New Legislation In The Override Period

**2013-2:** In Women’s Basketball, to specify that an institution may conduct an evaluation of a high school, prep school, or two-year prospect who has exhausted eligibility on its campus, as specified.

**2013-3:** In Women’s Basketball, to permit participation in eight hours per week of required weights, conditioning, and skill-related instruction during an eight week period in the summer.

**RWG-11:** To eliminate legislation related to recruiting coordination functions that must be performed by a head or countable assistant coaches.

**RWG-11-B:** To prohibit the off-campus, in-person scouting of future opponents (in the same season).

**RWG-11-4:** To eliminate the limitations on the number of coaches who may recruit off campus at any one time.

**RWG-13-3:** To eliminate the restriction governing modes and numerical limitations on recruiting communication.

**RWG-13-5-A:** To eliminate the legislation governing printed recruiting materials and video/audio materials that may be provided to prospective student-athletes.

**RWG-13-8:** To deregulate the camps and clinics employment regulations related to student-athletes and prospects.

**RWG-16-6:** An institution, conference, or the NCAA may provide reasonable entertainment to student-athletes in conjunction with practice or competition.

**RWG-13-1:** A prospect who has signed an NLI shall no longer be considered a prospect for purposes of Bylaw 13; further to specify that a prospect who officially registers, enrolls, and attends class during the summer term prior to initial enrollment shall not be considered a prospect.

Non-Coaching Staff Duties Ruling

Noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities do not have to be included in the institution's coaching limitations, provided they are not identified as coaches and do not engage in any coaching activities, on-court or on-field activities (e.g., shagging balls, assisting with drills, throwing batting practice, signaling in plays at the direction of a coaching staff member), off-campus recruiting activities or scouting of opponents.

For example, if a director of softball operations throws batting practice, then that individual must be counted toward the sport's coaching limitations even if no skill instruction is provided. Similarly, if a director of football operations signals plays from the sideline during a game, then that person must be counted toward the sport's coaching limitations, even if the plays were being signaled at the direction of a member of the coaching staff.

While these individuals are not permitted to be involved in any manner with practice activities, it is permissible for them to observe practice or organized activities without counting toward the coaching limits. It is also permissible for them to sit on the bench or in the coaches' box or be on the sidelines during a game, if they do not engage in coaching activities.

The institution is responsible for ensuring that these individuals are not engaging in coaching activities.
Secondary Violations Worth Reading About

A prospect obtained an institutionally-issued shirt, valued at $25 and not available for purchase by the general public. The PSA took an institutionally-issued Nike Dri-Fit shirt from the residence of a student-athlete during his official visit. The PSA did not return the shirt prior to departing campus, and subsequently wore the shirt on the day he signed a National Letter of Intent. The violation was discovered after the director of athletics and the assistant athletics director for compliance were shown a photo of the PSA wearing the shirt during a signing ceremony at his school. During interviews conducted by the institution, the PSA provided false information as to how he obtained the shirt.

During summer prior to his initial full-time enrollment, institution impermissibly provided men's basketball prospect with athletically related aid to attend summer school despite the fact PSA was not yet admitted to the institution. After attending three two-year colleges, PSA completed his coursework to receive his associate degree and arrived at institution July 10 to begin summer school. PSA's associate degree, which was required to be admitted to institution, was officially granted July 14. Institution's admissions office had official transcripts for two of PSA's two-year colleges, but only had an unofficial copy of his third school's transcript. The admissions office received PSA's official transcript from his third institution July 28. Institution provided that it needed PSA's official transcript from his third institution to admit PSA to school and award aid. PSA was promptly admitted and began summer school coursework. Violation occurred when institution's assistant men's basketball coach was under the impression PSA would be immediately admitted to school July 14 when PSA received his associate degree. As a result, assistant men's basketball coach advised PSA to pick up his stipend check ($149) and start receiving meals through the institution. The compliance office became aware July 22 that PSA was receiving meals prior to admission when director for student-athlete services was speaking with PSA and found out that he had received his stipend check prior to official admission to institution. Compliance office promptly advised men's assistant basketball coach to make sure PSA was paying for all of his meals until he was formally admitted to the institution. PSA received four impermissible meals valued at a total of $20. Institution did not pay for PSA's housing, tuition, fees or books until he was admitted.

A booster had impermissible recruiting contact with a PSA via electronic communication. Specifically, booster sent PSA a six-sentence e-mail identifying himself as a former football player and current supporter of the program and wished PSA luck on his college choice. The context of the e-mail was recruiting in nature. PSA was accepted early decision by applicant institution in December and returned his intent to enroll card. PSA continued to have conversations with other institutions about recruitment. Violation was discovered after the president of institution sent note to the acting athletics director and senior associate athletics director of compliance that included the e-mail from the booster to PSA.

Institution "re-tweeted" a newspaper article concerning the oral commitment of a PSA prior to the PSA signing a National Letter of Intent with the institution.

Current student-athletes offered comments about prospective student-athletes prior to the PSAs signing a National Letter of Intent with the institution.