

DIVISION I LRC REPORT ON 2007-08 LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	RECOMMEND	COMMENTS
<p>2007-18 Source: Big 12 Conference</p>	<p>To permit a non-coaching staff member to make telephone calls to or receive telephone calls from a prospective student-athlete (or the prospective student-athlete's parents, legal guardians or coaches) and prepare general recruiting correspondence (including electronic correspondence) to a prospective student-athlete (or the prospective student-athlete's parents or legal guardians), provided the prospective student-athlete has signed a National Letter of Intent or the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislative change would allow administrators including an institution's chancellor or president, faculty athletics representative or director of athletics to communicate with a prospective student-athlete after he or she has signed a National Letter of Intent or an offer of admission and/or financial aid. The committee believes this added communication is beneficial.</p>
<p>2007-21 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that a prospective student-athlete may receive educational expenses or services related to tutoring and standardized test preparatory classes from any individual or entity other than an agent, professional sports teams/organization or a representative of an institution's athletics interests, provided such expenses are disbursed directly to the individual, organization, or educational institution providing the educational service.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation would expand the educational expenses that are permitted prior to collegiate enrollment to include tutoring and standardized test preparatory classes. The committee believes these are legitimate expenses for preparing to enter a university.</p>
<p>2007-23 Source: Ivy Group</p>	<p>In tennis, to specify that, prior to full-time collegiate enrollment, an individual may accept prize money based on his or her place finish or performance in open athletics events, not to exceed \$10,000 per calendar year; further, to specify that once the individual has reached the \$10,000 limit, he or she may receive additional prize money on a per event basis, provided such prize money does not exceed his or her actual and necessary expenses for participation in the event.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>This proposal would allow prize money to be accepted on the aggregate to help cover expenses other than the travel of the athlete. The committee opposes this because they believe receiving money in excess of expenses would move the student-athlete away from being an amateur. Also, if tennis were allowed to receive money in excess of expenses then student-athletes in other sports should.</p>
<p>2007-24 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>In tennis, to permit an individual to compete on a professional team prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment, provided he or she does not receive pay or remuneration in excess of his or her actual and necessary expenses.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes this legislation because it would be a further step in the direction of professionalism for these student-athletes. The committee also is concerned that if this were allowed in tennis it would soon be requested by other sports and then there would be no justification for refusing such a request.</p>

2007-25	<p>To specify that a permissible promotional activity may involve co-sponsorship by a commercial entity, as approved by the institution, subject to the following conditions: (a) The promotion must identify the commercial entity and explain its affiliation with the institution, conference or non-institutional charitable, educational or nonprofit agency; (b) The promotion may not include language or action (e.g. voice-over, use of product of services, product placement, text) which directly encourages the use or purchase of a commercial product or service; (c) A cosponsor's product or service may not be included in the promotional activity, except for the normal use of athletics equipment and apparel; and (d) The promotion may not include co-sponsorship by a commercial agency that is involved in or promotes sports wagering activities. Further, to eliminate the requirement that all moneys derived from a promotional activity go directly to the institution or conference or to the charitable, educational or nonprofit agency. In addition, to permit promotional activities to occur at the location of a commercial establishment, which may be a cosponsor of the activity, provided the student-athlete does not promote the sale of a commercial product or service. Finally, to permit an institution to designate a third party that may sell and distribute institutional photographs of student-athletes, under specified conditions.</p>	OPPOSE	<p>The members oppose this legislation because they believe this infringes on the rights of the student athletes with no real benefit to them.</p>
2007-26	<p>To specify that an advertisement or promotion by a commercial entity (except for any entity that is involved in or promotes sports wagering) may feature competition video footage, competition audio or competition photographs involving a student-athlete with eligibility remaining, provided: (a) The advertisement or promotion is approved by the institution's athletics director (or his or her designee); (2) The advertisement or promotion identifies the commercial entity and explains its affiliation with the institution, conference or the NCAA; and (3) Any language or action included in the advertisement or promotion which directly encourages the use or purchase of a commercial product or service of the commercial entity may not be attributable to or made by the student-athletes, institution, conference or the NCAA.</p>	OPPOSE	<p>The members oppose this legislation because they believe this infringes on the rights of the student athletes with no real benefit to them.</p>

<p>2007-28 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that a media entity may feature a student-athlete's name, image or likeness in promotions of its coverage of intercollegiate competition in which the student-athlete's institution will or may participate, or has previously participated, provided such use is limited to competition video footage, competition audio or competition photographs; further, to specify that media entities may feature a student-athlete's name, image, or likeness in their journalistic coverage of news (and the promotion of such coverage) related to the student-athlete or his or her institution or conference or the NCAA.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal does not significantly change the current standard, but codifies the typical manner in which the broadcasts of intercollegiate competition may be promoted using the names, likenesses and photographs of student-athletes with eligibility remaining. The committee supports this legislation because it believes the legislation will help ensure that media entities are working with student-athletes in an appropriate manner.</p>
<p>2007-35 Source: SEC</p>	<p>To permit an institution's faculty athletics representative and senior woman administrator to return telephone calls to prospective student-athletes or his or her parents or legal guardians subject to any applicable limitations on the number of telephone calls that an institution may place to prospective student-athletes.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>This proposal adds the FAR and SWA to the list of people (presently President and AD) who may return phone calls to answer questions a prospective student-athlete or his or her parents or legal guardians may have about an institution's academic or athletic programs. Although the committee believes the added communication would be beneficial, the committee opposes this legislation. First, because it would add greatly to the difficulty of monitoring the number of allowable telephone calls and thus lead to more violations. Second, the legislation would too strongly involve the FAR and SWA in the recruiting process. Third, the involvement has the potential to leading to conflict between the FAR and the coaches. The committee believes there is a better way to involve the FAR in the communication with the recruits.</p>
<p>2007-44 Source: SEC</p>	<p>To eliminate the requirement that a prospective student-athlete must have signed a National Letter of Intent (or a written offer of admission and/or financial aid) in order to receive academic support services and use the institution's training room facilities; further to specify that a student who is enrolled in the institution's summer term prior to the student's initial, full-time enrollment at the certifying institution may be provided such services and, in football and basketball, participate in voluntary conditioning activities during the summer with an athletic department's strength and conditioning coach.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal would allow "walk-on" prospective student-athletes to use the same academic support services and training-room facilities that incoming student-athletes can use if they are on athletics aid and it allows them to participate in the same voluntary athletically related activities. The committee believes that it is clear who the approved walk-ons are, and since they are on campus they should be able to use the support services. These student-athletes will be on the teams, and having them get a head start on academic support will be beneficial. This also gives the same opportunities to all members of a team, and therefore promotes student-athlete well-being.</p>

<p>2007-46 Source: Big East Conference</p>	<p>To specify that electronically transmitted correspondence that may be sent to a prospective student-athlete shall include instant messages.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes the use of instant messages by coaches because, in the words of the student-athletes on our committee, it is too intrusive and provides an unspoken pressure upon prospective student-athletes. In addition, the committee believes the communication between the coach and the prospective student-athlete should be on a more professional level instead of the very informal student to student level of instant messages</p>
<p>2007-47 Source: Big Sky Conference</p>	<p>To specify that after the calendar day on which a prospective student-athlete signs a National Letter of Intent (NLI), there shall be no limit on the forms of electronically transmitted correspondence sent by the institution with which the prospective student-athlete has signed; further, to specify that for an institution not using the NLI, or for a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign the NLI, there shall be no limit after the calendar day on which the prospective student-athlete signs the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes this legislation, which would allow text messages and instant messages, for the same reasons it opposes 2007-46 with the addition that text messaging could be disruptive to their academic classes and could be an added expense for the prospective student-athlete.</p>
<p>2007-61 Source: Ivy Group</p>	<p>In individual sports, to specify that the first half of the season calculation for the hardship waiver is based on the number of days an institution declares in the season that concludes with the NCAA championship between the first date of competition used by any individual on the team and the end of the declared playing season, including a conference championship; further, to specify that the denominator in the institution's percent calculation shall be the maximum permissible number of dates of competition plus one date for a conference championship, regardless of whether the team participates in such a championship.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation will change the method to determine the fraction of a season completed to be eligible for a hardship waiver for student-athletes in individual sports. The number of dates of competition available to student-athletes and the midpoint of the season are unrelated to the number of team dates used. Accordingly, individual sports and team sports should not use the same calculation method to determine the hardship waiver application. The committee believes the proposed method gives a more accurate and fair hardship waiver calculation.</p>
<p>2007-62 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To increase the maximum number of contests or dates of competition in which a student-athlete may participate in a season and remain eligible for a season-of-competition waiver to three events or 30 percent of the institution's scheduled or completed events in his or her sport.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation will change the number of events and the percentage of schedule necessary to remain eligible for a season-of-competition waiver to the same as for hardship waivers. The committee supports this legislation since it will bring it in line with the change made in the hardship waiver in the 2006 legislative cycle.</p>

<p>2007-63 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that a prospective student-athlete shall be certified as a qualifier, provided he or she has achieved (a) A minimum combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections of 1000 or a minimum sum score on the ACT score of 85, per the requirements of Bylaw 14.3.1.3; and (b) A core-course grade-point average of 3.00 or higher (based on a maximum of 4.00) in a minimum of 13 core courses on completion of six semesters (or the equivalent), including three core courses in English, two in mathematics, two in natural or physical science, and six additional core courses in any NCAA core area.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation will allow some student-athletes to be certified by the Clearing House as a qualifier after six semesters. . An early certification process in which a reasonable percentage of anticipated qualifiers would be certified as qualifiers after six semesters of high school will provide member institutions with earlier eligibility decisions, and alleviate some of the volume during the busy summer months. The committee believes there would be few if any problems with the early certification with the limits this proposal would set at the same time relieving the summer logjam for the Clearing House.</p>
<p>2007-64 Source: Conference USA</p>	<p>To increase from one to two the number of core courses that a prospective student-athlete may use to meet the initial-eligibility core curriculum requirements, provided the courses are 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 his or her class.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes this legislation because it believes it would be a step backward in the academic standards that were initiated several years ago. Student-athletes have known for many years the requirements for core courses and have had ample time to adjust to them. When the legislation was initiated the core course issues was well studied and the decision to allow one course was considered reasonable. Allowing more than one core course after graduation would allow a weak student the opportunity to “get well” taking classes at a school that would guarantee a good grade.</p>
<p>2007-65 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that the eligibility for competition of a student-athlete who meets the bona fide foreign exchange student exception to the transfer legislation shall be based on satisfactory completion of at least: (a) Six semester or six quarter hours of academic credit during the preceding regular academic term in which the student has been enrolled full time at any collegiate institution; (b) Eighteen semester or 27 quarter hours per regular academic year of enrollment; and (c) A minimum grade-point average per academic term of enrollment as required of regularly enrolled student-athletes.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal will require a review to ensure that such students are maintaining a minimal level of academic achievement. The committee believes that this academic accountability will help foreign student-athletes transition into the collegiate world of athletics.</p>
<p>2007-66 Source: SEC</p>	<p>To specify that in order for a transfer student from a two-year college who was not a qualifier to be eligible for institutional financial aid, practice and competition during his or her first academic year in residence, he or she must have successfully completed six semester or eight quarter hours of English and three semester or four quarter hours of mathematics at the two-year college that are transferable toward any baccalaureate degree program at the certifying institution.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation will add English and Math requirements for students who come out of high school as a non-qualifiers and transfer from a two-year college to an NCAA university. The committee believes this legislation will help to ensure that students who were not qualifiers out of high school have a better chance to be successful at a university.</p>

<p>2007-67 Source: SEC</p>	<p>To specify that correspondence, extension and distance-learning courses taken from an institution other than the two-year college in which a student-athlete is enrolled as a full-time student shall not be used to fulfill the two-year college transfer requirements.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal will require transferring student-athletes from two-year colleges to complete required coursework through traditional sources, rather than seeking alternative programs that may offer questionable academic rigor. The committee believes this legislation is necessary to ensure the academic integrity of the academic record of the student-athlete.</p>
<p>2007-68 Source: SEC</p>	<p>In baseball, to permit a student-athlete to use the one-time transfer exception provided the student-athlete has never received institutional athletically related financial aid from any four-year institution.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This legislation will allow a baseball student-athlete who has not been on athletically related financial aid to use the one-time transfer exception. The committee believes that since the student-athlete is not receiving any athletic financial aid, he should not be limited by the one-time transfer rule and should be able to transfer and be immediately eligible.</p>
<p>2007-70 Source: Ivy Group</p>	<p>To specify that a student-athlete may participate in outside competition during the academic year while the student-athlete is enrolled in a foreign institution as part of the certifying institution's study abroad program, regardless of whether the certifying institution considers the student-athlete to be enrolled.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes the legislation and believes the student should concentrate on academic activities at the host university. If the student-athlete were to be allowed to participate in his or her sport then the student-athlete should be required to count the year as one of the years of eligibility.</p>
<p>2007-71 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that competition for an honorary academic award or research grant may include additional objective criteria unrelated to athletics abilities (e.g., gender, race and ethnicity, financial need).</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal expands the current application of the honorary academic award and research grant legislation to permit an institution to include objective criteria unrelated to athletics abilities (e.g., gender, race and ethnicity, financial need) in determining the recipient of an honorary academic award. The committee believes this is a reasonable extension of the current rule. It still requires that the award be based on academic achievement.</p>
<p>2007-72 Conference USA</p>	<p>To reduce from six to three the minimum number of hours of academic coursework in which a prospective student-athlete must be enrolled in order to receive athletically related financial aid to attend an institution during the summer prior to the prospective student-athlete's initial, full-time enrollment at the certifying institution.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>This legislation would allow a student-athlete in the summer prior to first time enrollment at a university to attend and receive athletically related financial aid while taking three hours of academic course work. The committee believes student-athletes benefit greatly from the six hour "head start" they get now. Also, the committee believes that if the requirement is reduced to 3 hours, the potential for abuse will be greater, giving the student more time for "volunteer" athletic activities. However, the committee recognizes that there are schools that do not offer 3 hour classes in the summer and these schools should have a waiver to prevent the students from having to take an 8 hour load.</p>

<p>2007-74 Source: AEC Cabinet</p>	<p>To specify that the minimum grade-point average required exempting an academic honor award from an equivalency computation shall be based on the recipient's cumulative high school grade-point average, rather than his or her core-course grade-point average.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>Establishing the cumulative high school grade-point average as a criterion of the academic honor award exemption will allow institutions to determine whether a prospective student-athlete meets the grade-point average prong of the legislation based on the final high school transcript. The committee believes that this academic award change could bring more opportunities for student-athletes to receive awards and a greater academic experience with no real negative affect.</p>
<p>2007-75 Source: Mountain West Conference</p>	<p>In football, to permit an institution to replace a counter who graduates midyear or during the previous academic year (including summer) with a student-athlete who was an initial counter in a previous academic year.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>This proposal provides an institution with flexibility in awarding athletics aid to football student-athletes. Specifically, an institution would be permitted to award the scholarship of a midyear graduate to either an initial counter or an individual who previously was an initial counter in a previous academic year. The committee believes this is in the interest of the student-athletes affected, and it does not provide a competitive advantage to the institution.</p>
<p>2007-76 Source: Ivy Group</p>	<p>To increase the maximum permissible amount of the postgraduate scholarship that may be awarded as part of a senior scholar-athlete award from \$5,000 to \$10,000.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>	<p>The committee believes this increase in the permissible amount of the scholarship is warranted due to the inflation in the costs of graduate education.</p>
<p>2007-80 Source: NCAA Administrative Review Subcommittee</p>	<p>To specify that travel prior to competition in a conference championship event is exempt from the requirement that a student-athlete depart for competition no earlier than 48 hours prior to the start of the actual competition in order to receive actual and necessary travel expenses to represent the institution in athletics competition.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes this legislation because the members believe there is no academically or athletically justifiable reason for travel, even to a conference championship, more than 48 hours prior to the event.</p>
<p>2007-81 Source: SEC</p>	<p>To specify that a conference may grant a waiver of the 48-hour departure restriction for extenuating circumstances associated with travel prior to competition in a conference championship event.</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p>	<p>The committee opposes this legislation because the members believe there is no academically or athletically justifiable reason for travel, even to a conference championship, more than 48 hours prior to the event.</p>

2007-83 Source: Big 12 Conference	To specify that a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility in a sport, but is eligible for practice under the five-year rule, is not subject to the time limitations for athletically related activities.	OPPOSE	The committee believes that until graduation the student-athlete's priority should be on academics, not on athletics for the possibility of playing professionally.
2007-84 Source: Western Athletic Conference	In baseball, to specify that championship segment competition in Hawaii, Alaska or Puerto Rico against an active Division I institution located in Hawaii, Alaska or Puerto Rico, respectively, may occur on or after the Friday in February that is 15 weeks before the Friday immediately preceding Memorial Day and that such competition shall occur on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday prior to the regular championship segment start date.	SUPPORT	The committee supports this legislation. The committee believes that with the recent focus on baseball academic reform, this early start date will permit early weekend games, which will reduce the need for scheduling mid-week games in the continental United States and will provide student-athletes with increased time on campus thus fewer missed classes.
2007-85 Source: West Coast Conference	In baseball, to reduce the number of contests from 56 to 50.	SUPPORT	In light of the reduction of the length of the season the committee supports this legislation. The committee believes the change is absolutely necessary to support the student-athlete's well-being as it relates to both academics and physical health. The shortened season with no reduction in number of games will probably mean more missed class time and a reduced amount of time for study during the season.
2007-86 Source: Ivy Group	In baseball, to eliminate the squad size limitation.	OPPOSE	The committee opposes this legislation. The change would reverse one element of the new baseball legislation and remove the limit on the number of student-athletes on the team. The committee believes the new legislation was put in place as part of a package to help alleviate the problem of excessive student-athlete transfer in baseball. Removing the limit would be a step back and would take effect before the possibility of seeing the impact of the new rules.
2007-104 Source: NCAA Board - Committee on Academic Performance	To specify that a student-athlete on an individual sport team that is ineligible for postseason competition due to a penalty pursuant to the academic performance program shall not compete in postseason competition, including NCAA championships, as an individual.	SUPPORT	This legislation would prevent a student-athlete on an individual sport team from competing in the postseason if his or her team were ineligible for the postseason competition due to the NCAA academic performance program. The committee believes that no student-athlete from a penalized team should be allowed to compete in an NCAA championship.
2007-105 Source: Championships/Competition Cabinet	To specify that practice prior to departure on a foreign tour is prohibited outside the playing season one week prior to the beginning of the institution's final examination period for the applicable academic term through the conclusion of the final examination period.	SUPPORT	The committee supports this legislation because it will ensure a foreign tour does not interfere with the preparation time for final exams.

