



ECAG Event Residency Requirements

General Rule

Teams participating in NCAA-certified events are restricted to including athletes who reside:

- within the same state as the team's official address; or
- within a geographically adjoining state to the team's official address. BOYS TEAMS are limited to three (3) adjoining state athletes. GIRLS TEAMS are not limited in number, but the athletes must be from an adjoining state

This standard was established to deter nonscholastic teams from "renting" elite prospective student-athletes (PSAs) from around the country for brief periods of time to compete in NCAA-certified basketball events and to promote/encourage PSAs to play for nonscholastic teams in the same local area in which they reside and has remained for a variety of other reasons. The NCAA residency requirements should be applied using the official mailing address of the nonscholastic team compared to the primary address of residence for the PSA or a permissible secondary address of residence.

REMINDER - If an activity receives both event and league certification; all participants must comply with both the league 100-mile rule and the event adjoining-state rule to fulfill the NCAA residency requirements.

Coach Responsibility for Compliance

Coaches need to be knowledgeable of and are responsible for ensuring that the team he/she is coaching is compliant with NCAA requirements. Coaches need to be aware of the circumstances involved with each athlete on his/her team. The coach will need to obtain documentation from the athlete's family that validates that the PSA is compliant with the minimum standard of residency requirements. See: [Acceptable Proof of Residency](#). This documentation should be collected **prior to allowing the athlete to participate with the team** in an NCAA-certified event and would be required if the PSA: 1) utilizes an address belonging to a noncustodial parent, parent in a different location from where they attend school, legal guardian, host family or boarding school; 2) has more than one address; or 3) has had a recent change of address.

Participation of a PSA in violation of the NCAA residency requirements may result in the withdrawal of current or denial of future NCAA eligibility to coach in an NCAA-certified event for all coaches associated with the participating team for a period of up to five years.

Event Operator Responsibility for Compliance

Event operators are required to verify **prior to participation** that all teams in their event are compliant with the NCAA residency requirements. The BBCS assists with this process by restricting the number of out-of-state athletes that can be added to a team roster.

Certain circumstances will trigger a justification requirement in the BBCS. When this occurs, the coach is required to upload documents to the BBCS that justify that the athlete meets the minimum standard of residency requirements. ECAG will review these documents and indicate whether the athlete meets the requirements and can utilize the address to participate with the team. If ECAG has not rendered a decision, the event operator can view the justification documents.

If the operator is confident that the PSA meets the residency restrictions, the operator can permit the athletes to participate with the team but will need to keep copies of the documentation to provide to the NCAA when submitting their post-event review form. However, if there is any question or concern, the operator should NOT allow the athlete's participation in the event until the NCAA has rendered a decision.

Similarly, when certain address types are utilized or when an athlete has multiple addresses that can be used (i.e., multiple parent addresses, school address, guardianship, host family, boarding school), the operator will still need to verify that the address is legitimate and meets the NCAA residence. For example: Operator should check to see that the athlete has completed a full academic year prior to using a school address; documenting legal guardianship (not just a power of attorney letter), etc.

Participation of a PSA in violation of the NCAA residency requirements **may result in the withdrawal of current or denial of future NCAA certification for the event.**

Permissible Address Requirements

The address utilized for a PSA to participate with a nonscholastic team at NCAA-certified events must fulfill the requirements outlined below for the primary address of residency or a permissible secondary address of residency. One can own multiple homes and treat them as residences, but "residency" is determined by where the individual physically lives. One can own a residence in a state while having official residency status in another state. It is possible to establish each as a residence, but one can only have established residency in one location.

Athlete's Use of a Single Address Per Season Requirement

The PSA is expected to **select a single permissible address to utilize for the duration of the season**. For example: A PSA may utilize a permissible school address in one state to participate in spring events and a home address in a different state to participate in summer events but should NOT utilize addresses in two different states during the same season.

1/ Primary Address of Residency for Athlete

Because prospects are minors, the address of their biological parent(s), custodial parent(s) or court-appointed legal guardian(s) dictates the prospect's address of residency. If there is only a single address of residency, that would be the primary address. However, if the prospect alternates between two or more properties, using each as a residence for successive periods of time, the property that is the permanent fixed place of habitation is considered as the primary residency. This includes the address where the prospect's biological parent(s), adoptive parent(s) or court-appointed legal guardian(s) lives, works, eats, sleeps, studies, socializes, etc. indefinitely; and/or the place of habitation which one returns despite temporary absences or residency elsewhere. In order to utilize the primary address of residency to participate in NCAA-certified events, the residency must have been established and maintained for a **minimum of three months**.

Athlete's Use of Biological Parents Address

If the biological parents have residency in different states and they equally share custody of the PSA, either parent's residency could be utilized as the athlete's primary residency regardless of the state of the relationship between the parents (married, separated, divorced, etc.) provided the parent resided at that location for a **minimum of three months** prior to the PSA's participation. If the biological parents DO NOT equally share custody of the PSA, the athlete's primary address of residence is based on the residency status of the custodial parent, but the noncustodial parent's residency could be considered as the athlete's secondary address of residency. The PSA should meet the requirements for that individual to claim them as a dependent for federal income tax purposes at least 50% of the time and this would need to be documented.

Athlete's Use of Other Biological Family Address

The address of a relative that is not a biological parent that does not meet the above standard to be a legal guardian **CANNOT be used** as a Primary or Secondary address of residence.

Athlete's Use of Court-Appointed Legal Guardian Address

To utilize the address of a guardian, the guardianship must be established in a court of law (signed by a judge), cannot be temporary (parents' rights are permanently severed) and cannot be done for the purposes of attending school or to play basketball and this would need to be documented. **An affidavit and/or Power of Attorney are NOT acceptable guardianship documents and do NOT, standing alone, meet our requirements.** [See: [Attachment B](#) for a sample Power of Attorney document.] It is not permissible for a coach, family member or other individual to obtain guardianship of an athlete for the athlete to participate on a team in a different state to circumvent the intent of the NCAA residency requirements. NOTE: In cases where custody is legally granted to someone other than the parent, the residence of that person may be utilized, if such custody is court-ordered and was not ordered during or within **three months** before participation and was not granted for participation with a nonscholastic team.

2/

Secondary Address of Residence for Athlete

A secondary address of residency is any property where the individual resides for a successive period that does NOT meet the standards of primary residency. A secondary address would include addresses like a boarding school address, the primary address of residence for the noncustodial biological parent, a host family's address for a non-US exchange student.

[Addresses for Prospects in US Military Families or Similar Government Employees](#)

If the PSA's biological parent(s), custodial parent(s) or court-appointed legal guardian(s) are serving in the US military and stationed outside the US, the PSA would be permitted to utilize any of the following:

1. The address in the US where they own property and will return when no longer on active duty;
2. If property was not owned, the address of the last US military base where the family was in residence;
3. The address (country) of the US military base where they are currently stationed;
4. If none of these apply, prospects of US military families may be eligible for a residency exception but would be required to submit a Residency Exception Request Form to ECAG. SEE: [Exceptions Requests for the Residency Requirement](#)

[Athlete's Use of Scholastic Address – Boarding School](#)

If a PSA (both US and non-US athletes) attends a “scholastic” institution (school, academy, etc.) in a location other than that of their PRIMARY RESIDENCE, the PSA may utilize their “scholastic” address to meet the NCAA residency requirements if:

1. The institution (school, academy, etc.) must meet the requirements to be determined “scholastic.” (SEE: [Attachment A](#) for a description of “scholastic”.)
2. The address of the actual scholastic institution can only be used if the institution is a “true” boarding school, meaning that the school is responsible for lodging, meals and general oversight/welfare of the prospect AND the prospect physically lives on the campus of the institution.
3. The prospective student-athlete has attended the “scholastic” institution for a **minimum of one academic year**.

[Athlete's Use of Scholastic Address - April Exception](#)

A prospect who meets the requirements to utilize a scholastic address (outlined above), but the prospect has NOT yet completed a full academic year may utilize their “scholastic” address to meet the NCAA residency requirements if:

- a. The prospect was **present on the first day** of the fall semester;
- b. The prospect has **maintained enrollment at the same school** the entire academic year; and
- c. The prospect anticipates completing the academic year at the same school.

[Non-Campus Housing – Non-Boarding School Address](#)

If the scholastic institution is NOT a boarding school, the noncampus address of residence (i.e., host family, apartment while attending 2-year college, etc.) can only be used if the prospect **has resided at that location and attended school in the same locale for the required minimum of one academic year**.

[Non-US Prospect with US Host Family](#): A PSA who is not from the US may utilize his or her US host family's address to meet the NCAA residency requirements ONLY if the PSA:

1. Is a participant in an official educational exchange program. [Official educational exchange programs would require that the school have authorized NCAA-approved core courses (see: <http://www.ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/core-courses-counselors>) AND be described in detail in the school's handbook/course catalog.]
2. Physically resides with the host family/temporary guardian; and
3. Attends high school in the locale of the host family's residence **for a minimum of one academic year**.

[Non-US Athlete Use of US Address - Already Fulfilled Year in Residence](#)

Once a prospective student-athlete who is not from the US has completed a full academic year and permitted to utilize that address as a secondary residence, if the PSA were to move to a different state, he/she would NOT have to fulfill a 2nd full academic year at the new location. After the full academic year requirement, has been completed once, the domestic standard would then be applied to that prospect and the address being utilized must have been established and maintained for a **minimum of three months** for the address to be utilized as a secondary residence for participation with a nonscholastic team at an NCAA-certified event.

States Without an Adjoining State Requirement

Although the states of Alaska and Hawaii are not geographically adjoined by any other state, no states have been "designated" as adjoining states for Alaska and Hawaii and athletes from those states are required to play on a team from that state. Similarly, PSAs whose primary address of residence is in US territory that is not an actual state would be required to participate on a team whose official address is in that same territory and there are not any other states or territories "designated" as adjoining those territories. (EX: Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Marianas, US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, etc.). Very extenuating circumstances may be eligible for a residency exception but would be required to submit a proactive residency exception request to ECAG. See: [Exceptions Requests for the Residency Requirement](#)

Single Country Teams Requirement

Teams participating in NCAA-certified events cannot include PSAs whose address of residence is in a different country from the team's official address. Example: Australian team should have ALL Australian athletes and an athlete from New Zealand would not be permitted to play with that team. This requirement is not hinged on citizenship, but rather where the athlete has established residency.

PSAs from Canada and Mexico must comply with the same guidelines as all other PSAs outside the US. Therefore, athletes from Mexico or Canada CANNOT cross the border and play with a U.S. team (or vice versa) for participation at an NCAA-certified event even though the team may be geographically located within the same locale of where they have established residency.

It is not necessary to apply the adjoining state rule outside the US utilizing the provinces within a country. Example: A PSA from Alberta, Canada, would be permitted to participate on an Ontario team even though Alberta and Ontario are not adjoining provinces. If all the athletes on the team are Canadian, an event operator can allow the team to participate in NCAA-certified events.

Acceptable Proof of Residency

The burden is on the nonscholastic coach and/or the PSA's biological parent, custodial parent or court-appointed legal guardian to document residency and demonstrate eligibility for participation with a specific team. To do so, the individual would need to show:

1. Multiple official government-issued and/or legal documents showing that you have been physically present in the state for the required specific period;
 - Federal and state income tax documents identifying your state of residence. (Income taxes are paid in the state where you live, not the state where you work. Additionally, immigrants with a Green Card are required to file US taxes.)
 - For those states that do not require income taxes, Federal income tax documents identifying your state of residence. (Immigrants with a Green Card are required to file US taxes.)
 - Documentation that the individual qualified for the homestead exemption in that state. (This criterion is more definitive since it requires one to be a resident and one cannot qualify for the homestead exemption in two locations.)
 - Passport that identifies permanent residence;
 - Visa documentation identifying the guardian, school and state of study which should be identified on the Non-Immigrant Student Visa for the athlete.
 - US Department of Justice I-20 Form "Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Status."
 - Documents identified below are helpful in proving habitation/residency but are not conclusive on their own. Multiple documents should be required.
 - Rental/mortgage contracts,
 - Current employer verification of residence,
 - Insurance policies,
 - Current driver's license,
 - Current vehicle registration,
 - Current voter registration,
 - Utility bills,
 - Documentation showing frequent in-person transactions at local banks or other businesses,
 - Documentation showing frequent in-person participation with religious organizations and/or recreational clubs with which the individual is affiliated.



- Legal documentation showing custody and/or guardianship (signed by a judge or a government agency). [See: [Attachment B](#) for a sample Power of Attorney document.]

A statement signed by the parents, notarized document signed by the parent(s), or a Power of Attorney, alone, would NOT meet this requirement. This type of documentation can be submitted to support the use of an address but would need to be coupled with academic transcripts and other documentation mentioned in parts 1 and 3 of this section.

- Academic transcripts for the required length of time;



Exceptions to the Residency Requirement

Native American Exception for Residency Requirements

The PSA is a Native American participating with a tribal team. It has been determined that because the intent of the adjoining-state legislation would not be violated, and that based on the restrictions imposed by the tribal membership itself, it is permissible to view a Native American tribe in its entirety as analogous to a state, although its geographic location may encompass several states. Therefore, Native American athletes can participate on their tribal team regardless of their state of residency.

Metro-Area Exception for Residency Requirements

If the team's official address for a boys' team is in a city that is divided by the state line of multiple states (i.e., Washington D.C., Kansas City, St. Louis/East St. Louis, etc.), boy's teams may include more than three (3) team members from adjoining states if each additional participant resides within the same metropolitan area as the team.

If the team's official address does not border two different states, this exception does not apply. For example: if a team is from Indianapolis, Indiana (exact center of the state), the team would not be eligible for the metro area exception. Although Indiana and Illinois adjoin, and the Chicago metro area includes both Indiana and Illinois, the metro area of the city of Indianapolis where the team's official address is located does not include any state other than Indiana. Therefore, a boys team from Indianapolis would be restricted to the allowable three out-of-state athletes.

Example Team: Below is a list of athletes from a Kansas City team. Because Kansas City is located on the state line Kansas and Missouri, athletes on that team that live in the Kansas City metro area would not count as out-of-state athletes for the team. IF the team below has an official address is in Kansas City, Missouri:

- All the MO athletes would be counted as "in state".
- Additionally, all the athletes with addresses in Kansas City, Kansas, would be counted as "in state" even though they technically are out-of-state athletes. (These athletes have been highlighted gray on the list of athletes below and the designated as "Metro Area").
- All other Kansas athletes (highlighted in yellow) would be counted as "out-of-state".
- Additionally, all other states would be counted appropriately.
- There are too many out-of-state athletes on this team. Therefore, only three of the athletes highlighted in yellow would be permitted to play with the team at an NCAA-certified event and the team must use the same three athletes for the entirety of each event.
- One athlete on the team would not be permitted to participate because he is from a state that does not adjoin the team's official address. If the athlete is permitted to use a secondary address of residence, documentation will be required to prove compliance with the NCAA residency requirements.

NAME	City	State	Count As	Distance from Kansas City
John Smith	Topeka	Kansas	OUT-of-state	61.29 miles from Kansas City
Mark Mills	Emporia	Kansas	OUT-of-state	107.44 miles from Kansas City
Andrew Carter	Kansas City	Missouri	In State	
Joe Jackson	Leawood	Kansas	In State	Metro Area
Matt Mayer	Overland Park	Kansas	In State	Metro Area
Jimmy Cooper	Gladstone	Missouri	In State	
Donald Jones	Kansas City	Missouri	In State	
Bill Howard	Seneca	Kansas	OUT-of-state	117.53 miles from Kansas City
Jaylon Baker	Leawood	Kansas	In State	Metro Area
Shawn Turner	Grantville	Kansas	OUT-of-state	63.86 miles from Kansas City
Jerome Poole	Blue Springs	Missouri	In State	
Anthony Graham	Overland Park	Kansas	In State	Metro Area
Robert Oneil	Lawrence	Kansas	In State	Metro Area
Tyler Myers	Kansas City	Missouri	In State	
Sam Brown	Little Rock	Arkansas	OUT-of-state	
Jimmy Wright	Santa Fe	New Mexico	CANNOT PARTICIPATE – not an Adj State	

Exceptions Requests for the Residency Requirement

While it is possible for a team coach/parent to request an exception to the NCAA residency requirements, exceptions to the residency requirements are extremely rare. Historically, the NCAA membership has indicated that relief from the strict application of the requirement should be granted only in situations in which no permissible team exists that will allow a PSA the opportunity to participate in any NCAA-certified event. A residency exception is not granted to allow an athlete to play with a preferred team or to allow the athlete to attend specific NCAA-certified events, but to provide those who have NO opportunity to participate in any NCAA-certified event a chance to participate. Be sure **to start the residency exceptions request process as early as possible** to allow for processing prior to scheduled participation and to allow the prospect to find alternative teams and/or the teams to find replacement athletes if an exception/justification is not granted. There are multiple ways that a residency exceptions requests can occur.

1. **Proactive Request** - A team coach/parent may request an exception to the NCAA residency requirements by submitting the Residency Exception Request Form along with supporting documentation. This type of request is often a result of an athlete needing to add an address to the BBCS profile to be added to a team in the BBCS due to a move, use of school address, etc.

The form needed can be found in the User Resources section on www.ncaa.org/basketballcertification. (Note: Expired forms are routed to an email address that is not regularly monitored; so, your request could be easily missed and left unprocessed if you use a form you have saved from previously.) The Residency Exception Request Form will need to be completed and submitted to ECAG via email to ECAG@ncaa.org. If multiple athletes are involved, a separate form for each athlete must be submitted.

Each form submitted must be accompanied by a detailed description of the reason the request is being made and why the NCAA should consider a deviation from the residency requirements for this PSA. Statements included for consideration must be supported with documentation that validates/authenticates the circumstance(s) described. For example, if the family was forced to move due to a parent being relocated by his/her employer, the exceptions request form should be accompanied by a relocation agreement, employers policies regarding temporary housing, etc. The applicant may include additional information and supporting documentation he/she considers relevant to the request. Submit as much detail and documentation as is needed to prove your arguments. When in doubt, err on the side of caution and provide MORE information, not less.

ECAG will review these documents and render a decision as to whether the PSA may utilize that address to participate with the team. ECAG will return the form with the decision documented and/or document the decision within the BBCS justification space on the bench/roster. If an approved form is returned via email, the team should take a copy of the form with them when traveling to events so that it can be provided to event operators as an indication that the prospect has been cleared to participate with the team.

2. **BBCS Flagged Justifications** - Certain circumstances and address types will trigger a justification requirement in the BBCS. When this occurs, the coach will need to submit a written statement and supporting documentation that outlines the reasons the request is being made and why it is believed the NCAA should consider a deviation from the residency requirements for this PSA via the BBCS. Online justifications may or may not be accompanied by a request form since the team, coach, and athlete are all initially identified in the BBCS. Statements included for consideration must be supported with documentation that validates/authenticates the circumstance(s) described and will become part of the athlete's record in the BBCS to provide visibility to coaches/event operators to ensure compliance with residency requirements for their teams and events.

ECAG will review these documents will document the decision within the BBCS justification space on the bench/roster to provide all coaches and event operators visibility that the athlete either HAS or HAS NOT been cleared to play with the team. If ECAG has NOT rendered a decision, it may still be possible for the athlete to participate with the team. The event operator can view the justification documents. If the operator is confident that the PSA has met the residency restrictions, the operator can permit the athletes to participate with the team but will need to keep copies of the documentation to provide to the NCAA when submitting their post-event review form. However, if there is any question or concern, the operator WILL NOT allow the athlete to the team in his/her event until the NCAA has rendered a decision because if an athlete participates in an event in violation of the residency restrictions, future certification of the event may be affected.

DECISIONS - Exception requests and BBCS justifications are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and decisions are based on the totality of the circumstances and information available at the time the application was considered. All exceptions granted are specific to the identified team and athlete(s) AND only for the calendar season/year in which it is granted. [Note: Allowing the athlete to participate with the team after a denial decision was rendered by the NCAA will result in penalties to both the team coaches and the event/event operator.]

Definition of Scholastic

The institution (school, academy, etc.) must meet the requirements to be determined “scholastic” in terms of being permissible for Division I coaches to be in attendance per NCAA Bylaws 13.1.7.8 (basketball evaluations), 13.1.7.8.1 (men’s basketball), 13.1.7.8.2 (women’s basketball), 13.1.7.8.3 (coaches’ attendance at basketball events), 13.11.1.8 (nonscholastic practice or competition – men’s basketball), 13.11.1.9 (nonscholastic practice or competition – women’s basketball).

- a. A team comprised of prospective student-athletes that is formally affiliated with a specific secondary institution and includes only students who are enrolled full time at the specific secondary institution with which the team is formally affiliated is considered a scholastic team. (This means that all the athletes are completing the same academic curriculum at the same academic institution.)
- b. A team that does not meet the above-mentioned criteria may be considered scholastic only if the team is organized or administered under the auspices of a scholastic governing body and is eligible for events that are conducted by the governing body, including championship events.

Power of Attorney for Child

KNOW ALL PERSONS that I, _____, of _____,
_____, _____, appoint
_____, of _____,
_____, to be my lawful attorney-in-fact (the Agent or Attorney-in-Fact) regarding
my minor _____:

I hereby grant to the Attorney-in-Fact, all of my powers regarding the care and custody of the
above-named _____, except my power to consent to marriage or adoption of my
minor _____ and my power to sell, transfer, convey or otherwise manage any real
or personal property belonging to my minor _____, as specified below:

The rights, power and authority herein granted shall remain in full force from
_____ until one of the following events occurs: the termination date, 6 months from
_____, occurs, terminated as required by state law, or terminated by a written
Revocation of Power of Attorney signed by me, whichever happens first. This Power of Attorney
shall not be affected by my disability or incapacity. The authority herein granted to my Attorney-in-
Fact, is exercisable by him or her, notwithstanding my later disability or incapacity or later
uncertainty as to whether I am dead or alive.

I hereby release from liability any individual, business, or health care provider providing medical
care in reliance on this document from liability relating to acceptance of this form and the Attorney-
in-Fact's consent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my signature this ___ day of _____,
20__.

STATE OF _____, COUNTY OF _____, ss:

Notary Public

Title (and Rank)

My commission expires