and one qualifying regular-season multiple team event or 28 contests during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.	Many conferences choose to play their women's basketball tournaments a week earlier than before, thereby compressing the time during which regular season contests may be played. This proposal would provide some relief from the shortened schedule. Additionally, in an effort toward cost containment, institutions are attempting to regionalize their nonconference regular season schedule in order to reduce their travel budget. Institutions that are not located near Division I nonconference opponents are forced to travel further out of their region, resulting in additional travel costs. By eliminating one nonconference contest, institutions will realize cost savings in travel as well as in paying game guarantees. Finally, this change addresses concerns regarding the lack of available institutional facilities and academic issues related to missed class time and the academic rigors placed on the student-athlete.

Proposal Number	Title	Effective Date	Source	Intent	Rationale
2009-87	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- NO INSTITUTIONAL OR CONFERENCE FOREIGN TOURS	Immediate; however, a contract signed before August 14, 2009 may be honored.	Pacific-10 Conference	To specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour.	While visiting foreign nations is a part of the learning experience, foreign tours are viewed by many institutions as an additional opportunity to get a head start on the ensuing season. Saving the costs of such tours seems to be logical in difficult economic times. In addition, when women's rowing moved from emerging sport status to championship status, placing a limit on the number of student-athletes who may compete for an outside team was apparently overlooked. If this proposal is adopted, such a limit will be important in order to prevent an institution's team from participating in an outside tour as a team.
2009-88	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES -- INCOMING-STUDENT PARTICIPATION -- BASKETBALL	August 1, 2010	Atlantic 10 Conference	In basketball, to permit an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, provided: (a) he or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and (b) he or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour; further, to specify that a basketball student-athlete shall not participate in more than one institutional foreign tour.	An institution is not permitted to engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every four years. Therefore, a student-athlete who initially enrolls as a freshman during the fall term after a summer foreign tour will not have an opportunity to participate in the institution's next foreign tour until the summer after his or her senior year. By that time, many student-athletes will have graduated and/or exhausted their eligibility. Consequently, one class every four years may not have a legitimate opportunity to participate on a foreign tour. This proposal addresses this issue in basketball by allowing an incoming student-athlete to participate in a foreign tour that takes place during the summer prior to initial full-time enrollment, provided certain conditions are satisfied. Prospective student-athletes who enroll in an institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment are no longer subject to contact restrictions, are eligible for financial aid, are eligible to participate in voluntary summer workouts with strength and conditioning coaches and are considered student-athletes for purposes of Bylaw 16. Consistent with such treatment, incoming basketball student-athletes should also be permitted to participate in a foreign tour with their teammates during the summer prior to enrollment.