

STAFF AND COACHES EMPLOYING STUDENT-ATHLETES

Institutional athletics staff and coaches may employ student-athletes, but it would not be permissible to allow the student-athlete to house sit. Furthermore, you may pay the student-athlete for only work actually performed and at no more than the going rate in the community for similar services.

To be safe, it is required that coaches employing student-athletes for babysitting, petsitting, etc., send an email around the time of the employment to compliance with a brief description of the details.

As for why it is not permissible to have a student-athlete house sit, a July 3, 1991 NCAA staff interpretation reviewed a situation in which an athletics department staff member wished to allow a student-athlete to house sit in the staff member's home without paying rental costs. The NCAA staff determined that an athletics department staff member would not be permitted to allow a student-athlete to house sit without paying rental costs for similar housing in that locale.

PROVIDING NECESSARY PREENROLLMENT INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES

The committee determined that any necessary preenrollment information, including information in a video format, regarding orientation, conditioning, academics and practice activities may be provided to a prospective student-athlete, provided the prospect has signed a National Letter of Intent or financial aid agreement or has been officially accepted for enrollment. [Reference: NCAA Bylaw 13.4.1.1 (printed recruiting materials)]

INSTITUTION'S COACH TRAVELING WITH FRIENDS TO VIEW PROSPECT'S COMPETITION

A friend of an institution's coach may provide transportation (e.g., ride in car) to the coach in conjunction with the coach's recruiting trip to observe a prospect's contest, provided the institution has authorized such activity. The staff confirmed that such an individual would be considered an athletics representative and, therefore, may not attend the contest. [References: 13.9.2 (material benefits); 13.15.1 (institutional control); 13.1.2.5-(b) (observing prospect's contest)]

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

Definition of Registration per NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2006-46-A and NCAA Division II 2007 Proposal No. 6 (I/II)

Interpretation:

NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2006-46-A and NCAA Division II 2007 Proposal No. 6 specify that an institution may not provide an official visit or written offer of athletically related financial aid to a high school or preparatory school prospective student-athlete until he or she first registers with the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse* and is placed on the institutional request list.

* NOTE: As of October 29, 2007, the NCAA Eligibility Center will conduct all initial-eligibility certifications for prospective student-athletes.

A prospective student-athlete will be considered to be registered with the clearinghouse if the individual has successfully submitted the clearinghouse Student Release Form (SRF) electronically on the clearinghouse website.

Prospective student-athletes who qualify for a fee waiver may still be provided an official visit or written offer of athletically related financial aid, even if the high school official has not yet attested to the fee waiver. However, the prospect must still be registered with the clearinghouse.

To qualify for a waiver of the clearinghouse fee, the prospect must already have received a fee waiver from ACT and/or SAT. If the prospect has not been granted a fee waiver by ACT or SAT, the prospect is not eligible for a waiver of the registration fee.

To check whether a prospect has successfully registered, please follow these steps:

1. Log on to the Clearinghouse website at www.ncaaclearinghouse.net and input your institution's password information.
2. Pull up the Web Status Report (WSR) for the sport and recruiting class in question.
3. If the prospect appears on the WSR with the notation "Student Not Registered" and has "SRF" as a code, that student has NOT registered and CANNOT take an official visit or be provided a written offer of athletically related financial aid.
4. If no such indications appear under the student's name, the student would be considered registered, and would meet the conditions set forth in the proposals.

Text on WSR

Code
Result

Student Not Registered.

SRF
Student has not completed the registration process.

Student has a fee problem.

None
This student either has a fee waiver request that has not yet been processed by the high school, or has other fee issues (e.g., rejected credit card). If the student is otherwise registered, this fee problem does not preclude the student from taking an official visit or the institution from providing a written offer of athletically related financial aid; however, it is worth investigating.

Other items of note on the WSR:

Text on WSR

Code
Result

Student has missing document(s).

TS
Student does not have a test score on file. All test scores must be official and come directly from the testing agency. Test scores on transcripts will not be used.

Student has missing document(s).

HST
The student has at least one transcript missing from his or her file.

Eligibility -- Freshman Academic Requirements -- Core Curriculum Time Limitation (I)

Interpretation:

The NCAA Division I Board of Directors adopted NCAA Proposal No. 2006-65-A during its April 2007 meeting. This proposal amends NCAA Bylaw 14.3.1.2.1, by adding Bylaw 14.3.1.2.1.1. The amended bylaw specifies that a prospective student-athlete must complete his or her core-curriculum requirements not later than the

high school graduation date of the prospective student athlete's class [as determined by the first year of enrollment in high school (ninth grade) or the international equivalent as specified in the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility].

If the prospective student-athlete graduates from high school within the described time-frame, he or she may use one core course completed in the year after graduation (summer or academic year), but not later than the end of the academic year immediately after the high school graduation date of the prospective student athlete's class.

Below are some commonly asked questions along with some example scenarios that may assist in the application of this legislation.

Q: What is the effective date of proposal No. 2006-65-A?

A: August 1, 2007, for all prospective student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2007.

Q: How does this Proposal affect prospective student-athletes whose expected date of graduation was prior to or during 2006?

A: The NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse* will conduct "business as usual" for prospective student-athletes whose expected date of graduation was prior to or during 2006. That is, the clearinghouse will accept post-eighth semester coursework for these individuals, subject to review if inconsistencies or irregularities are discovered. Institutions will not be required to request a waiver for these courses to be considered in a prospective student athlete's final certification. However, if a prospective student-athlete still does not meet initial-eligibility standards after consideration of the post-eighth semester coursework, institutions will be able to seek relief through the initial-eligibility waiver process.

Beginning with the 2008-09 academic year, the new legislation will apply to all prospective student-athletes regardless of their year of expected graduation.

*NOTE: As of October 29, 2007, the NCAA Eligibility Center will conduct all initial-eligibility certifications for prospective student-athletes.

Q: Will the amended legislation affect prospective student-athletes whose expected date of graduation is in 2007?

A: Yes. Prospective student-athletes whose expected date of graduation is with the 2007 class, but failed to meet graduation requirements, will not be able to use coursework completed after the 2006-07 academic year.

Q: How will this legislation affect prospective student-athletes with disabilities?

A: The legislation does not impact prospective student-athletes with a diagnosed disability that is approved by NCAA Disability Services. These prospective student-athletes may use coursework completed prior to initial full-time enrollment at a collegiate institution.

Q: What if a prospective student-athlete repeats a grade during his or her high school career?

A: This legislation is designed to encourage prospective student-students to take academic courses each year of high school to ensure timely graduation, and to discourage prospective student-athlete's from intentionally delaying high school graduation solely to meet NCAA eligibility requirements while not preparing for the academic rigors of college. Thus, if a prospective student-athlete repeats a grade during his or her high school career, the application of this legislation will impact his or her ability to use core courses. In other words, the prospective student-athlete will still be required to complete core-curriculum requirements prior to the graduation date of their class at the time they entered ninth grade.

The NCAA recognizes there will be legitimate instances where student-athletes repeat a grade or do not graduate in a four-year period. The initial-eligibility waiver process will continue to address these situations.

Q: May an initial-eligibility waiver be filed for a student-athlete who does not meet the requirements?

A: Yes. The initial-eligibility waiver process is available for situations in which a prospective student-athlete is required to repeat a grade which results in an inability to meet the requirements. These waivers will be considered by the eligibility center and governance committees.

The NCAA will also continue to monitor these instances to ensure that no unintended consequences result from the adopted rules.

Q: If an individual completes a core course after his or her expected date of graduation, may it be considered in the initial-eligibility certification process?

A: Only those individuals who graduate within the appropriate timeframe (eight semesters) may take advantage of the additional core course considered in the initial-eligibility certification process.

Prospective student-athletes who do not graduate in eight semesters with their class may not use any courses taken after eight semesters, unless they have a documented and approved disability.

Q: Does the one additional course have to be completed at the same high school from which the prospective student-athlete graduated?

A: No. The course may be taken at any high school, through any nontraditional program or at any post-secondary institution. However, the course must meet the legislated definition of a core course.

Q: What if the high school's graduation date is June 1, but the prospective student-athlete does not graduate until July 1? May a summer school course be used?

A: No. A prospective student-athlete must graduate on time with his or her class in order for the additional core course to be considered in the initial-eligibility certification process.

Q: What if a prospective student-athlete meets requirements for graduation, but proof of graduation does not appear on the high school transcript?

A: The prospective student-athlete must graduate on time with his or her class and have proof of graduation on the high school transcript in order for the additional core course to be considered in the initial-eligibility certification process. (See the above question regarding potential waiver opportunities.)

Q: May a prospective student-athlete using the additional core course take two half-unit courses?

A: Yes. A prospective student-athlete using this opportunity may complete the equivalent of one Carnegie unit. For example, the prospective student-athlete could complete two one-half unit courses.

Q: May a prospective student-athlete who graduates and meets the core curriculum requirement after eight semesters of high school use the additional core course to improve his or her core-course grade-point average?

A: Yes. A prospective student-athlete who completes the core-curriculum requirements within the specified timeframe may use the additional core course to improve his or her core-course grade-point average for consideration in the initial-eligibility process.

Examples:

No. 1

2003-04: Grade 9

2004-05: Grade 10

2005-06: Grade 11

2006-07: Grade 12 (did not graduate)

Summer 2007: takes three classes through online program

RESULT: The prospective student-athlete did not graduate with his class; therefore, only courses taken in the first eight semesters will be considered in the initial-eligibility certification process. The summer school online courses may not be used.

No. 2

2003-04: Grade 9

2004-05: Grade 10

2005-06: Grade 11

2006-07: Grade 12 (graduated)

Summer 2007: takes three classes through online program

RESULT: One of the three courses taken through the online program may be used, since the prospective student-athlete graduated at the end of eight semesters. The eligibility center will use the one class that most benefits the prospective student-athlete in the review of his or her initial eligibility.

No. 3

2003-04: Grade 9

2004-05: Grade 10

2005-06: Grade 11

2006-07: Grade 12 (did not graduate)

2007-08: The prospective student-athlete plans to enroll at a preparatory school for a fifth year.

RESULT: The prospective student-athlete may attend the preparatory school, but none of the courses may be used for initial eligibility certification. The prospective student-athlete may still improve his or her standardized test score during the preparatory school year.

No. 4

2003-04: Grade 9

2004-05: Repeat grade 9 due to injury or illness

2005-06: Grade 10

2006-07: Grade 11

2007-08: Grade 12

RESULT: Under the new legislation, none of the courses from 2007-08 can be used for initial-eligibility purposes unless the prospective student-athlete graduated at the conclusion of the 2006-07 year. However, there is a waiver process available for prospective student-athletes who fail to meet the core-curriculum time limitations.

No. 5

2002-03: Grade 9

2003-04: Repeat Grade 9

2004-05: Grade 10. Prospective student-athlete diagnosed with learning disability.

2005-06: Grade 11

2006-07: Grade 12

RESULT: Provided the prospective student-athlete is approved through NCAA Disability Services, he or she will be able to use coursework from all five years.

RULES YOU SHOULD "NO"

NO high school or prep school prospective student-athlete shall be provided an official visit until he or she registers with the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse and is placed on the institutional request list (IRL); further, an institution shall not provide a high school or prep school prospect an NLI or financial tender until he or she has registered with the Clearinghouse and is placed on the IRL.

NO prospect or student-athlete may be required to report back to a coach or other athletics department staff regarding summer workouts. No staff member who observes such an activity (strength coach, manager, etc.) may report back to the student-athlete's coach regarding summer workouts. All workouts conducted during the summer must be VOLUNTARY.

SUMMER PRIZE EARNINGS REMINDER

The following applies to student-athletes that are considering participating in an event which awards prizes (e.g., cash, gift certificate, pro-shop credit) to its participants. Below is a list of NCAA amateurism issues and examples of violations regarding current student-athletes competing in events offering money, or its equivalent, as a prize for participating or winning an event.

A student-athlete becomes INELIGIBLE for intercollegiate competition when he or she:

- Receives any payment, including actual and necessary expenses, based on the individual's place finish or performance;
- Receives payment, including cash, or the equivalent thereof (e.g., gift certificate, pro-shop credit), as an award for participation and competition at any time. In addition, an award or cash prize that an individual could not receive under NCAA legislation may not be forwarded to another individual or agency;
- Receives payment, which includes actual and necessary expenses, or any other form of compensation to participate in athletics competition from a sponsor;
- Uses his or her athletics skill (directly or indirectly) for pay in any form in that sport;
- Accepts a promise of pay, even if such pay is to be received following completion of intercollegiate athletics participation.

Please check with your student-athletes and the Compliance Office before they compete in events involving prize money.

COUNTING SUMMER CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS

Evaluations that occur during the academic year count against the permissible number of recruiting opportunities. Outside the academic year, evaluations do not count against the annual number of recruiting opportunities. Contacts that occur with a prospective student-athlete count against the permissible number of total recruiting opportunities regardless of the time period (e.g., academic year or outside the academic year). All contacts and evaluations are subject to recruiting calendar restrictions.

INTERPRETATIONS

- Q. Is it permissible for a coach to attend a graduation ceremony or a graduation party of one of its NLI signees?
- A. Coaches may have unlimited contacts with their NLI signees, but they are subject to the recruiting calendar restrictions. If the graduation ceremony occurs during a quiet period or dead period, our coaches would not be permitted to attend. During a contact or evaluation period, a visit to a high school would constitute an evaluation for all prospects at the school. Coaches are discouraged from attending graduation parties since any contact with a freshman, sophomore or junior high school student would be a violation.
- Q. May a coach review game film with a student-athlete during the summer?
- A. We are able to provide our student-athletes and NLI signees with game film, however, our coaches may not review game film with student-athletes/NLI signees in the summer, even if the student-athlete/NLI signee initiates the request. Viewing film with a student-athlete/NLI signee would be considered a countable athletically related activity, and such activities are prohibited in the summer.
- Q. Is it permissible for a coaching staff to provide awards to prospect-aged individuals at the end of a summer camp (e.g., MVP awards)?
- A. Yes, as long as the cost of such awards is included in the admissions fees charged for participants in the camp or clinic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC COMPLIANCE MARKETING RULES EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Our marketing staff is a highly visible area within our athletics department and is exposed to a variety of issues related to NCAA rules. Please familiarize yourself with these NCAA rules and please contact us if you have any questions.

Student-Athletes and Commercial Entities

Student-athletes may not expressly or impliedly promote the sale of a commercial product.

- Student-athletes will be declared ineligible to compete for the University if they accept any payment for or permit the use of their name or picture to advertise, recommend, or directly promote the sale or use of a commercial product or services.

Schedule Cards

- A company's name, logo or trademark may appear on the same page as the name/photo of a student-athlete on a schedule card.
- A company's slogan or other language may not appear on the same page as the name/photo of the student-athlete.

Trading Cards

- May be produced by the University for distribution (at University outlets, no commercial outlets).
- May not be sold.
- May not be inserted in game programs that are sold.
- May not include an advertisement/coupon unless separated by a perforation.

Student-Athlete Promotional Activities

A University entity, the Big Ten, or a charitable, educational, or non-profit agency may use a Purdue University student-athlete's name, picture or appearance to support its charitable or educational activities only if the following conditions are met:

1. The student-athlete must receive written approval from the athletics director.
2. The student-athlete may not miss class.
3. All money derived from the activity must go directly to the University, member conference, or the charitable, educational or nonprofit agency.
4. Incoming prospects may not be in attendance.
5. The student-athlete may receive actual and necessary expenses from the University or the charitable, educational, or nonprofit agency related to participation in the activity.
6. The activity may not involve co-sponsorship, advertisement, or promotion by a commercial entity (other than using the sponsoring company's trademark or logo on printed items such as pictures, posters, or calendars).
 - The company's emblem, name, address and telephone number may be included with the trademark or logo.
 - Personal names, messages and slogans are prohibited.
7. If a company's logo is utilized on a printed promotional item (e.g., poster, calendar), a reproduction of a company's product may not appear on the same item.
8. Any commercial items with names or pictures of multiple Purdue student-athletes may be sold only at the University or a University-controlled outlet (or at the charitable organization or the site of the charitable event).

Relationships with Professional Teams

The NCAA states that institutions' athletics programs are designed to be an integral part of the educational program and must maintain a clear line of separation between college athletics and professional sports.

Promotions/Sponsorships

- May not serve as a sponsor of a college competition.
- May purchase advertising space in our arenas, and may set up a booth in our arena to promote the professional team.

Donations

- May not donate to Purdue University's athletics department.
- May purchase advertising space in our media guides.
- We may host a professional game as a fundraiser.

Facility Rental

- May rent our facilities.

Reciprocal Marketing Agreements

- Institutions may receive funds from professional sports teams as a result of a reciprocal marketing relationship promoting any sport except men's basketball and football.

NEW LEGISLATION

CORE-CURRICULUM TIME LIMITATION: Effective August 1, 2007, all prospective student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2007 must complete their core course requirements no later than the high school graduation date of the prospect's class (8 semesters).

However, there is an exception. If the prospect graduates within the prescribed 8 semesters, he/she may use ONE additional core course completed in the year immediately following graduation (summer or academic year).

A prospect who uses this exception to the core-curriculum time limitation will be able to complete the additional core course at any high school that is recognized by the NCAA (not limited to the high school from which he or she graduated). If the prospect chooses to take more than one core course after graduation, the NCAA will use the course or grade that best benefits the prospect. This discourages prospects from purposely delaying high school graduation to meet NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. If a prospect is unable to graduate with his/her class due to reasons beyond his/her control, the initial eligibility waiver process remains available to address those situation.

COMPLIANCE QUIZ

1. May an institution be involved in fundraising activities conducted by a high school or two-year college athletics department located within a 50-mile radius of the school, provided no recruiting activities take place?
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. Prospects enrolled during the summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment may use the institution's academic services and training room facilities, provided
 - a) the prospect has verbally committed to the institution.
 - b) the prospect resides in the community.
 - c) the prospect has signed an NLI and is attending summer school.
 - d) a and b.
3. Institutional financial aid based in any degree on athletics ability may be reduced or canceled during the period of the award for which of the following:
 - a) An injury prevents the recipient from participating.
 - b) The student-athlete renders himself or herself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.
 - c) For any athletics reason.
 - d) Student-athlete voluntarily withdraws from a sport at any time for personal reasons
 - e) b and d.
4. May a member institution provide entertainment to a prospect's brother or sister (other than one of the three complimentary admissions to a home athletics contest) during an official visit, provided such entertainment takes place within the 30-mile radius of the institution's main campus?
 - a) True
 - b) False
5. At what point does an individual become a prospective student athlete?
 - a) When the student is recruited by the institution.
 - b) When he or she starts classes for the ninth grade.
 - c) When the student receives a benefit from the institution that is not provided to prospective students generally.
 - d) Either b or c.

COMMUNICATION WITH WOMEN'S BASKETBALL PROSPECTS WHILE THEY ARE PARTICIPATING IN ATHLETICS EVENTS (I)

Interpretation:

Institutions should note that pursuant to NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.1.7.2, recruiting contact shall not be made with a prospective student-athlete from the time the prospect reports on call (at the direction of the prospect's coach or comparable authority) and becomes involved in competition-related activity (e.g., traveling to an away-from-home game) to the end of the competition. Contact includes the passing of notes to a prospect by a third party on behalf of an institutional staff member. In women's basketball, restrictions on communication with prospective student-athletes depend on the time period in which the communication will occur.

Communication Outside the July Evaluation Periods.

Pursuant to Bylaw 13.1.7.2-(e), while a prospective student-athlete is participating in an athletics event outside the July evaluation periods (e.g., regular season high school competition, certified event during the April evaluation period) coaching staff members may send general correspondence to a prospect while the prospect is participating in an athletics event, provided the general correspondence is sent directly to a prospect (e.g., the front desk of the hotel, the prospect's personal fax machine) and there is no additional party (e.g., camp employee, coach) involved in disseminating the correspondence. General correspondence may also be sent to a prospect's home during such events.

In addition, during its June 20, 2001, meeting, the former NCAA Division I Academics/Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet Subcommittee on Legislative Review/Interpretations determined that it is not permissible for an institution's coaching staff member to contact a prospect by telephone or verbally relay information to a prospect through the prospect's coach while the prospect is participating in a competition related activity (e.g., reports on call and becomes involved in activities such as travel or other preparation for competition).

Communication During the July Evaluation Periods.

Bylaw 13.1.7.2.2-(c) specifies that during the July evaluation periods, all communication with a prospect, the prospect's relatives or legal guardians, the prospect's coach or any individual associated with the prospect as a result of the prospect's participation in basketball, directly or indirectly, is prohibited. This provision prohibits all forms of communication, including in-person contact, general correspondence (e.g., letters, faxes, instant messages, e-mail) and telephone calls. The prohibition applies to all prospective women's basketball student-athletes, including those that have signed National Letters of Intent, but are not receiving athletically related financial aid while enrolled in summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment.

Please note that Bylaws 13.1.7.2-(e) and 13.1.7.2.2 have been editorially revised (NCAA Proposal No. ER-2006-7) to clarify the issue of communication with prospective basketball student-athletes during and outside the July evaluation periods. The current and most accurate version of the legislation is found on the Legislative Services Database for the Internet (LSDB).

QUESTIONS

Question: Is it permissible to provide course supplies to student-athletes?

Answer: YES. It is permissible for the athletics department to provide the following academic and services to student-athletes:

- Tutoring services.
- Use of computers including use on a check-out and retrieval basis.
- Use of copy machines, fax machines and the Internet, provided the use is for purposes related to the completion of required academic course work.

- Course supplies (e.g., calculators, computer discs, subscriptions), provided such course supplies are required of all students in the course and specified in the institution's course catalog or course syllabus.
- Cost of a field trip, provided the field trip is required of all students in the course and the fee for such trips is specified in the institution's catalog.
- Nonelectronic day planners.

Question: Is it permissible for a prospect to attend a team's year end banquet?

Answer: YES. An institution may pay for the prospect's admission to the banquet, provided the prospect is on campus for an official visit. The meal would count as one of the three permissible meals a prospect may receive per day during his/her official visit. A prospect who is attending campus on an unofficial visit may attend the banquet, however, the prospect is responsible for the cost of admission to the banquet.

Institutions are responsible for taking the necessary steps to prevent interaction between boosters and prospects in attendance at the athletics banquet. Any contact between a booster and a prospect is considered a violation.

Question: If a student-athlete who is eligible to compete at the beginning of a term becomes ineligible at the end of the term (e.g., failure to meet six-hour requirement), is he/she eligible to compete in postseason competition (e.g., conference tournament, NCAA championship)?

Answer: YES. In a case in which a student-athlete becomes ineligible at the end of a term, the ineligibility becomes effective no later than the first day of classes the following semester or quarter. For example, if a baseball player becomes ineligible at the end of the spring semester, the baseball player remains eligible for competition until the first day of classes the subsequent fall semester.

The exception to this rule applies to student-athletes in his/her final season of competition. To be eligible to compete in a postseason event (e.g., conference tournament, bowl game, National Invitation Tournament, NCAA championship) that occurs between regular terms (including summer) the student-athlete must satisfactorily complete six semester or six quarter hours of academic credit the preceding regular academic term of full-time enrollment.

Question: Can prospects who have signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI) participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities conducted by the strength and conditioning staff on campus during the summer prior to initial collegiate enrollment?

Answer: Yes, depending on the sport. In football, only prospects who have signed a NLI may participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities conducted by the strength and conditioning staff during the summer. Walk-ons (new to the team) may NOT participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities. In men's and women's basketball, a prospect who has signed a NLI or who has been accepted for enrollment (four-year college transfer) and is receiving athletics aid to attend summer school may participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities conducted by the strength staff during the summer. Individuals who do not meet the above criteria may use institutional facilities that are open to the general public and MAY NOT participate in any activities conducted by the strength and conditioning staff as this would constitute an impermissible tryout.

In all other sports, a prospect who has signed a NLI or receiving athletics aid to attend summer school may participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities on campus during the summer in the presence of the strength and conditioning staff, provided the activities were not prearranged and the strength and conditioning staff do NOT conduct the workouts. Involvement by the strength and conditioning staff in any capacity would constitute an impermissible tryout. A prospect who does not meet the above criteria may

NOT participate in voluntary strength and conditioning activities on campus unless the facilities are open to the general public.

RECRUITING CALENDAR		
Men's Basketball	Quiet Period	June 1 – July 5
Women's Basketball	Quiet Period	June 1 – July 5
Football	Quiet Period	June 1 – July 31
Baseball	Contact/Evaluation Period	Until August 31
Softball	Contact/Evaluation Period	Until July 31
Volleyball	Contact/Evaluation Period	Until July 31

For information on other sports, visit:

http://www1.ncaa.org/membership/membership_svcs/recruiting_calendars/index.html

Answers to the Compliance Quiz on Page 9

1. NCAA Bylaw Ref: 13.15.1.2 – **False**. An institution may not be involved in fundraising activities conducted by a high school or two-year college athletics department located within a 50-mile radius of the school, even if no recruiting activities take place.
2. NCAA Bylaw Ref: 13.2.7 – **c)** Prospects enrolled during the summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment may use the institution's academic services and training room facilities if the prospect has signed an NLI and is attending summer school.
3. NCAA Bylaw Refs: 15.3.4.1(a-d); 15.3.4.3(a-c) – **e)** Institutional financial aid based in any degree on athletics ability may be reduced or canceled during the period of the award if the student-athlete renders himself or herself ineligible for intercollegiate competition an/or voluntarily withdraws from a sport at any time for personal reasons.
4. NCAA Bylaw Refs: 13.6.6.1; 13.6.6.2; 13.6.6.2.4; 13.6.7 – **False**. A member institution may not provide entertainment to a prospect's brother or sister (other than one of the three complimentary admissions to a home athletics contest) during an official visit, even if such entertainment takes place within the 30-mile radius of the institution's main campus.
5. NCAA Bylaw Ref: 13.02 – **d)** An individual becomes a prospective student-athlete when he or she starts classes for the ninth grade or when the student receives a benefit from the institution that is not provided to prospective students generally.