



# COMPLIANCE THE NEWSLETTER

MARCH 2006

VOL. 4, NO. 12

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## WORTH THE GAMBLE?

The NCAA's campaign to deter sports wagering activities at its member schools trumpets the slogan, "You Bet, You Lose. Don't Bet On It." The underlying message is that gambling on sporting events, both college and professional, is considered a violation of the ethical conduct guidelines established by the governing body. Student-athlete involvement in gambling is highly discouraged, with penalties ranging from the loss of one year of competition, to the ultimate consequence of being permanently ineligible.

A 2004 NCAA study found more than one in three male athletes had engaged in some type of sports wagering. That same study found 9.6% of female student-athletes (in all divisions) reported wagering on a college or professional sporting event. It also revealed that 8.2% of female basketball players admitted they had bet on a collegiate sporting event. Almost 5% of the football players surveyed said they had taken money for playing poorly, knew a teammate who did, provided or had been asked to provide inside information about a game, or had been threatened or harmed because of sports betting. The NCAA is expanding background checks on game officials and attempting to more closely monitor betting lines.

With March Madness right around the corner, here's a reminder to all the "Bracketologists" out there that want to do more than just watch the basketball tournament games (for amusement purposes only):

### NCAA Bylaw 10.3 (Gambling Activities) states the following:



Staff members of an athletic conference, staff members of the athletics department of a member institution and student-athletes shall not knowingly:

- (a) Provide information to individuals involved in organized gambling activities concerning intercollegiate athletics competition;
- (b) Solicit a bet on any intercollegiate team;
- (c) Accept a bet on any team representing the institution;
- (d) Solicit or accept a bet on any intercollegiate competition for any item (e.g., cash, shirt, dinner) that has tangible value; or
- (e) Participate in any gambling activity that involves intercollegiate athletics or professional athletics, through a bookmaker, a parlay card or any other method employed by organized gambling.



## PROPOSAL 2 WATCH 4: #2005-164: EMPLOYMENT OF PROSPECTS AT SPORTS CAMPS

In sports other than football, this proposal would permit an institution to employ a prospect in its summer camp, provided the recruit has signed a National Letter of Intent, has graduated from high school and is enrolled in the institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment. Currently, an institution or a booster is permitted to employ prospects who have graduated from high school in non-camp/clinic capacities. Permitting an institution to employ prospects in an institutional camp allows them to better monitor their summer employment activities and their activities in the community prior to their initial full-time enrollment. The institution would have direct oversight in assuring that rate of pay is commensurate for work actually performed and that other stipulations related to camp employment are met. In addition, this legislation, which will be voted on in April, would assist institutions in staffing their camps with qualified individuals.



## FROM THE CONFERENCE OFFICE:

### NEW LEGISLATION FOR SENDING REPORT DISTRIBUTION (BYLAW 13.3.2)

Currently, institutions must provide prospects and prospects' parents or legal guardians graduation data based on the federal graduation report. A recently passed proposal (#2005-172 Recruiting – Admissions and Graduation Data – Disclosure Report) now requires an institution to provide prospects with information contained in its academic progress rate (APR) and graduation success disclosure report (GSR). The thought is that inclusion of a school's APR and GSR will provide recruits with additional, arguably more relevant information concerning an institution's historic academic performance. This proposal is effective immediately, meaning that schools are responsible now to send out this information to the recruits that they come in contact with.

### PARENTS OF PROSPECTS CALLING PARENTS OF CURRENT STUDENT-ATHLETES

The NCAA's membership services staff determined this activity would be permissible, provided such communication is not done at the direction of the athletics department. It was also noted that any conversation would be permitted under these circumstances, with the understanding that the parents should not assist in the recruitment of prospective student-athletes (i.e., weekly calls, evaluations, etc.).

### CONTACT WITH PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES

The NCAA's membership services staff determined that eye-to-eye contact with a prospective student-athlete or his/her parents on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution would not be considered a contact unless the member of the coaching staff has a direct, face-to-face meeting. For example, a member of the coaching staff who arranges to "bump into" the prospective student-athlete outside of the prospect's classroom or locker room, would be considered to have had a contact if eye-to-eye contact is made, however, a member of the coaching staff who is attending a prospect's athletics contest and makes eye-to-eye contact with the prospect on the field or court from the spectators' seats, would not be considered to have initiated a contact.

### PRINTED RECRUITING MATERIALS - PRE-ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

The Conference Office confirmed that NCAA Division I institutions may send any necessary pre-enrollment information regarding orientation, conditioning, academics, and practice activities to a prospect, provided the prospect has signed a National Letter of Intent or has been officially accepted for enrollment by the institution. This issue was raised when an institution inquired about the permissibility of its strength and conditioning coach sending out a summer workout plan to a recruit that had recently signed a valid NLI. The thought process was that the summer workout plan was in existence prior to the recruitment of the incoming prospective student-athlete and does not meet the conditions established in Bylaw 13.4.1 to consider it printed recruiting material. A more specific description would account for the workout plan, or any other information originating from the strength and condition department, as "pre-enrollment" in nature.

### EXPENSES FOR SCOUTING AN OPPONENT (BYLAW 11.6)

In the sports of basketball, football and women's volleyball, off-campus in-person scouting of opponents is prohibited, however, NCAA Bylaw 11.6.1.1, as it relates to these sports, permits an institution to pay the expenses of a member of its coaching staff to attend a regular season or postseason tournament in which the institution's team is a participant. In basketball only, an institution may also pay the expenses of a coaching staff member to attend a doubleheader event in which the institution's team is a participant. Only under these circumstances may the coach scout future tournament opponents also participating in the same tournament at the same site.

It should also be noted that in accordance with Bylaw 11.6.2, in sports other than basketball, football and women's volleyball, an institution may not pay or reimburse athletics department staff members, boosters or scouting services for scouting future opponents. Therefore, while it remains permissible in sports other than basketball, football and women's volleyball to scout future opponents at any time, an institution may not pay or reimburse athletics department staff members or boosters for expenses incurred while scouting. In **lacrosse**, it is permissible for an institution to pay the expenses of one person to scout each of an institution's future opponents on one occasion, pursuant to Bylaw 11.6.2.1.

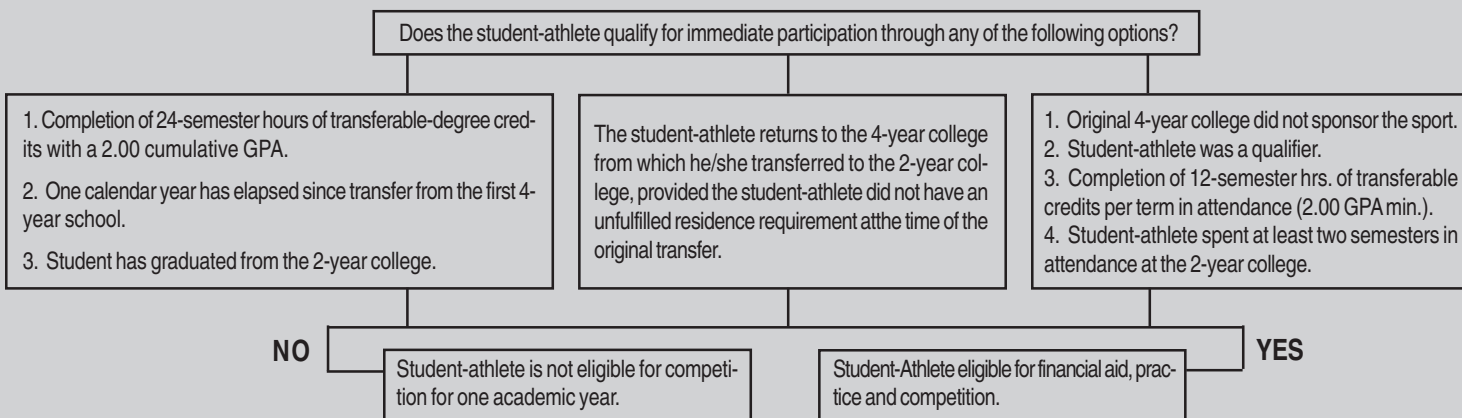
## SIGNING DATES FOR THE 2006-2007 NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT

| SPORT                             | INITIAL SIGNING DATE | FINAL SIGNING DATE |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Basketball (Regular Period)       | April 12, 2006       | May 17, 2006       |
| Soccer                            | February 1, 2006     | August 1, 2006     |
| Football                          | February 1, 2006     | April 1, 2006      |
| All Other Sports (Regular Period) | April 12, 2006       | August 1, 2006     |



## COMPLIANCE SPOTLIGHT: THE “4-2-4” TRANSFER

The NCAA's transfer regulations at the Division I level are, to put it mildly, complex at times. One of the more interesting scenarios is that of a “4-2-4” transfer student-athlete. Essentially, this is someone that was originally enrolled at a 4-year institution, then transferred to a 2-year college, and now is seeking another stop at a second 4-year school. The following flowchart illustrates the requirements that can affect eligibility of a “4-2-4” transfer:



## COMPLIANCE DID YOU KNOW ??

### DUTIES OF NON-COACHING STAFF MEMBERS

#### Permissible graduate assistant and team manager duties

It is not permissible to hire a manager to perform only on-court or on-field activities (e.g., ball shagging, bounce-passing drills, throw batting practice, etc.). Managers must also perform traditional managerial functions (e.g., run clock at practice, laundry). A manager cannot provide skill instruction without being counted in the coaching limitations in NCAA Bylaw 11.7.1.1.1 (Countable Coach).

Administrative assistants, graduate assistants and managers are not permitted to perform the following functions (this list is not all inclusive):

- Off-campus contact or evaluation of prospects
- Observe practice for evaluation or provide analysis of practice session
- Set up offenses, defenses or strategy
- Officiate a scrimmage
- Be involved in any manner with practice activities (e.g., shag balls, throw batting practice)
- Participate in team drills (e.g., bounce-pass drills)
- Use sport related equipment to work with a student-athlete
- Discuss strategy
- Analyze videotape/film involving own team or opponents

In fact, any individual who participates (in any manner) in the coaching of a sport in practice, games or organized activities directly related to a sport, must be counted as a coach in that sport. The intent of the coaching limitations is to put a restriction on the actual coaching of student-athletes to those individuals who are identified as coaches.

## COMPLIANCE HOT SEAT: OLE MISS FOOTBALL FORMER PLAYER, NFL STAR CONTACTS PSA'S

The University of Mississippi has forwarded to the Southeastern Conference and the NCAA a report on allegations that current New Orleans Saints running back and former Ole Miss standout Deuce McAllister came into contact with football prospects at a football game. Ole Miss' compliance director said McAllister attended a high school football playoff game as a guest of one of the school's assistant principals, who coincidentally is a cousin of Romaro Miller, the former Ole Miss quarterback who was a teammate of McAllister.

The question appears to be whether McAllister broke NCAA rules when he came in contact near the sideline with Meridian High School players, including Cordera Eason and Derrick Davis. Both Eason and Davis have verbally committed to Ole Miss. McAllister said he spoke with the Ole Miss compliance office last month after learning of rumors about him being in contact with Eason and Davis. McAllister denied any wrongdoing and said he sent a letter to the SEC explaining what took place. "I gave a statement and said what happened," he told The Clarion-Ledger newspaper. "I'm not out there recruiting for anybody. Ole Miss isn't paying me to recruit. I'm not stupid. I know the rules."

NCAA rules prohibit former players and boosters from helping recruit prospects. Generally, NCAA violations fall under two categories, secondary and major. Secondary violations usually result in little or no penalties. Major violations can result in harsh penalties, such as scholarship reductions, postseason bans and probation.

# MARCH 2006

| SUN | MON | TUES | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
|     |     |      | 1   | 2    | 3   | 4   |
| 5   | 6   | 7    | 8   | 9    | 10  | 11  |
| 12  | 13  | 14   | 15  | 16   | 17  | 18  |
| 19  | 20  | 21   | 22  | 23   | 24  | 25  |
| 26  | 27  | 28   | 30  | 31   |     |     |



## MARCH COMPLIANCE QUIZ

Answer the following questions related directly to Bylaws found in the 2005-06 NCAA Division I Manual. The first DU Athletics staff member to e-mail the correct answers to the Compliance Office ([christensen@duq.edu](mailto:christensen@duq.edu)) wins a prize from the **Duquesne University Bookstore**.

### TOPIC = FINANCIAL AID (NCAA BYLAW 15)

#### TRUE OR FALSE:

1. A "full grant-in-aid" consists of financial aid that covers tuition and fees, room and board, and required course-related books.
2. A student-athlete that is considered a "counter" by financial aid standards is receiving institutional aid that is countable against the aid limitations (e.g., equivalency) in a sport.
3. Earnings from a student-athlete's employment are counted towards their overall institutional financial aid limit (e.g., equivalency).
4. During the period of the award, athletic aid can be decreased or canceled because of an injury that prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

\*Jan./Feb.'s Compliance Quiz Answers:  
A, B, F, G, H, J, K, N

### JANUARY/FEBRUARY'S COMPLIANCE QUIZ WINNER:

**WADE JEAN**

*Former Head Men's Soccer Coach*



## MARCH DIVISION I RECRUITING CALENDARS

### Baseball

March 1 - 31

Contact/Eval.

### Men's Basketball

March 1 - 15

Evaluation

March 16 - 22

Contact

March 23 - 29

Evaluation

**March 30 - April 4**

**Dead**

### Women's Basketball

March 1 - 30

Contact

**March 31 - April 6**

**Dead**

### Football

March 1 - 31

Quiet

### Women's Volleyball

March 1 - 31

Contact/Eval.

### Women's Lacrosse

March 1 - 31

Contact/Eval.

**Contact Period** - permissible to make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations.

**Evaluation Period** - permissible to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospects. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall be made with the prospect during an evaluation period.

**Quiet Period** - permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the member institution's campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period.

**Dead Period** - not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the member institution's campus or to permit official or unofficial visits by prospects to the institution's campus.

### DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS COMPLIANCE OFFICE

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