



Intercollegiate Tennis Association Convention Division I

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Overview

- Graduation Date Determination.
- Delayed Enrollment-Tennis, Swimming and Diving and Women's Volleyball.
- Student-Athlete Reinstatement Conditions and Concepts.
- Best Practices.
- Questions.



Graduation Date Determination

Determination of Expected Date of Graduation

- All graduation date determinations are made by the NCAA Eligibility Center's international academic certification team.
- The amateurism certification staff cannot make graduation date determinations or change graduation dates.
- Amateurism staff works with the institution and the international certification team to ensure proper documentation submission.

Graduation Date Determination for Transfer Student-Athletes

If a transfer student-athlete is enrolling at a Division I institution for the first time and needs a high school graduation date determination:

- Amateurism staff will request transcripts from all schools.
- Documents must be original or certified copies.
- May be forwarded by the admissions office.
- Translations must be done by a qualified third party.

Tennis



Delayed Enrollment-Tennis, Swimming and Diving and Women's Volleyball Rule NCAA Division I Bylaw 14.2.3.2

- Currently for tennis, PSA has one year following high school graduation to participate in tennis events.
- If PSA continues to compete after year, PSA is charged season(s) of competition.
- In 2012, tennis will reduce the grace period to six months. If PSA continues to compete after six months, PSA will be charged season(s) of competition.

Note: If PSA graduates early, amateurism uses the PSA's actual (early) graduation date. The PSA will have one year to participate in tennis events.



Competition with Professional Changes due to NCAA Proposal 2009-22

- Individual on team is paid salary, stipend or bonus above actual and necessary expenses.
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- Individuals are paid bonuses per match won.
 - Impermissible expenses from professional team.
 - PSAs are indicating they are signing agreements and contracts to participate on these teams.

Matriculation After 20th Birthday – Tennis NCAA Bylaw 14.2.3.2.1

PSA is charged with a season of competition if he or she participates in organized tennis events after his or her 20th birthday and before full-time enrollment at a certifying institution.

- 20th birthday and high school.
- 20th birthday and PSA enrolls in junior college, NAIA or foreign institution.



Tips for Recruiting International Tennis Players

- Verify graduation date and age of PSA.
- Gather dates of all competitions – individual/team.
- Review PSA's prize money and expenses.
- Research teams PSA has competed on.
- Review PSA's teammates and their professional history.
- Agreements or contracts.

Online Tennis Resources

- www.itftennis.com.
- www.atptennis.com.

- www.sonyericssonwtatour.com.
- www.usta.com.
- www.tenniseurope.org.

Pre-Enrollment Amateurism Certification Process

Amateurism staff – identifies amateurism legislation that has been violated and/or triggered by PSA activity.



Amateurism staff – collects information regarding violation (may collect information from sources other than PSA).



Amateurism staff and member institutions – agree to set of facts and receive interpretation if necessary.



Prescribed penalties



Forward to SAR staff

NCAA Bylaw 12 Violations

Prescribed penalties imposed:

- Competition with professionals.

- Prize money.



- Agent violations.

- Agreements/contracts.



- Expenses from sponsor other than parents/legal guardians or nonprofessional sponsor of event.

- Receipt of money from professional team.



NCAA Bylaw 12 Violations: Forward to SAR

Forward to SAR *if:*

- No prescribed penalty exists for violation.
- Multiple violations apply to PSA.
- SAR requests case forwarded for further staff discussion.
- Prescribed penalty indicates a serious withholding condition of at least 20 contests and/or the equivalent of one or more seasons of competition.



Forward to SAR Cont.

SAR staff:

- Relies on facts provided by amateurism certification staff and member institution.
 - These facts MUST NOT be in dispute.
- Considers appropriate mitigation.
- Apply student-first philosophy.
- Determines appropriate condition for pre-enrollment amateurism violation(s).
- Attempts to provide decision within two to three weeks.
 - Similar to typical reinstatement request process.



Forward to SAR Cont.

Important Note: Should dispute of facts arise, amateurism staff will determine if:

- Revised draft of agreed-on facts is required; or
- Case needs to go to NCAA Division I Amateurism Fact-Finding Committee.



Common Prescribed Penalties and Outcomes

Prize Money

- Analysis of event prize money versus event expenses.
 - ABOVE expenses for one event, but LESS THAN career expenses.
 - Outcome: Repayment and withholding based on dollar amount.
- Analysis of career prize money versus career expenses.
 - ABOVE expenses for totality of events.
 - Outcome: Eligibility not reinstated.

NCAA Bylaw 12.1.2.4.1



Common Prescribed Penalties and Outcomes

Payment Based on Performance

- Agreement that provides for receipt of money less than expenses based on performance of individual or team.
- Stipend, bonus or incentive pay.

Outcome: Repayment and withholding based on amount received.

NCAA Bylaw 12.1.2.1.5



Common Prescribed Penalties and Outcomes

Contract or Agent Agreement

- Signed agreement that provides for receipt of money greater than expenses, including stipend, bonus and/or salary.
- Agent agreement may be written or verbal and for current or future representation.

Outcome: Eligibility not reinstated.

NCAA Bylaw 12.3.1



Case Study No. 1

- While in high school, Annika (an international women's tennis PSA) competed as an amateur in 35 tournaments over a two-year period.
- Annika received prize money in every tournament totaling \$20,000 while her career expenses for the tournaments were \$36,000.
- In five of the 35 tournaments, Annika's prize money exceeded her expenses.



Case Study No. 1

Questions:

- Will Annika be reinstated?

- Does Annika have to repay any of the \$20,000 in prize money received?
- Does Annika have a withholding condition?

Prize Money

SAR Staff Focus:

- Did PSA receive prize money for any event above the expenses for that particular event?
 - If YES - How many events and what was the prize money/expense differential for each event?
- Did PSA receive prize money in totality above career expenses?
- For international PSAs, was prize money required to be forwarded to a national team or federation?
- Did PSA take any “affirmative” steps to ensure money accepted was not considered prize money?
 - Turn in amateur reimbursement form to tournament organizer?

Case Study No. 1



- Will Annika be reinstated?
 - Yes.
- Does Annika have to repay any of the \$20,000 in prize money?
 - Yes – the five contests in which Annika’s prize money exceeded her expenses.
- Does Annika have a withholding condition?
 - Yes – based on total amount for the five events and case precedent.

Best Practices

- Encourage PSAs to register early.
 - Have PSAs fully complete the amateurism questionnaire.
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- Have PSAs request final amateurism certification on or after April 1 (fall) or October 1 (spring).
 - Keep Institutional Request Lists current.

Best Practices Cont.

- Ensure PSA enters the correct enrollment period.
- Have PSAs complete International Student-Athlete Form legislated in NCAA Bylaw 14.1.5 during recruitment.
- Share information with amateurism certification staff.

Questions?



Intercollegiate Tennis Association Convention



NATALIE ROGERS
AMATEURISM CERTIFICATION STAFF
DECEMBER 17, 2010



Overview:



- **Sharing information and reporting discrepancies.**
- **Impact of graduation date on amateurism certification.**
- **Organized competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 analysis.**
- **Questions.**

Shared Responsibility



- **NCAA Bylaw 12.1.1.1.2.2.**
 - ✦ A college or university is responsible for notifying the NCAA Eligibility Center when it receives additional information, or otherwise has cause to believe, that a previously certified prospective student-athlete's amateur status has been jeopardized.
 - ✦ Further, a college or university is responsible for promptly reporting discrepancies and information related to a prospective student-athlete's amateurism certification to the NCAA Eligibility Center.

Graduation Date Impact: Amateurism Certification



- In Division II, graduation date impacts all prospective student-athletes, regardless of sport.
- All graduation date determinations are made by the NCAA Eligibility Center's international academic certification team.

Graduation Date Amateurism Concerns: International Prospective Student-Athletes



- For transfer student-athletes, amateurism certification staff will request documents from all schools.
- Documents must be original or certified (i.e., stamped) copies.

Graduation Date Amateurism Concerns: International Prospective Student-Athletes



- Documents may be mailed by admissions office.
- Translations must be done by a qualified third party.

Graduation Date Amateurism Concerns: International Prospective Student-Athletes



- Different result for “same prospective student-athlete” in Divisions I and II (tiered systems, applicable interpretations).
- Not appealable (might be reconsidered).

Division II Amateurism Concerns



- Facts changing after agreement: amateurism certification processing staff reconsideration standard.
- New information must be:
 - ✦ Newly discovered,
 - ✦ Nonrepetitive, and
 - ✦ Must not have been reasonably available at the time of decision for reconsideration to be appropriate.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2010-11

Amateurism Impact: Division II Bylaw 14



- **Postgraduate college preparatory school exception eliminated.**
 - ✦ **Remaining exceptions (i.e., U.S. Armed Services; national/international competition; and skiing) may apply for participation in organized competition after the grace period.**
- **Amateurism certification processing staff will review participation following grace period (and applicable exceptions) and prior to initial full-time enrollment for NCAA Bylaw 14 purposes.**

Proposal No. 2010-11

Amateurism Impact: Division II Bylaw 14



- **Exception to the academic year in residence.**
 - ✦ **A transfer student-athlete who was enrolled for at least two full-time semesters or three full-time quarters and has an average of 12 quarter or semester hours of transferable degree credit is not required to fulfill the residence requirement.**

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- The amateurism certification staff will review prospective student-athletes' participation **after the one-year time period following his/her expected date of graduation and prior to initial full-time enrollment at a collegiate institution** under NCAA Bylaw 14.2.4.2.

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- **Example:**
 - ✦ A men's tennis prospective student-athlete's expected date of graduation is determined to be June 2008.
 - ✦ He is afforded a one-year grace period for the 2008-09 academic year (and the summer following).
 - ✦ He initially enrolls full time at a collegiate institution for the fall 2010 semester.
 - ✦ **The amateurism certification staff will review his tennis participation for the 2009-10 academic year (and the summer following) for organized competition concerns.

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- The amateurism certification staff will review a prospective student-athlete's participation **following initial full-time collegiate enrollment** under NCAA Bylaw 12.
- Analysis moves from organized competition to NCAA Bylaw 12 after initial full-time enrollment, **even if full-time enrollment occurs before end of grace period.**

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- **Example:**
 - ✦ A women's tennis prospective student-athlete's expected date of graduation is determined to be June 2008.
 - ✦ She is afforded a one-year grace period for the 2008-09 academic year (and the summer following).
 - ✦ However, she initially enrolls full-time at an international collegiate institution for the spring 2009 semester and transfers to a Division II institution fall 2010.
 - ✦ **The amateurism certification staff will review her tennis participation for the spring 2009 semester; the summer following; and the 2009-10 academic year (and the summer following) for Bylaw 12 concerns.

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- **Case study:**
 - ✦ A men's tennis prospective student-athlete's expected date of graduation is June 2008.
 - ✦ He enrolls full time at an international collegiate institution spring 2010.
 - ✦ During the 2009-10 academic year, he competes for an amateur organized club team that reimburses player expenses, but not exceeding actual and necessary expenses.

Organized Competition versus NCAA Bylaw 12 Analysis



- Is he subject to the use of a season of eligibility under NCAA Bylaw 14.2.4.2?
 - ✦ Yes – participation on the team during the 2009-10 academic year and prior to initial full-time enrollment subjects him to the use of a season. Further, he must serve an academic year in residence at a Division II institution upon enrollment.
- Will he have an eligibility condition under NCAA Bylaw 12?
 - ✦ No – since the team does not pay players above actual and necessary expenses and declares itself to be amateur, he will not lose eligibility for participating on the team after his initial full-time enrollment.

Conclusion



- Questions?