

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
2009-9	ETHICAL CONDUCT -- UNETHICAL CONDUCT - KNOWINGLY INFLUENCING OTHERS TO FURNISH FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION	To specify that knowingly influencing others to furnish the NCAA or an individual's institution false or misleading information concerning an individual's involvement in or knowledge of matters relevant to a possible violation of an NCAA regulation constitutes unethical conduct.	This proposal is intended to codify current practice, as it relates to ethical-conduct violation charges under Bylaw 10.1-(d). This revision would be consistent with case precedent as evidenced in decisions by the Committee on Infractions. Under Bylaw 10.1-(d), if an individual (to whom the bylaw applies) provides false or misleading information concerning violations of NCAA legislation, such conduct may serve as the basis for an ethical-conduct violation. Under a strict reading or interpretation of 10.1-(d), the individual is seemingly only responsible for personally providing false or misleading information concerning his or her own involvement in or knowledge of matters pertinent to a violation of NCAA legislation. In practice, however, providing false information concerning one's involvement in or knowledge of violations, inducing another person to provide false or misleading information about their involvement in or knowledge of violations, or falsifying documentation (e.g., compliance monitoring forms) to conceal violations are areas of conduct that have fallen under the purview of Bylaw 10.1-(d). Although Bylaw 10.1 is not intended to be an exclusive list of the type of conduct constituting unethical conduct, the proposed changes more accurately incorporate current practice as it relates to charging violations of Bylaw 10.1-(d).	BOD Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-12-A	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT-ASSISTANT COACH	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 who has exhausted his or her eligibility in the sport or has become injured to the point that he or she is unable to	This proposal will expand opportunities for student-athletes to gain coaching experience while enrolled as full-time undergraduate students. 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.	Recruiting Cabinet August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		practice or compete ever again; 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.			
2009-14-A	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- MANAGER -- FORFEITURE OF ELIGIBILITY IN BASEBALL	To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.	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.	Recruiting Cabinet  August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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2009-14-B	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- MANAGER	To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.	This alternative proposal would eliminate the provision that an individual that serves as manager would forfeit any remaining eligibility in baseball at that institution. With this alternative proposal, the membership is able to consider a proposal that applies consistently for all sports, in addition to the original proposal.	Recruiting Cabinet August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-15	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING ACTIVITIES -- NONCOACHING ATHLETICS STAFF MEMBER WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES	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 that of an opponent. 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, may not participate in instructional activities with student-athletes and may not 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).	Recruiting Cabinet Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-16-B	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES	In football, to permit ten coaches to evaluate prospective student-athletes	By amending the definition of a week in Proposal No. 2009-16 (Sunday through Saturday) to any seven consecutive days, institutions that compete mid-week will have the opportunity to take	Legislative Council	FBS: ADOPTED FCS: ADOPTED

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	OF COACHES -- CONTACT AND EVALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- FALL EVALUATION PERIOD -- EXCEPTION -- FOOTBALL -- ONE SEVEN DAY PERIOD	at any one time during one week (any seven consecutive days) of the fall evaluation period in which no regular season competition is scheduled; further, to specify that, prior to its first regular season contest, the institution shall declare, in writing, the week in which it will use this exception.	part in having 10 off campus recruiters during the Fall evaluation period during one week in which no game is scheduled.	August 1, 2010	
2009-18	PERSONNEL AND RECRUITING -- RECRUITING COORDINATION FUNCTIONS -- EXCEPTION -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS AND NONCOUNTABLE COACHES -- TELEPHONE CALLS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OFFICIAL VISIT	To permit a noncoaching staff member or a noncountable coach to initiate telephone calls to and receive telephone calls from a prospective student-athlete or those individuals accompanying the prospective student-athlete during the prospective student-athlete's official visit transportation and during his or her official visit; further; to specify that athletics department staff members may make unlimited telephone calls to the prospective student-athlete or those individuals accompanying the prospective student-athlete during the prospective student-athlete's official visit transportation and during his or her official	This proposal allows an athletics department staff member to more easily locate a prospective student-athlete at the airport and allows the prospective student-athlete to call the institutional staff member he or she is meeting at the airport in the case of an emergency or in the case of any travel alterations. In many situations, the prospective student-athlete will be traveling alone for the visit and will not be familiar with the airport, resulting in confusion concerning meeting locations or delay in arrival. Allowing telephone communication with the specific staff member will prevent any unnecessary concern by the prospective student-athlete during travel to the institution's campus. Providing additional flexibility to permit any athletics department staff member to make or receive telephone calls during this specified time period will permit institutions to be more responsive to the needs of prospective student-athletes while on official visits or while in transit for the visit.	Big 12 August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		visit.			
2009-20	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF OFF- CAMPUS RECRUITERS - - ON-CAMPUS EVENTS - - WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	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.	ACC August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-22	AMATEURISM AND ELIGIBILITY -- INVOLVEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL TEAMS -- EXCEPTION -- PRIOR TO INITIAL FULL-TIME COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENT -- DELAYED ENROLLMENT -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION -- SPORTS OTHER THAN MEN'S ICE HOCKEY	In sports other than men's ice hockey and skiing, 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 guarantee or promise payment (at any time) in excess of actual and necessary expenses to participate on the team; further, in sports other than men's ice hockey 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	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 other than men's ice hockey. For tennis, the decrease in 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.	Amateurism Cabinet  August 1, 2011; applicable to student-athletes who initially enroll full time in a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2011 in all sports and August 1, 2012 for tennis.	ADOPTED

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		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 (one year for each year of competition in tennis) on matriculation at the certifying institution before being eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition.	After reviewing feedback from the men's ice hockey community, the Amateurism Cabinet agreed that the legislative changes included in the proposal would be detrimental to men's ice hockey prospective student-athletes, to Division I institutions that sponsor men's ice hockey and to the performance of United States national teams. If the proposal were adopted with men's ice hockey included, many more prospective student-athletes would likely elect to participate in Major Junior A hockey prior to initial collegiate enrollment. They would likely jeopardize their eligibility status by being influenced to accept more than actual and necessary expenses, to sign with an agent, or to sign a professional contract. Further, participation in Major Junior A hockey would likely be detrimental to prospective student-athletes' academic success given the demands of participation in that league. In addition, it is very common for men's ice hockey prospective student-athletes to compete in junior hockey for more than one year after high school graduation and before initial collegiate enrollment. Positive Academic Progress Rates (APR) in the sport may be attributed to the maturity level of incoming student-athletes and the fact that the those who elect not to participate in Major Junior A hockey have a clear commitment to earning a college degree.		
2009-23	AMATEURISM AND AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXCEPTIONS TO AMATEURISM RULE -- BENEFITS, GIFTS AND SERVICES -- INSURANCE AGAINST DISABLING-INJURY OR ILLNESS	To specify that an institution's president or chancellor may designate an institutional staff member (or staff members) to assist a student-athlete with arrangements for securing a loan against future earnings potential for the purpose of purchasing insurance against a disabling injury or illness and to assist with arrangements for securing such insurance.	There is a growing trend within the community of agents and financial advisors to arrange disabling-injury insurance policies and loans for student-athletes for recruiting purposes. Allowing institutional staff members, including the institution's professional sports counseling panel, to assist student-athletes with these arrangements would eliminate improper third-party involvement and would alleviate the pressures on student-athletes to seek out this assistance from such third parties. It would continue to be impermissible for a representative of athletics interests to provide such assistance.	Amateurism Cabinet Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-25	AMATEURISM -- PROMOTIONAL	To specify that a violation of the promotional activities	This change removes any effect on student-athlete eligibility in cases in which the student-athlete or the authorized representative of	Immediate	ADOPTED

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	ACTIVITIES -- INSTITUTIONAL, CHARITABLE, EDUCATION OR NONPROFIT PROMOTIONS -- RELEASE STATEMENT - - DE MINIMIS VIOLATION	legislation in which the only condition of the legislation not satisfied is the requirement that the student-athlete and an authorized representative of the charitable, educational or nonprofit agency sign a release statement shall not affect the student-athlete's eligibility, provided the release statement would have been signed if such a request had been made.	the charitable, educational or nonprofit agency fails to sign a release statement ensuring that the student-athlete's name, image or appearance is used in a manner consistent with the requirements of the promotional activities legislation. This change expands the current de minimis provisions related to NCAA Bylaw 12.5.1.1 for situations in which a promotional activity would have been permissible had the paperwork been processed. Such violations will continue to be considered institutional violations for which the institution is required to submit a self-report.		
2009-26	RECRUITING -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- DEAD PERIOD -- EXCEPTION -- UNOFFICIAL VISIT AFTER NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT SIGNING OR OTHER WRITTEN COMMITMENT	To specify that a prospective student-athlete who has signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI) is permitted to make an unofficial visit during a dead period to the institution with which he or she has signed the NLI; further, to specify that for an institution not using the NLI in a particular sport, or for a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign the NLI (e.g., four-year college transfer), a prospective student-athlete is permitted to make an unofficial visit during a dead period, provided he or she has signed the institution's written offer of admission or financial aid,	Each year, situations arise in which a prospective student-athlete visits a campus at his or her expense during a dead period and has contact with an institutional coach, resulting in a violation. If the prospective student-athlete already has signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI), the inadvertent contact results in a "paper work" violation. For institutions that do not subscribe to the NLI or for prospective student-athletes who are not eligible to sign an NLI, if the prospective student-athlete has signed a financial aid agreement, or written offer of admission or has provided a financial deposit to the institution, the contact would also be considered a "paper work" violation. Creating this exception does not compromise the original intent of the dead period rule and it provides reasonable flexibility. Further, minimal impact on recruiting is expected since official visits are still prohibited during a dead period and the recruiting process would have effectively ended for those prospects who might take advantage of this exception to the current rule.	Pac-10 August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		or the institution has received a financial deposit from the prospective student-athlete in response to an offer of admission.			
2009-27	RECRUITING -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EVALUATION DAYS -- SPRING EVALUATION PERIOD -- 168 DAYS -- FOOTBALL	In football, to specify that the spring evaluation period shall consist of 168 (216 for U.S. service academies) evaluation days (excluding Memorial Day and Sundays) from April 15 through May 31, selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics.	During the fall evaluation period, football coaches now have the flexibility to schedule evaluation opportunities on a day-to-day basis. This recruiting-day approach permits efficient use of time and travel resources by only requiring use of recruiting opportunities during days when such a need exists, rather than forcing seven coaches to be on the road simultaneously due to a limit on the number of recruiting weeks. By using the existing four-week approach, which includes seven coaches engaged in off-campus evaluations on six days each week, it is appropriate to establish a 168 recruiting day limit during the spring evaluation period. This flexible approach results in more efficient use of travel and time, as coaches are able to schedule specific opportunities to observe prospective student-athletes. Further, this approach has worked well in the fall. The same concept should be adopted for the spring evaluation period.	SEC August 1, 2010	FBS: ADOPTED FCS: ADOPTED
2009-29	RECRUITING AND ELIGIBILITY -- FOUR-YEAR PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- PERMISSION TO CONTACT AND TRANSFER RELEASE -- RESPONSE TO REQUEST AND HEARING OPPORTUNITY	To specify that if an institution receives a written request from a student-athlete to permit another institution to contact a student-athlete about transferring or a request for a release in conjunction with the application of the one-time transfer exception, the institution shall grant or deny a request within seven business days of receipt of the request; further, to specify that if the request is denied, the institution shall conduct a hearing and	The legislation governing the appeals processes for transfer releases or permission to contact requests is designed to allow the student-athlete the opportunity to appeal to an institutional body outside the athletics department if he or she feels that the request was handled unfairly. However, at times, there are instances in which institutions may not place the best interests of the student-athlete at the forefront of the process. Specifically, institutions may purposefully delay their appeal processes (as much as possible within their established procedures) in cases of requests for transfer releases or permission to contact for an extended period of time. In these circumstances, the opportunity to enroll at another institution is reduced as time passes due to admissions and enrollment deadlines. In addition, the possibility of receiving a scholarship offer from another institution is reduced proportionately with the delay in the hearing processes. Establishing consistent standards related to notifying student-athletes of their opportunity for an appeal opportunity, as well as establishing standards related to how institutions conduct the appeal	Big South August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		<p>provide written results within 15 business days of receipt of the student-athlete's written request and that the student-athlete shall be provided the opportunity to appear in-person or via telephone and actively participate in the hearing. To also specify that if the institution fails to respond to the student-athlete's written request or fails to conduct the hearing or provide written results within the specified time period, permission to contact or the transfer release shall be granted by default and the institution shall provide the written permission or release to the student-athlete.</p>	<p>will reduce opportunities for abuse of the process and promote student-athlete well-being.</p>		
2009-30-A	<p>RECRUITING -- PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL</p>	<p>In 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</p>	<p>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 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</p>	<p><b>Champ Cabinet (MBIC)</b> Immediate</p>	<p>ADOPTED</p>

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		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.	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.		
2009-30-B	RECRUITING -- PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES	To specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities (except a staff member who only performs clerical duties) shall not attend an on- or off-campus athletics event in the staff member's sport that involves 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 that the mere presence of these individuals at such events is providing their institutions with such advantages. 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.	Legislative Council Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-32-B	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS -- EXCEPTION -- UNLIMITED DURING CONTACT PERIOD --	In sports with defined recruiting calendars other than football, to specify that during a contact period, telephone calls may be made at the institution's discretion.	Sports without defined recruiting calendars are in a contact period unless otherwise specified as a dead or quiet period. Thus, this alternative proposal will help address concerns of increased intrusiveness on prospective student-athletes, as well as increased costs related to telephone calls.	Big Ten August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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	SPORTS WITH DEFINED RECRUITING CALENDARS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL				
2009-33	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- EXCEPTION -- UNLIMITED AFTER RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL DEPOSIT	To specify that on or after May 1 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, provided the institution has received a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	Pursuant to recently adopted legislation, a prospective student-athlete may receive unlimited forms of electronically transmitted correspondence on or after May 1 of his or her senior year in high school if a tuition or housing deposit has been received by the institution. By allowing unlimited telephone calls as well, institutions will have the flexibility to communicate with such prospective student-athletes in the most appropriate and/or preferred method.	<b>Big West</b> Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-37	RECRUITING -- EVALUATIONS -- SUMMER EVALUATION PERIOD -- NONINSTITUTIONAL NONORGANIZED EVENTS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	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.	<b>Champ Cabinet (WBIC)</b> Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-38	RECRUITING -- EVALUATIONS -- SCHOLASTIC AND NONSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL	In championship subdivision football, to specify that live athletics evaluations may be conducted at scholastic or nonscholastic athletics activities, provided there is no institutional involvement in arranging or directing	The issues related to the nonscholastic influences that led to the adoption of the current legislation are associated primarily with Football Bowl Subdivision recruiting. The current legislation, which limits evaluations of football prospective student-athletes to scholastic events, makes it difficult to efficiently evaluate championship subdivision-level football prospective student-athletes. Institutions can be more efficient in their management of recruiting resources if they are able to evaluate prospective student-athletes in central locations (e.g., all-star games or combines).	<b>Champ Cabinet (FBIC)</b> August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		such activities.			
2009-40	RECRUITING -- PRINTED RECRUITING MATERIALS -- GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE -- INSTITUTIONAL LETTERHEAD	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.	<b>Recruiting Cabinet</b>  August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-42	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO PRINTED PUBLICATIONS TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	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.	<b>SEC</b>  August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-43	RECRUITING --	To specify that on or after	Current legislation allows institutions to send any form of	<b>Pac-10</b>	ADOPTED

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	RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSIONS -- EXCEPTION -- AFTER RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL DEPOSIT	May 1 of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, 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 institution has received a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	electronically transmitted correspondence (e.g., text messages) to a nonscholarship student-athlete on or after May 1 of his or her senior year in high school if the incoming prospective student-athlete has submitted a room deposit or tuition deposit to the institution in response to an offer of admission. Some institutions do not require specific room or tuition deposits. The change contemplated in this proposal is reasonable and it meets the overall intent of the current legislation.	August 1, 2010	
2009-44	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- VIDEO/AUDIO MATERIALS AND COMPUTER GENERATED RECRUITING PRESENTATIONS	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.	Recruiting Cabinet Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-46	RECRUITING -- OFFICIAL VISIT -- NUMBER OF OFFICIAL VISITS -- INSTITUTIONAL	To specify that a violation of the institutional limitation on the number of official visits shall be considered an institutional violation, but	This change removes any effect on a prospective student-athlete's eligibility when an institution exceeds the limitation on the number of official visits. Prospective student-athletes have no control over the number of prospective student-athletes who visit an institution. Any institutional accountability is better addressed within the	Immediate	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	LIMITATION -- DE MINIMIS VIOLATION	shall not affect the prospective student-athlete's eligibility.	enforcement process. Violations of the bylaw are institutional violations and the institution is required to submit a self-report.		
2009-47-B	RECRUITING -- LETTER OF INTENT PROGRAMS, FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENTS -- WRITTEN OFFER OF AID BEFORE SIGNING DATE	To specify that prior to August 1 of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, an institution shall not provide a written offer of athletically related financial aid or indicate in writing to the prospective student-athlete that an athletically related grant-in-aid will be offered by the institution.	This alternative proposal applies the principle of Proposal No. 2009-47-A to all sports. Over the years, a culture has developed in which prospective student-athletes are receiving letters from coaches at the beginning of their junior year in high school that, essentially, offer athletics scholarships. Although they are not able to sign a National Letter of Intent until their senior year in high school, many prospective student-athletes view the early scholarship offer letters they receive as binding agreements. This proposal will eliminate the confusion such letters create with prospective student-athletes.	Ivy Group August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-49	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- COMPETITION AGAINST PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- FOOTBALL	In football, to prohibit an institution's varsity and subvarsity intercollegiate teams from competing against any team that includes prospective student-athletes.	Current legislation permits an institution's varsity team to compete against two-year college teams and its junior varsity team or other subvarsity team to compete against any teams that include prospective student-athletes. These contests may result in a substantial financial payment being made to visiting teams or in recruiting activities involving visiting team members taking place in conjunction with these contests. This proposal is similar to recent legislative changes in basketball, which preclude institutions from exempting competition against teams comprised of prospective student-athletes from maximum contest limitations. This proposal would eliminate a questionable practice that may be associated with undue influences involving teams of prospective student-athletes, and would also eliminate the recruiting activity that may occur in conjunction contests involving prospective student-athletes.	SEC August 1, 2010	FBS: ADOPTED FCS: ADOPTED (as amended)
2009-49-1	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- COMPETITION AGAINST PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- FOOTBALL	To amend Proposal No. 2009-49 (FCS) to specify that, in championship subdivision football, an institution's varsity team may compete against a two-year college team and its	This proposal recognizes and addresses the chief concerns expressed by the sponsor of Proposal No. 2009-49 while maintaining the beneficial aspects of the current legislation. Institutions that field subvarsity teams in order to provide competition opportunities for underclassmen should continue to be permitted to schedule low-cost contests against local junior colleges, high schools and preparatory schools so long as there is no payment or recruiting activity in	Ivy Group August 1, 2010; a contract signed before August 14, 2009, may be honored	FCS: ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
		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 such competition.	conjunction with such contests. Varsity teams should also continue to be permitted to compete against junior college teams, provided no payment is made and no recruiting activities occur.		
2009-51-B	RECRUITING -- CAMPS AND CLINICS -- INSTITUTION'S SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS -- LOCATION RESTRICTION -- SPORTS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL	In sports other than football, 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.  <b>**Legislative Council amended this proposal to be applicable for basketball only. This needs Board approval**</b>	Current legislation does not place restrictions on the location of institutional camps or clinics in sports other than football. Requiring institutions to conduct their camps or clinics on campus or within a reasonable distance from campus will address concerns that camps that occur significant distances from an institution's campus are being conducted for recruiting purposes. In addition, this proposal will reduce institutional expenses and burdens on institutional personnel.	<b>Legislative Council</b>  Immediate; a contract signed before September 17, 2008, for men's basketball camps may be honored; a contract signed before September 16, 2009, for women's basketball camps may be honored; a contract signed before October 20, 2009, for all other sports may be honored.	ADOPTED
2009-52	RECRUITING -- CAMPS AND CLINICS -- CONDUCTED DURING JUNE, JULY AND	In championship subdivision football, to specify that an institution's camp or clinic may be	Currently, an institution's athletics department personnel in football may only participate in institutional and noninstitutional camps and clinics during two 15-day periods in June and July. This limitation is unnecessarily restrictive for Football Championship Subdivision	<b>Champ Cabinet (FBIC)</b>  Immediate	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	AUGUST -- EMPLOYMENT IN NONINSTITUTIONAL, PRIVATELY OWNED CAMPS AND CLINICS AT ANY LOCATION -- CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION FOOTBALL	conducted only during the months of June, July and August or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months (e.g., May 28-June 3); further, to specify that an institution's coach or noncoaching staff member with responsibilities specific to football may be employed in any capacity in a noninstitutional, privately owned camp or clinic at any location and only during the months of June, July and August or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months (e.g., May 28-June 3).	(FCS) coaches. The issues that prompted the adoption of the current legislation limiting camp participation (e.g., feeling pressure to work several camps in the summer, significant time away from campus and family) impact Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) coaches more than FCS coaches and greater flexibility in scheduling and working at summer camps for FCS coaches is needed.		
2009-55	RECRUITING -- CAMPS AND CLINICS -- EMPLOYMENT DURING QUIET PERIODS -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	In women's volleyball, to specify that it is not permissible for a coach or a noncoaching staff member with responsibilities specific to volleyball to be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) at an institutional camp or clinic or a noninstitutional, privately owned camp or clinic that is conducted off the institution's campus during a quiet period.	This proposal would restrict the involvement of women's volleyball coaches and sport-specific staff members in institutional and noninstitutional camps or clinics conducted off the institution's campus during a quiet period. Coaches have used employment in such camps and clinics as a means of gaining access to prospective student-athletes at a time when off-campus recruitment is otherwise prohibited. A coach may continue to be employed at an institutional or noninstitutional camp or clinic on his or her institution's campus during a quiet period. Legislation restricting coaches' involvement in institutional and noninstitutional camps or clinics currently exists in basketball and football. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the American Volleyball Coaches Association.	<b>Recruiting Cabinet</b> August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-56	RECRUITING -- USE OF	To establish additional	Currently, recruiting or scouting services are only required to meet	<b>Champ Cabinet</b>	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION	criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified.	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.	(MBIC) Immediate	
2009-57	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- RECRUITING CALENDARS -- FOOTBALL -- QUIET PERIODS IN JANUARY	In football, to revise the recruiting calendar to eliminate the quiet periods in January, as specified.	The original intent of the current recruiting calendar format was to provide for a total of six weeks of contact (Sunday through Saturday) during the winter contact period. Contact opportunities in January are critical for Football Championship Subdivision programs that are trying to finalize their recruiting efforts prior to the National Letter of Intent signing period. The current format creates the potential to lose recruiting opportunities in early January depending on how the calendar falls, particularly when January 1 falls on a weekday. This revision would not increase the number of permissible contacts, but would ensure that the January contact period is consistent and allows for the maximum number of contact days in January on an annual basis. In addition, extending the first dead period through January 3 protects the original intent of providing an uninterrupted holiday season for both prospective student-athletes and coaches.	Patriot League Immediate	FBS: ADOPTED FCS: ADOPTED
2009-59	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- RECRUITING	In women's volleyball, to designate Thursday of the Division I Women's	This proposal does not substantially modify the current legislation, which was adopted in 2007 as a noncontroversial amendment. The proposal expands the window of time during which events may be	Immediate	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	CALENDARS -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL -- EVALUATION PERIOD IN CONJUNCTION WITH CHAMPIONSHIP	Volleyball Championship through the Sunday immediately following the championship as an evaluation period; further, to specify that an institution's authorized coaching staff members may evaluate on only one day and may attend only one event on that day during this period; that the event shall occur within a 30-mile radius of the site of the championship; that coaches from the same institution who attend such an event shall attend the same event on the same day; and that coaches shall not attend events that occur at the same time that any intercollegiate competition in conjunction with the NCAA championship occurs.	conducted from one day to four days. Based on feedback related to the first year of the current legislation, it appears that limiting the events to one day limits the flexibility necessary to accommodate the events in conjunction with other activities surrounding the championship. In addition, the estimated impact to recruiting and recruiting budgets will be minimal because the American Volleyball Coaches Association convention is held in conjunction with the championship. Many coaches are already in the locale of the championship to attend the convention. This exception is similar to a women's basketball exception, which also allows coaches to attend an event in conjunction with the sport's championship. This change is requested as noncontroversial legislation, inasmuch as broader consultation and debate are unlikely to improve the proposal in any substantial way, significant disagreement or alternative points of view are not likely generated and there does not appear to be a significant impact on existing or proposed legislation. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the American Volleyball Coaches Association.		
2009-60	ELIGIBILITY -- ACADEMIC WAIVERS -- AUTHORITY OF INITIAL-ELIGIBILITY WAIVERS COMMITTEE AND PROGRESS-TOWARD-DEGREE WAIVERS COMMITTEE	To specify that the NCAA Division I Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee shall be the final appellate body for initial-eligibility waivers and that the NCAA Division I Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee shall be the final appellate body for progress-toward-degree waivers.	Current legislation allows two appeal opportunities -- to the waiver committee and to the Academics Cabinet subcommittee -- after staff decisions for initial-eligibility and progress-toward-degree waivers. Historically, these two waiver areas did not permit staff decisions, or provided very limited staff authority to make decisions. Therefore, the two committee process provided an appeal opportunity of the waiver committee's decision. More recently, all cases receive a staff decision before consideration by the waiver committee. Given current staff authority, the one committee appeal process maintains one appeal opportunity. Additionally, the second appellate level is rarely used. In the past two years, eight initial-eligibility waivers out of 913 submitted and nine progress-toward-	Academic Cabinet May 1, 2010	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
			<p>degree waivers out of 1,030 submitted were appealed to the cabinet subcommittees. Of these nearly 2,000 cases, only three resulted in different outcomes by the cabinet subcommittees. Further, most other waiver processes (e.g., student-athlete reinstatement, NCAA Division I Legislative Council Subcommittee for Legislative Relief) include only one appeal opportunity. Eliminating the second appellate opportunity will reduce bureaucracy and streamline the waiver process with virtually no impact on the outcome of waiver decisions.</p>		
2009-61	<p>ELIGIBILITY -- FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR PRACTICE -- WAIVER -- U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE/NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY -- FORMER STUDENT ATHLETE AT ANOTHER INSTITUTION -- INDIVIDUAL SPORTS AND WOMEN'S ROWING</p>	<p>In individual sports and women's rowing, in a case in which the U.S. Olympic Committee or national governing body in the sport has recommended the individual's participation, to permit a former student-athlete who has graduated and has no eligibility remaining to participate in organized practice sessions at an institution other than the one he or she previously attended.</p>	<p>Current or former student-athletes may receive a waiver to participate in organized practice sessions, provided the practice sessions take place only at the institution the individual previously attended or currently attends as an undergraduate or graduate student. The NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee supports the United States Olympic Committee and national governing bodies' efforts to enhance opportunities for elite athletes to improve their chances of making USA Olympic teams and, in the long term, compete for Olympic medals. Allowing former student-athletes opportunities to train with Olympic coaches at institutions other than those attended as an undergraduate or graduate student provides them with better opportunities to adequately prepare for the Olympic Games.</p>	<p><b>Champ Cabinet (OSLC)</b> August 1, 2010</p>	<p>ADOPTED</p>
2009-62	<p>ELIGIBILITY -- FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR PRACTICE -- WAIVER -- U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE/NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY -- FORMER STUDENT-ATHLETE -- DURATION OF WAIVER -- INDIVIDUAL SPORTS AND WOMEN'S ROWING</p>	<p>In individual sports and women's rowing, in a case in which the U.S. Olympic Committee or national governing body (NGB) in the sport has recommended the individual's participation, to specify that a former student-athlete's participation in organized practice sessions shall be limited to the number of years that allows the</p>	<p>The current rule stipulates that a former student-athlete who has either exhausted his or her eligibility or who has completed a degree is limited to participating in an institution's organized practice sessions for no more than five years. Originally, this rule was intended to allow a former student-athlete to practice with an institution's team in organized practice sessions for a five-year period to enhance his or her chances of qualifying for the next Olympic Games following the completion of a degree or exhaustion of eligibility. In the past 15 years, the average age of Olympic athletes has increased significantly. This change would allow a former student-athlete to spend additional years participating in an institution's organized practice sessions but limit that participation to the time period that encompasses two Olympic opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Champ Cabinet (OSLC)</b> August 1, 2010</p>	<p>ADOPTED</p>

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
		individual to practice with the institution's team in preparation for two consecutive Olympic Games following exhaustion of eligibility or completion of degree, whichever is earlier.	Doing so will increase the former student-athlete's opportunity to adequately prepare for the Olympic Games.		
2009-63	ELIGIBILITY -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION -- CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING SEASON OF COMPETITION -- ALUMNI GAME, FUNDRAISING ACTIVITY OR CELEBRITY SPORTS ACTIVITY	To specify that a student-athlete may engage in outside competition in either one alumni game, one fundraising activity or one celebrity sports activity during a season without counting such competition as a season of competition, provided the event is exempted from the institution's maximum number of contests or dates of competition as permitted in the particular sport per NCAA Bylaw 17.	This proposal is consistent with the philosophy of student-athlete well-being. Alumni games, fundraising activities and celebrity sports activities are not designed to provide a competitive advantage. They are intended to promote goodwill within the institution's local community, as well as to generate the necessary financial donations for the different sports programs. Allowing more student-athletes to compete in these events would help institutions to meet their financial goals. The limitation of one event is necessary to prevent institutions from using these types of events as tryouts.	<b>Big East</b> August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-64	ELIGIBILITY -- FRESHMAN ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS -- CORE-CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS -- NONTRADITIONAL COURSES	To specify that for purposes of using a nontraditional course to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements, the course must be one in which the instructor and the student have ongoing access to one another and regular interaction with one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the duration of the course; the student's	Current legislation permits the use of nontraditional courses (courses taught via the Internet, distance-learning, independent-study, individualized-instruction, correspondence or similar means) to satisfy NCAA initial-eligibility requirements, provided certain conditions are satisfied. The recent increase in the prevalence of nontraditional courses has created a number of challenges in the determination of initial eligibility for prospective student-athletes, particularly related to ensuring that courses are academically sound and meet the NCAA definition of core courses. Additional challenges are presented by the emergence of institutions providing courses that are not regulated by a regional accrediting agency or state educational authority. After consultation with the NCAA Student Records Review Committee and NCAA High School Review Committee, this recommendation is intended to help ensure	<b>Academic Cabinet</b> August 1, 2010; for student-athletes initially enrolling full time in a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
		work (e.g., exams, papers, assignments) is available for review and validation; and a defined time period for completion of the course is included.	that acceptable nontraditional courses provide opportunities for students to demonstrate their work was completed in a manner consistent with the intent and design of the core-course curriculum requirements. This legislation will allow the NCAA Eligibility Center to determine which courses and institutions are acceptable to satisfy initial-eligibility standards with the ultimate goal of ensuring that prospective student-athletes are enrolled in quality courses that satisfy the intent of the core-curriculum requirements and prepare prospective student-athlete for college academic work.		
2009-67	FINANCIAL AID -- TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AWARDING INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID -- ONE-YEAR PERIOD -- DE MINIMIS VIOLATION	To specify that a violation of the financial aid regulations in which financial aid is awarded for less than one academic year shall be considered an institutional violation, but shall not affect the student-athlete's eligibility.	This change removes any effect on a prospective student-athlete's or student-athlete's eligibility in cases in which he or she is awarded financial aid for less than one academic year. In such situations, institutions do not typically gain a competitive advantage and the student-athlete has no culpability in the violation. Violations of the bylaw are institutional violations and the institution is required to submit a self-report.	Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-68	FINANCIAL AID -- MIDYEAR REPLACEMENT -- GRADUATION DURING PREVIOUS YEAR -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	In women's volleyball, to specify that the financial aid of a counter who graduates at midyear or who graduates during the previous academic year (including summer) may be provided to another student-athlete without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that academic year.	Under the current women's volleyball legislation, the financial aid of a counter who graduates at midyear may be provided to another student-athlete without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that academic year; however, if a counter with eligibility remaining graduates during the previous academic year (including the summer) and competes in the following fall, the financial aid of that student-athlete may not be provided to another student-athlete in the spring. By changing this legislation, the women's volleyball legislation would be consistent with the rule governing midyear replacements in football, which is the only other fall season head-count sport.	ACC August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-69	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT --	To specify that institutional academic honor awards that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, either based solely on the	Under current legislation, academic scholarships awarded by the certifying institution that are based solely on the high school record may be exempted from a student-athlete's equivalency computation, provided specific academic standards are met. This proposal would provide a similar exception for transfer student-athletes who have demonstrated academic success at a previous collegiate institution	Mountain West August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	EQUIVALENCY COMPUTATIONS -- EXCEPTIONS -- ACADEMIC HONOR AWARDS -- TRANSFER STUDENTS	recipient's cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended or based on the recipient's high school record and cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended, awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution, may be exempted from a team's equivalency computation, provided the recipient achieved a cumulative transferable grade-point average of at least 3.300 (based on a maximum of 4.000).	and would allow the student-athletes to accept such scholarships without impacting team limits. The proposed grade-point average standard is modeled after the grade-point average required for a continuing student-athlete's institutional academic scholarship to be exempted from an equivalency computation. Finally, the proposed grade-point average requirement may only consider grades earned in all courses that are normally transferable to the certifying institution, regardless of the grade earned or whether such a grade makes the course unacceptable for transfer degree credit.		
2009-71	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES FOR ENROLLED STUDENT-ATHLETES -- HOUSING AND MEALS -- PERMISSIBLE PRESEASON PRACTICE EXPENSES -- DE MINIMIS VIOLATION	To specify that a violation of the preseason practice expenses legislation due to a miscalculation of the permissible start date for preseason practice shall be considered an institutional violation, but shall not affect the student-athlete's eligibility.	This change removes any effect on student-athlete eligibility when an institution impermissibly provides preseason practice expenses due to an inadvertent oversight or miscalculation. In such cases, student-athletes do not have culpability. Violations of the preseason practice expense legislation generally occur due to institutional miscalculations of the permissible start date for preseason practice. Such violations remain institutional violations and the institution is required to submit a self-report. However, a violation in which an institution knowingly provides impermissible expenses will continue to affect the eligibility of a student-athlete who receives such expenses.	Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-72	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES FOR	To specify that an institution may provide the family (e.g., parents or legal	Frequently, NCAA legislation affects not only a student-athlete, but his or her parents and family members. Thus, it is critical that institutions be able to take advantage of the limited opportunities	<b>Big 12</b> Immediate	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	STUDENT-ATHLETE'S RELATIVES -- REASONABLE REFRESHMENTS	guardians, relatives) of a student-athlete with reasonable refreshments (e.g., soft drink, snacks) in conjunction with educational meetings or celebratory events (e.g., senior night) and on an occasional basis for other reasons.	they have to educate parents and families. These educational opportunities typically are scheduled in conjunction with a sport-related event for which the family is already on campus. In these circumstances, it is very common that the parents are accompanied by the student-athlete's siblings, grandparents or other immediate family members. Similarly, the types of celebratory events at which institutions provide refreshments are events that the student-athlete's entire family attends (e.g., opening day, senior night). However, under the current rules, the options available to an institution in these circumstances are to provide no refreshments, provide refreshments but prohibit any family member other than a parent or legal guardian from attending, or permit all family members to come and provide refreshments but have staff patrol the event to ensure that no impermissible individuals consume the refreshments. None of these options is hospitable or practical. Providing more flexibility in this rule will enhance institutions' opportunities to provide much-needed rules education to parents and families and improve the student-athlete experience during these family-centered events.		
2009-74	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- BENEFITS, GIFTS AND SERVICES -- OCCASIONAL MEALS -- LOCATION OF MEAL PROVIDED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF ATHLETICS INTERESTS	To permit a representative of the institution's athletics interests to provide an occasional meal to a student-athlete or the entire team in a sport on campus or in a facility that is regularly used for home competition.	At the time the current legislation was revised in 2002, the membership indicated that in order to protect against potential abuses, only institutional staff members should be permitted to provide occasional meals to student-athletes at sites in the locale of the institution other than an individual's home. However, the current legislation is difficult to apply in sports with large squad sizes. In many cases, the home of a representative of an institution's athletics interests may not be large enough to accommodate an entire team. Further, a representative of an institution's athletics interests may not wish to provide a meal at his or her home. This proposal continues to support the need to provide protection from potential abuses by permitting a representative of athletics interest to provide a meal on campus or at an institution's home competition facility. The legislation allows for appropriate oversight by the institution while also permitting flexibility and equity in providing such occasional meals.	Horizon League Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-75-B	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SASSONS AND	To specify that the required medical examination or	The administration of a sickle cell solubility test (SST), in addition to an established athletics department policy for managing the care	Legislative Council	ADOPTED (as amended)

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
	RECRUITING -- MANDATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- SICKLE CELL SOLUBILITY TEST -- DOCUMENTED RESULTS OF PRIOR TEST	evaluation that 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 shall include a sickle cell solubility test (SST), unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution.	of student-athletes with the trait, can lessen the chances of an untimely death related to the sickle cell condition. The SST is relatively inexpensive to administer compared to the heavy toll associated with a student-athlete's death. This legislation is in the best interest of student-athlete well-being. This legislation will reduce the risk associated with the sickle cell condition by requiring a screening in medical examinations for all student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility, unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution.	August 1, 2010	
2009-75-B-1	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SATIONS AND RECRUITING -- MANDATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- SICKLE CELL SOLUBILITY TEST -- DOCUMENTED RESULTS OF PRIOR TEST	To amend Proposal No. 2009-75-B to specify that the required medical examination or evaluation that 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 shall include a sickle cell solubility test	This amendment provides the flexibility to allow an individual to decline the sickle cell solubility test and sign a written release.	Ivy Group August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

2009-2010 NCAA Legislation (as of 4/13/10)

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source/ Effective Date	NCAA/Conference Status
		(SST), unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution or the individual declines the test and signs a written release.			
2009-76	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- TIME LIMITS FOR ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS -- COUNTABLE ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 5 A.M.	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.	SEC Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-77	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE -- ON-COURT PRACTICE -- 30 DAYS OF COUNTABLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN 40 DAYS PRIOR TO FIRST CONTEST	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 countable athletically related activities prior to its first regular-	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	SEC & Big East August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		season contest.	provide the team days off to study for midterm exams, to take advantage of fall vacation periods or to recover from injuries.		
2009-79-B	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT -- TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS -- CROSS COUNTRY, FIELD HOCKEY, SOCCER, SOFTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL -- EXCEPTION -- 400-MILE RADIUS	In cross country (for institutions without indoor or outdoor track and field), field hockey, soccer, softball and volleyball, to specify that team travel to competition in the nonchampionship segment shall be restricted to ground transportation, unless there are no other Division I institutions located within 400 miles of the institution.	Geographically isolated institutions would be detrimentally impacted by Proposal No. 2009-79-A. Further, the 400 mile radius is consistent with the current ground transportation policies related to whether an institution must drive to a championship site.	<b>Champ Cabinet</b> August 1, 2010	ADOPTED
2009-81	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FOOTBALL -- OUT-OF-SEASON ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- SUMMER CONDITIONING PERIOD	In football, to permit an institution to designate nine consecutive weeks between the conclusion of the academic year and the institution's reporting date for preseason practice as its summer conditioning period.	The current legislation governing summer conditioning was adopted, in part, to reduce the time commitments on student-athletes by requiring designated discretionary time. Permitting an institution to designate its summer conditioning time period will allow more flexibility based on the institution's academic year. The institution will be able to schedule its summer conditioning period around the summer school terms that student-athletes and incoming students will attend. In addition, by keeping the summer conditioning time period at nine weeks, this will continue to provide all institutions the same amount of time to be involved in summer conditioning and will not create any competitive disadvantages.	<b>Mountain West</b> Immediate	FBS ADOPTED FCS ADOPTED
2009-85	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SOFTBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE AND FIRST CONTEST DATE -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT	In softball, to specify that an institution that has not begun classes by September 15 may commence preseason practice sessions on or after that date and may play its first contest (game or scrimmage) against outside competition on or after that date.	Current legislation states that the first permissible preseason practice and competition date during the nonchampionship segment is September 1 or the first day of classes, whichever is later. This standard causes a disparate impact on institutions that begin classes later in September. Those institutions are unable to properly prepare their student-athletes for their first contest since the first practice is delayed by two weeks or more. The impact is more acute for quarter-system institutions located in cold weather regions. Such institutions have fewer days within which to schedule their 45-day nonchampionship segment due to inclement weather in late October	<b>Big Ten</b> August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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			and November, which severely limits the possibility of practicing outdoors. Indoor practices are also be impacted by facility availability for a team that is not "in season." As a result of these issues, a blanket waiver was granted last year to permit softball teams to begin preseason practice or competition during the nonchampionship segment on or after September 15. This proposal seeks to enact the waiver as a permanent legislative change, thereby addressing the competitive equity and safety concerns surrounding this issue. Additionally, the September 15 date addresses academic calendar variances while remaining sensitive to cost concerns.		
2009-86	ATHLETICS CERTIFICATION -- MANDATORY SELF- STUDY AND EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW -- ACADEMIC INTEGRITY -- ACADEMIC STANDARDS -- RETENTION	To eliminate the requirement that the retention rate of student-athletes, as a whole, be compared to other student-body groups.	Many institutions do not have data related to the retention of the student body generally or comparable student-body groups. Requiring institutions to compare retention rate data of student-athletes with the student body generally or with comparable student body subgroups places an undue burden on those institutions that do not compile these data for other purposes.	<b>Legislative Council</b>  Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-88	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES -- INCOMING-STUDENT PARTICIPATION -- BASKETBALL	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 and participate in practice prior to departure for the foreign tour, 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	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-	<b>A-10</b>  August 1, 2010	ADOPTED

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		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 foreign tour for a particular institution.	athletes should also be permitted to participate in a foreign tour with their teammates during the summer prior to enrollment.		
2009-89	AMATEURISM -- VALIDITY OF AMATEUR STATUS -- ELIGIBILITY FOR PRACTICE OR COMPETITION -- TEMPORARY CERTIFICATION -- RECRUITED STUDENT-ATHLETE -- 45-DAY PERIOD	To specify that a student-athlete may practice, but not compete, for a period of 45 days before his or her amateur status has been certified by the NCAA Eligibility Center.	Currently, recruited student-athletes are only permitted to practice for 14 days while their amateurism certification is pending with the NCAA Eligibility Center. However, each year since the inception of the amateurism certification process, the NCAA Division I Legislative Council Subcommittee for Legislative Relief has issued a blanket waiver to permit recruited and nonrecruited student-athletes to practice (but not compete) while awaiting final amateurism certification from the Eligibility Center. The blanket waivers have been granted to provide flexibility to the NCAA amateurism certification staff due to the high volume of urgent amateur cases as a result of late registrants, delayed responses for additional information and the time required to complete amateurism certifications. Based on feedback from the amateurism certification staff, these issues have been consistent from year to year and there is no indication they will be sufficiently remedied to accommodate a 14-day temporary certification period. The amateurism certification staff noted, however, that the 45-day temporary certification period generally provides sufficient time to issue a final certification decision for a student-athlete. Accordingly, this legislative change would permanently address this issue and eliminate the need to annually issue a blanket waiver.	Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-95	RECRUITING -- SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS -- DEFINITION OF RECRUITED PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETE -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, for purposes of applying the regulations related to camps and clinics, to define "recruited prospective student-athlete," as specified.	There is a growing consensus that the current state of the men's basketball recruiting environment requires immediate action to curb escalating abuses and problems. Camp employment is a widely used recruiting method, in which remuneration is provided to individuals associated with a prospective student-athlete. Many believe that in order to successfully recruit many prospective student-athletes, their coaches must be paid for working the institution's summer basketball camp. This practice has been expanded to include other	Immediate	ADOPTED

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			<p>individuals associated with prospective student-athletes. Current legislation allows any individual associated with a prospective student-athlete to be employed to work at an institutional camp or clinic, provided the rate of pay is commensurate and the employment is not provided based on the individual's relationship with a prospective student-athlete. Short of receiving direct testimony that the employment was tied to the recruitment of a specific prospective student-athlete, the current legislation is very difficult to enforce. This proposal, in conjunction with the approval of an interpretation to specify that a violation of NCAA Bylaws 13.2.1 and 13.12.2.2-(b) would occur if an institution employs (i.e., volunteer or paid) at its camp or clinic an individual associated with a recruited prospective student-athlete will address the current circumvention of the legislation.</p>		
2009-96	<p>ELIGIBILITY -- TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS -- PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY COURSES -- MEN'S BASKETBALL</p>	<p>In men's basketball, to specify that not more than two credit hours of physical education activity courses may be used to fulfill the two-year college transfer requirements; further, to specify that a student-athlete enrolling in a physical education degree program or a degree program in education that requires physical education activity courses may use up to the minimum number of credits of physical education activity courses that are required for the specific degree program to fulfill the two-year college transfer requirements.</p>	<p>Current data indicates that two-year college basketball transfers graduate at a lower 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 lower rate than their counterparts who transfer from four-year institutions. However, the current data available for review does not include the characteristics of a successful Division I men's basketball two-year college transfer student-athlete. There are specific gaps in current NCAA data, which 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. Legislation has been adopted to fill these gaps. It is anticipated that such data 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. While that data is being collected, this proposal will assist with addressing the concern regarding the poor academic performance of transfer student-athletes in men's basketball, particularly two-year college transfer student-athletes.</p>	<p><b>Board (BAEG)</b> August 1, 2010; applicable to two-year college transfer student-athletes who initially enroll in a Division I institution on or after August 1, 2010.</p>	ADOPTED
2009-97	<p>FINANCIAL AID -- COUNTERS -- AID</p>	<p>In men's basketball, to specify that a student-athlete</p>	<p>This legislative change would provide additional flexibility to men's basketball student-athletes when their head coaches leave,</p>	<p><b>Board (BAEG)</b></p>	ADOPTED

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	AFTER DEPARTURE OF HEAD COACH -- NONCOUNTER -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	who receives athletically related institutional financial aid in academic years following the departure of a head coach from the institution is not a counter, provided: (a) The student-athlete participated in basketball and received athletically related institutional financial aid during the coach's tenure at the institution; and (b) The student-athlete does not participate in basketball during the later academic years at the institution; further, to specify that if the student-athlete later participates in basketball at the institution, the student-athlete shall become a counter for all years during which athletically related institutional aid was received.	particularly for those student-athletes who are in their final two to three semesters of a degree program who may not wish to transfer. Those student-athletes who wish to remain at an institution to complete their degrees will be much more likely to be able to do so if they may continue to receive athletically related financial aid.	August 1, 2010	
2009-98	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- MISSED CLASS-TIME POLICIES -- DEPARTURE/RETURN RESTRICTIONS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution's athletics participation schedule, which shall include the anticipated amount of missed class time due to athletics participation, shall be approved by the institution's faculty athletics representative or faculty	The implementation of this proposal could reduce missed class time during the playing season and promote better academic performance for men's basketball student-athletes.	<b>Board (BAEG)</b> August 1, 2010	<b>ADOPTED</b> This proposal was separated into 4 parts (missed class time, departure/return, staggered practice and reduction in contest).

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		oversight committee prior to the beginning of each regular academic term; further, to specify that an eligible student-athlete may receive actual and necessary travel expenses to represent the institution in athletics competition, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition no earlier than 48 hours prior to the start of the actual competition and remains no more than 24 hours. .			
2009-99	PERSONNEL AND RECRUITING -- EMPLOYMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL, PREPARATORY SCHOOL OR TWO-YEAR COLLEGE COACHES OR OTHER INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBER -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that during a two-year period before a prospective student-athlete's anticipated enrollment and a two-year period after the prospective student-athlete's actual enrollment, an institution shall not employ (or enter into a contract for future employment with) an individual associated with the prospective student-athlete in any athletics department noncoaching staff position.	The line between hiring legitimate candidates for employment with a basketball program and providing a recruiting inducement is being blurred by the hiring of individuals whose primary value to an institution is in their ties to specific prospective student-athletes. The hiring of these individuals is occurring in an attempt to increase the likelihood of the involved prospective student-athletes' enrollment. Current legislation that addresses hiring practices is permissive in that any individual may be hired as long as the employment is not contingent on the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete. As a result, short of direct testimony indicating that the employment was tied to the recruitment of a specific prospective student-athlete, the current legislation is very difficult to enforce. The hiring abuses are more prevalent in noncoaching staff positions (e.g., administrative assistants, graduate managers, strength and conditioning staff, video coordinators) and, oftentimes, new positions are created on the staff for individuals associated with a prospective student-athlete (e.g., special assistant to the head coach).	<b>Board</b> Immediate; a contract signed before October 29, 2009 may be honored.	ADOPTED
2009-100	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- NONSCHOLASTIC EVENTS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution shall not host, sponsor or conduct a boy's or men's basketball nonscholastic	There has been a proliferation of nonscholastic events held on Division I campuses during quiet periods, specifically during the months of May and June. Generally, these events are being planned and operated in an attempt to assist institutions with recruiting opportunities. Travel and lodging expenses are routinely provided	<b>Board</b> Immediate; a contract signed before October 29,	Under further review

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<b>Proposal Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Intent</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Source/ Effective Date</b>	<b>NCAA/Conference Status</b>
		contest or event on its campus or at off-campus facilities regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs.	free of charge for those prospective student-athletes or teams identified as important to the coaching staff's recruiting efforts, and funds and/or services provided by institutions and boosters are sometimes used to pay these expenses. Reluctant college coaches are being leveraged to help the event operator arrange for discounted operational costs (e.g., facility fees) under the threat that the event operator will take the event (and all of the prospective student-athletes) to another institution's campus. Regardless of the level of complicity or involvement of the coaching staff, these events provide a significant recruiting advantage for the institution that hosts the events.	2009 may be honored.	
2009-101	RECRUITING -- SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS -- RECRUITING DURING INSTITUTION'S CAMPS AND CLINICS -- EXCEPTION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to specify that it is permissible for an institution's men's basketball coaches to recruit prospective student-athletes during the institution's basketball camps and clinics.	By allowing coaches to engage in a meaningful and direct exchange of information with prospective student-athletes during camps and clinics, the importance of third parties in the recruiting process is reduced. In addition, compliance staffs will be relieved of bureaucratic monitoring obligations related to whether recruiting conversations are occurring during camps or clinics or such conversations are limited to the unofficial visits that occur before or after the camp or clinics.	<b>Board</b> Immediate	ADOPTED
2009-101-1	RECRUITING -- SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS -- RECRUITING CONVERSATIONS DURING INSTITUTION'S CAMPS AND CLINICS -- EXCEPTION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	To amend Proposal No. 2009-101 to specify that, in men's basketball, it is permissible for an institution's men's basketball coaches to engage in recruiting conversations with prospective student-athletes during the institution's men's basketball camps or clinics.	This amendment would restrict the scope of recruiting during men's basketball camps or clinics to permit only recruiting conversations with coaches. Other aspects of recruiting (e.g., campus tours for recruiting purposes, meetings with faculty members, complimentary admissions, extending written offers or aid) would not be permitted.	<b>Ivy Group</b> Immediate	ADOPTED
M-2010-1	AMATEURISM -- INVOLVEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL TEAMS -- TRYOUTS AND PRACTICE WITHOUT COMPETITION	In sports other than men's ice hockey and skiing, to clarify that prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment, an individual may try out with a		<b>Legislative Council</b>  August 1, 2010; applicable to student-athletes	ADOPTED

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		professional athletics team and participate in practice sessions without competition conducted by a professional team, provided he or she does not receive more than actual and necessary expenses to participate.		who initially enroll full time in a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2010	
M-2010-4	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION -- INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS REQUIRED	To clarify that individual analysis beyond demographic information or rankings for each prospective student-athlete for whom information is disseminated must be provided by a recruiting or scouting service in order for an institution to subscribe to such a service.		Legislative Council Immediate	ADOPTED

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M-2010-5	ELIGIBILITY -- TWO-YEAR AND 4-2-4 COLLEGE TRANSFERS -- PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY COURSES -- TRANSFERABLE DEGREE CREDIT AND GRADE-POINT AVERAGE REQUIREMENTS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	In men's basketball, to clarify that not more than two credit hours of physical education activity courses may be used to fulfill the two-year and 4-2-4 college transfer transferable degree credit and grade-point average requirements.		Legislative Council Immediate	ADOPTED