



Going the Speed Limit

February, 2003

Volume 1, Number 5

The Gambling Issue...

Its that time of year again - March Madness and the myriad of basketball pools that will invariably find their way to you and your student-athletes. However, betting, even as little as \$1 per spot on a tournament bracket, is contrary to NCAA rules and will result in serious sanctions. Sanctions may include loss of eligibility, suspension of an employee and/or termination of employment. Please note that this legislation applies to **all staff members**.



10.3 GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

Staff members of the athletics department of a member institution and student-athletes shall not knowingly: (*Revised: 4/22/98 effective 8/1/98*)

- (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 (*Revised: 9/15/97*)
- (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**. (*Revised: 1/9/96, 1/14/97 effective 8/1/97*)

Applications
for Transfers
due May 15!

10.4 DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Important Dates:

March 7 = Last day to withdraw from classes (with a W)

Mar 17 - 21 = Winter quarter final exams

Mar 21 = Residence halls close at 9pm

March 31 = Spring Classes Begin

Memorial Day = 5/26

Classes End 6/6

Final Exams (Spring) = 6/9-6/12

Prospective or enrolled student-athletes found in violation of the provisions of this regulation shall be ineligible for further intercollegiate competition, subject to appeal to the Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement for restoration of eligibility. (See Bylaw 10.3.1 for sanctions of student-athletes involved in violations of 10.3) Institutional staff members found in violation of the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary or corrective action as set forth in Bylaw 19.6.2.2 of the NCAA enforcement procedures, whether such violations occurred at the certifying institution or during the individual's previous employment at another member institution. (Revised: 1/10/90, 4/27/00 effective 8/1/00)



In the News...

University of Georgia...Wouldn't be the first time

Former UGA Men's Basketball player, Tony Cole, is alleging that Assistant Coach Jim Harrick Jr. completed correspondence work in a course while Cole was enrolled at Lincoln Trail Community College in Illinois. Cole said he also received an A in a class at Georgia taught by Harrick Jr. that the player never attended. He also is alleged to have received \$300.00 and a myriad of other extra benefits from the coach and his father, Head Coach Jim Harrick.

The NCAA has neither confirmed nor denied whether Georgia's basketball program will be investigated in connection with Cole's allegations. The NCAA spokeswoman did, though, offer a point-by-point explanation of what steps would be taken in the event an investigation is conducted.

They include:

- ▶ The staff reviews all information to determine if it's credible. (There's no certain amount of time it takes to do this; it varies from case to case. And it also doesn't matter how the information is obtained; the enforcement staff will take time to review it.)

- ▶ If the information is credible and provides a reason for continuing the investigation, the enforcement staff sends the involved institution a letter of preliminary inquiry. That letter notifies the institution that the staff will begin the preliminary investigation. The letter lists the potential violations, when they occurred, who is involved and the time frame for the investigation. (The NCAA does not release the letter publicly, but the institution can if it wants to).

- ▶ After the preliminary inquiry, enforcement staff determines if there's adequate information indicating that major violations of NCAA legislation occurred. If this is the case, an official letter of inquiry is sent to the institution. This letter contains specific allegations against the institution.

- ▶ If the inquiry is not processed to conclusion within one year of the date of the letter of inquiry, the enforcement staff will review the general status of the case with the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

- ▶ The committee determines whether further investigation is warranted, and its decision is forwarded to the involved institution in writing.

- ▶ If the investigation continues, the school will be provided additional status reports in writing at least every six months until the matter is concluded.

The university has launched an internal investigation.

According to Cole, in an interview with ESPN's Jeremy Schapp during Thursday's

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SportsCenter, Harrick Jr. sent \$300 to a friend of Cole to cover Cole's phone bill and paid for lodging worth \$1,200 at two Athens hotels for Cole. The ESPN report also mentioned the allegations regarding academic work at both Lincoln Trail Community College and UGA.

The universities of Louisville and Minnesota were forced to respond to similar allegations.

At Louisville, the NCAA found that a former assistant men's basketball coach influenced a hotel manager's decision to provide a student athlete's father a discount shortly after the player enrolled at Louisville. The Cardinals received a one-year ban on postseason competition for the violation.

Minnesota's problems were much greater. The Gophers were found guilty of 21 counts of widespread academic fraud, resulting in four years of probation. The university was also ordered to erase all records of postseason tournaments during the misconduct from 1993-98.

The women's program at Minnesota experienced problems of its own when former coach Cheryl Littlejohn, who coached the team from 1997-2000, gave money to players, bought clothes for others and encouraged players to lie to investigators. After self-imposed cuts in recruiting visits and evaluation days, the NCAA extended a four-year probation by two years and cut one scholarship.

In February 2001, the NCAA determined that the University of Nevada Las-Vegas was guilty of providing improper recruiting inducements and extra benefits to players, resulting in a one-year ban from postseason play.

Source: Wire Reports/Athens Banner-Herald 3/2/2003

Bears' star Naomi Mobley, the CIAA women's player of the year, is declared ineligible by the league

The CIAA ruled Shaw star Naomi Mobley, the league's women's basketball player of the year, ineligible on Friday, forcing the Bears to forfeit 22 victories in which she competed.

Mobley, a senior in her first year at Shaw, attended and received expenses at the Houston Comets' WNBA training camp in the spring of 2002, in violation of amateurism rules.

The Comets confirmed that Mobley was on their preseason roster in 2002. According to the team, Mobley, who attended the University of Florida for three years and was one of the Southeastern Conference's top players, attended camp, which began April 29, and was waived May 8. During camp, players receive a per diem.

Under NCAA rules, a student-athlete may try out with a professional organization during the academic year while not a full-time student, provided that she doesn't receive expenses or other compensation from the professional organization.

Transfer Tampering and the University of Washington

Washington State has asked for an investigation into Washington's recruitment of Cral Bonnell, who signed a letter of intent to play for WSU a year ago and now plans to play for the Huskies.

The issue isn't whether Bonnell can enroll at Washington this fall, but whether the Huskies violated NLI rules by contacting Bonnell when his letter of intent to WSU was still binding.

**Spring Quarter
Begins March 31!**

The Pac-10 said that the Letter of Intent Steering Committee would determine if any rules were broken.

New Interpretations

Competing in Nonchampionship Segment after Satisfying an Academic Year of Residence.

A transfer student-athlete who completes an academic year of residence following the fall semester may compete during the nonchampionship segment in those sports referenced in NCAA Bylaw 14.2.3.1.2, provided the student-athlete was in good academic standing at the certifying institution during the fall semester. [Reference: Bylaw 14.2.3.1.2 (exception; women's volleyball, men's soccer, women's soccer, field hockey)]

Question-of-the-Month

From the tennis staff: The SCU Alumni Association will host a "Come and Watch Steve Nash" event at the LA Clippers vs. Dallas Mavericks on Wed, March 26 in LA. Can the Men's Tennis Team, who will happen to be down there that day, attend?

Answer: Yes. Pursuant to Bylaw 16.7.1, reasonable entertainment that takes place within a 100-mile radius of where a team plays in connection with an away-from-home contest may be provided, subject to budgetary constraints. This includes complimentary tickets to a professional sports contest as long as the tickets are provided by the institution to the student-athletes. See Page 206 of your NCAA Manual for further information.

**Coming Next
Month:
EXTRA
BENEFITS...**