The April 11, 2017 update clarified that Question Nos. 42 and 43 apply to both FBS and FCS institutions.

During its October 2016 meeting, the NCAA Division I Council introduced a proposal outlining a comprehensive football recruiting model. The model was recommended by the NCAA Division I Football Oversight Committee and developed in response to a charge from the NCAA Division I Board of Directors to:

1. Explore methods for reinforcing the desirability of recruitment occurring in the scholastic environment;

2. Identify effective and appropriate means for prospective student-athletes to have their academic and athletics credentials evaluated;

3. Consider the appropriate balance between coaches' need to provide current student-athletes support and supervision during the summer with the interest in conducting and participating in camps and clinics;

4. Examine how camp activities relate to football recruiting at Football Bowl Subdivision schools;

5. Consider how to best protect the health and well-being of prospective student-athletes in the camp environment;

6. Examine camps and clinics models used by other NCAA sports;

7. Examine the role of the Association in providing positive outreach to various youth groups; and

8. Align the review of camps and clinics with the comprehensive review of football.

The questions and answers below are intended to assist the membership in its understanding of NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2016-116 (athletics personnel and recruiting -- football recruiting model).
Early National Letter of Intent Signing Periods.

Question No. 1: Does the proposed December early signing date for senior prospective student-athletes extend through the conclusion of the current midyear junior college transfer signing period?

Answer: No. The proposed December early signing period will begin at the same time as the current midyear junior college transfer signing period and conclude after 72 hours.

Individual Associated with Prospective Student-Athlete.

Question No. 2: What is the definition of an individual associated with a prospective student-athlete (IAWP)?

Answer: In football, an IAWP is any person who maintains (or directs others to maintain) contact with the prospective student-athlete, the prospective student-athlete's relatives or legal guardians, or coaches at any point during the prospective student-athlete's participation in football, and whose contact is directly or indirectly related to either the prospective student-athlete's athletic skills and abilities or the prospective student-athlete's recruitment by or enrollment in an NCAA institution. This definition includes, but is not limited to, parents, legal guardians, handlers, personal trainers and coaches.

Question No. 3: How long does an IAWP retain such status?

Answer: An individual who meets the definition of an IAWP retains such status throughout the involved prospective student-athlete's recruitment and enrollment at any secondary and/or NCAA institution.

Question No. 4: Is IAWP status determined based on a class of individuals (e.g., high school coach, nonscholastic coach)?

Answer: No. IAWP status is specific to the relationship that the individual has with the prospect.

Question No. 5: Is it possible to be considered an IAWP for multiple prospective student-athletes at any time?

Answer: Yes. IAWP status is prospective student-athlete specific. Thus, an individual may trigger IAWP status for multiple prospects simultaneously (e.g., junior college assistant coach or high school strength coach).

Question No. 6: What are the restrictions on employing an IAWP in an athletics department noncoaching staff position or in a strength and conditioning staff position?

Answer: In football, during a two-year period before a prospective student-athlete's anticipated enrollment and a two-year period after the prospective student-athlete's actual enrollment, an
institution shall not employ (or enter a contract for future employment with) an IAWP in any athletics department noncoaching staff position or in a strength and conditioning staff position. For purposes of applying this definition, the proscribed time period begins on the IAWP's date of hire or when an agreement to hire the IAWP in the noncoaching staff position is in place.

**Question No. 7:** May an institution hire an IAWP as a graduate assistant football coach?

**Answer:** Yes, an institution may hire an IAWP as a graduate assistant coach without triggering the IAWP legislation. Graduate assistant coaches count within the football's coaching limitations and such individuals may participate in on-field coaching activities.

**Question No. 8:** Does the student-athlete retain eligibility at an institution that hires an IAWP into an athletics department noncoaching or strength and conditioning staff position within the proscribed time period?

**Answer:** No. If an institution hires an IAWP within a two-year period before a student-athlete's anticipated enrollment and/or a two-year period after the student-athlete's actual enrollment, the student-athlete becomes permanently ineligible for competition at the involved institution unless reinstated by the NCAA Division I Committee for Student-Athlete Reinstatement.

**Question No. 9:** Does the restriction against employing an IAWP in an athletics department noncoaching or strength and conditioning staff position apply to college coaches?

**Answer:** Yes. By definition, an NCAA, two-year college or NAIA coach could trigger IAWP status relative to any prospective student-athlete with whom the coach has been associated. Examples include the following:

1. Currently-enrolled student-athletes coached at the current or previous institution;

2. Prospective student-athletes recruited by the coach to his current or previous institution; and

3. Associations with pre- and post-secondary scholastic entities (e.g., preparatory schools).

Therefore, if an institution hires an NCAA, two-year college or NAIA coach or noncoaching staff member in a noncoaching staff position or as a strength and conditioning coach within the proscribed time period, all prospective student-athletes that trigger IAWP status for the individual are permanently ineligible for competition at the institution unless reinstated by the Committee for Student-Athlete Reinstatement.

**Example:** An institution recently hired a new football coaching staff. The new head football coach employed an individual as an assistant coach at his previous institution but would like to move him to a noncoaching staff position at the new institution. Prior to
employment at the previous institution, the individual was a high school football coach. When would the two-year period before a prospective student-athlete's anticipated enrollment no longer apply to the prospective student-athlete's former high school coach being employed in an institution's noncoaching staff position?

**Analysis:** The individual triggered IAWP status as the coach for the high school relative to those prospective student-athletes with whom his contact meets the IAWP definition. The two-year period is triggered as of the date the IAWP is hired in the noncoaching staff position or when an agreement to hire him in the noncoaching staff position is in place. For example, if an IAWP is hired in a noncoaching staff position on April 27, 2017, all prospective student-athletes with whom he is associated who are expected to, or actually enroll at, the institution between April 27, 2015, and April 27, 2019, are permanently ineligible for competition at institution regardless of his prior status as an assistant coach.

**Question No. 10:** Is it a violation if an institution hires an IAWP in a noncoaching staff position and then moves the IAWP into a coaching staff position before the involved prospective student-athlete enrolls at the institution?

**Answer:** Yes. The proscribed two-year time period would apply on the date that the IAWP was hired into a noncoaching staff position.

**Question No. 11:** Is it a violation if an institution hires an IAWP in a coaching staff position and then reassigns the coach to a noncoaching staff position after the involved prospective student-athlete enrolls at the institution?

**Answer:** Yes. The proscribed two-year time period would apply on the date that the IAWP is moved to the noncoaching staff position; however, the institution may reassign the countable coach into a noncoaching staff or strength and conditioning position provided the individual served in the countable coach role for at least the previous two full seasons. Further, a season is defined as the time between the institution's start of on-field preseason practice and the institution's last scheduled regular-season contest.

**Question No. 12:** When does IAWP status create the potential for a violation in the recruiting process?

**Answer:** Status as an IAWP results in a violation when a prohibited interaction or activity occurs involving the IAWP (e.g., noncoaching staff employment, camp employment, provision of a recruiting inducement, etc.).

**Question No. 13:** Does a pre-existing relationship impact IAWP status and/or the analysis of whether violations involving an IAWP occurred?

**Answer:** No. A pre-existing relationship is not a factor in the analysis of whether violations occurred and will not negate IAWP status or make actions permissible. However, a pre-existing relationship may be considered as mitigation in determining penalties or the conditions related to the potential reinstatement of the student-athlete.
Question No. 14: Is it permissible for an institution or staff member to provide a consulting fee to an IAWP or to a consulting firm in which an IAWP has a proprietary or financial interest?

Answer: No, an institution or staff member shall not provide a consulting fee to an IAWP or to a consulting firm in which an IAWP has a proprietary or financial interest.

Question No. 15: What are best practices for determining IAWP status?

Answer: Below are some best practices for determining IAWP status:

1. Ask the football staff to identify any possible connections between the potential IAWP and prospective student-athletes.

2. Conduct basic internet searches.

3. Review football prospective student-athletes lists.

4. Review recruiting documentation including official and unofficial visit records, phone records/logs and complimentary admissions records to determine whether the potential IAWP has been involved in the recruiting process.

5. Review emergency contact information for prospective student-athletes and student-athletes.

6. Ask the IAWP to identify prospective student-athletes that he/she is involved with and his/her relationship with that prospective student-athletes.

7. Contact other institutions that have recruited the prospective student-athlete to determine whether the potential IAWP was involved in the prospective student-athlete's recruitment.

Question No. 16: If the institution employs (or enters a contract for future employment) with an IAWP prior to adoption of Proposal No. 2016-116, is the institution subject to provisions of IAWP legislation in football?

Answer: If the proposal is adopted, contracts signed on or after January 18, 2017, are subject to IAWP legislation.

Institutional and Noninstitutional Camp and Clinic Employment.

Question No. 17: Would the proposal change the permissible locations for conducting institutional football camps and clinics?
**Answer:** Yes. Currently, institutional football camps or clinics must take place within the state the institution is located or, if outside the state, within a 50-mile radius of the institution. In the proposal, an institutional football camp or clinic must be held on the institution's campus or in the facilities primarily used by the institution for practice or competition.

**Question No. 18:** Would the proposal change the permissible time periods for conducting institutional football camps and clinics?

**Answer:** Yes. Currently, in FBS, institutional football camps or clinics must be conducted during two, 15-consecutive day periods, which must be on file with the director of athletics. Those periods must be in June or July or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months. In NCAA Football Championship Subdivision, institutional football camps or clinics must be in June, July or August or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months. Both subdivisions prohibit camps or clinics from occurring during a dead period.

In the proposal, the following changes would apply to both subdivisions:

1. Institutional football camps and clinics are limited to a total of 10 days in the months of June and July or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months, which must be on file with the institutions director of athletics; and

2. The designated 10 days are not required to be consecutive.

**Question No. 19:** How does this proposal change how institutional coaching staff members may be employed at institutional/noninstitutional football camps and clinics?

**Answer:** Currently, institutional coaches may be employed at institutional camps and clinics and at noninstitutional camps and clinics conducted in accordance with the rules governing institutional camps and clinics. The proposal permits institutional coaching staff members to be employed at his/her own institution's camp or clinic. Further, institutional coaches who are permissible off-campus recruiters, and graduate assistant coaches who have passed the coaches certification exam, may be employed at other NCAA four-year institutions' football camps and clinics. Finally, institutional coaches are not permitted to be employed at any noninstitutional, privately owned camp or clinic that is not an institutional camp or clinic for an NCAA four-year institution.

**Question No. 20:** How does this proposal change how institutional noncoaching staff members may be employed at institutional/noninstitutional football camps and clinics?

**Answer:** Currently, noncoaching staff members (e.g., director of football operations) may be employed at institutional camps and clinics and at noninstitutional camps and clinics conducted in
accordance with the rules governing institutional camps and clinics. The proposal only permits noncoaching staff members to be employed at his/her own institution's camp or clinic.

**Question No. 21:** The proposal would permit official visits to occur beginning April 1 of a prospective student-athlete's junior year through the Sunday before the last Wednesday in June. Institutional football camps or clinics are also permitted to occur in June. Is an institution permitted to provide a prospective student-athlete expenses (e.g., transportation, camp registration fee, etc.) for an institutional camp or clinic occurring during the prospect's official visit to the institution?

**Answer:** No. A prospective student-athlete may not participate in an institutional camp or clinic in conjunction with an official visit.

**Question No. 22:** Who is permitted to have recruiting conversations with prospective student-athletes at camps or clinics?

**Answer:** Current legislation only permits recruiting conversations between the certifying institution's coaches and prospective student-athletes participating in the institution's camp or clinic. The proposal would permit any institution's head or assistant coaches employed at an institution's football camp or clinic and any institution's graduate assistant coaches who have passed the coaches certification exam and are employed at an institution's football camp or clinic to have recruiting conversations with prospective student-athletes participating in the camp or clinic.

**Question No. 23:** Do institutional football camps and clinics still need to have an instructional component?

**Answer:** Yes, an instructional component is required for institutional football camps and clinics.

**Camp Employment of Individuals Associated with a Recruited Prospective Student-Athlete.**

**Question No. 24:** What is the definition of a recruited prospective student-athlete?

**Answer:** In football, for purposes applying individual associated with a recruited prospective student-athlete legislation (IAWRP), a prospective student-athlete triggers recruited status when the institution:

1. Solicits the prospective student-athlete's attendance at any institutional camp or clinic;
2. Provides the prospective student-athlete an official visit;
3. Provides any recruiting materials to the prospective student-athlete;
4. Participates in any recruiting contact [including in-person or electronic contact (e.g., telephone calls, video conference, electronic correspondence)] with the prospective student-athlete (including contact initiated by the prospective student-athlete);

5. Arranges, in-person, off-campus contact with the prospective student-athlete or the prospective student-athlete's parents, relatives or legal guardians;

6. Initiates or arranges telephone contact with the prospective student-athlete's parents or legal guardians, on more than one occasion, for the purpose of recruitment;

7. Issues a verbal offer of athletics aid to the prospective student-athlete;

8. Issues a National Letter of Intent or written offer of athletics aid to the prospective student-athlete; or

9. Receives a verbal commitment to attend the institution from the prospective student-athlete.

**Question No. 25:** Is it a violation if an institution employs an IAWP at an institutional football camp or clinic before a specific prospective student-athlete triggers recruited status?

**Answer:** No. If the employment occurs before a specific prospective student-athlete triggers recruited status, there is no camp employment violation.

**Question No. 26:** Is it a violation if an institution's coaching staff begins recruiting the specific prospective student-athlete during the camp in which the IAWP is employed?

**Answer:** Yes. In this situation, NCAA coaching staffs should wait until after the camp concludes to begin recruiting the prospective student-athlete. However, if the institutional coach engages in recruiting conversations with the specific prospective student-athlete while working the camp or clinic as permitted in this proposal, the institution would not be subject to a violation.

**Question No. 27:** Is it a violation if an institution employs an IAWRP and the prospective student-athlete is not present at the institutional camp?

**Answer:** Yes.
Question No. 28: How long does an individual retain the status of an IAWRP?

Answer: An IAWRP retains that status until the specific recruited prospective student-athlete is no longer eligible to represent the institution, until he enrolls at another NCAA institution or until he has been an enrolled student-athlete at the employing institution for a period greater than two years (24 months).

Question No. 29: Is there a "pre-existing relationship" exception to the prohibition against employment of an IAWRP at a camp or clinic?

Answer: No. There is no pre-existing relationship exception to this prohibition. Regardless of whether an IAWRP has worked camps or clinics in the past, if the individual is associated with a recruited prospective student-athlete, it is not permissible to employ that individual.

Question No. 30: May individuals associated with a recruited prospective student-athlete who are high school and nonscholastic coaches be employed at institutional team camps?

Answer: No. Such a coach may not be employed by the institution at the camp or receive any financial benefit (e.g., free lodging, transportation, etc.) from the institution.

Question No. 31: May individuals associated with a recruited prospective student-athlete who are coaches at another four-year NCAA institution be employed at institutional camps?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 32: May a current student-athlete whose brother is a prospective student-athlete being recruited by the institution be employed at his institution's camp?

Answer: A currently enrolled student-athlete who has a sibling of prospective student-athlete age and who is being recruited by the institution may be employed at his institution's camp only if all football student-athletes are given the opportunity to work the camp. If only a limited number of student-athletes are offered employment, and the institution is recruiting the younger brother, then the current student-athlete may not be employed.

Question No. 33: May a former student-athlete work an institutional football camp if the former student-athlete has a son or brother who is a prospective student-athlete being recruited by the institution?

Answer: In general, a familial relationship between an individual and a prospective student-athlete does not automatically result in the individual being considered an IAWP. Therefore, if the former student-athlete does not meet the definition of an IAWP for his or her son or brother,
the institution may employ the former student-athlete at the institution's football camps, provided the employment and/or compensation is not considered an impermissible recruiting inducement.

**Question No. 34:** May a former student-athlete work an institutional camp if the former student-athlete is an IAWRP?

**Answer:** No.

**Question No. 35:** What institutional penalties can result from employing an IAWRP at an institutional camp or clinic?

**Answer:** Penalties could result in the suspension of a head football and/or assistant football coach from coaching in postseason football or regular season games.

**Question No. 36:** If an institution employs an IAWRP, what impact does the violation have on the prospective student-athlete's eligibility?

**Answer:** In the event of a violation, the institution is required to declare all involved prospective student-athletes ineligible at that institution and provide written notification and explanation to all such prospective student-athletes that the actions of the institution affected their eligibility.

**Question No. 37:** May an IAWRP be employed at an institutional camp or coaches' clinic that does not involve prospect-aged individuals?

**Answer:** No. While the camps and clinics legislation addresses camps and clinics that include prospective student-athletes, IAWRP legislation applies to camps and clinics regardless of whether the camp or clinic involves prospective student-athletes. Therefore, an institution may not employ an IAWRP at an institutional camp or coaches' clinic that does not involve prospective student-athletes.

**Question No. 38:** If the institution employs (or enters a contract for future employment) with an IAWRP, to work (paid or volunteer) at an institutional camp or clinic prior to adoption of Proposal No. 2016-116 is the institution subject to provisions of IAWRP legislation in football?

**Answer:** Pursuant to Proposal No. 2016-116, contracts signed on or after January 18, 2017, for camp or clinic employment after the proposal's effective date are subject to IAWRP legislation, if the proposal is adopted.
Limitation on Number of National Letter of Intent/Offer of Financial Aid Signings.

**Question No. 39:** What is the current application of the annual signing limitation in FBS and FCS?

**Answer:** In FBS, the current rule limits the number of prospects who may sign a NLI or institutional offer of financial aid from December 1 through May 31 to 25. There is no current annual signing limitation in FCS.

**Question No. 40:** What changes would the proposal make to the current limits on the number of football prospects who may sign a NLI or institutional offer of financial aid with an institution in FBS and FCS?

**Answer:** In FBS, the proposal would establish an annual limit of 25 prospects who may sign a NLI or institutional offer of financial aid that specifies financial aid will initially be provided in the fall term of an academic year. In FCS, the proposal would establish an annual limit of 30 prospects who may sign a NLI or institutional offer of financial aid that specifies financial aid will initially be provided in the fall term of an academic year. As opposed to current legislation, the proposed limits apply to the entire year in which a prospect may sign a NLI or an institutional offer of financial aid.

**Question No. 41:** Are there exceptions to the proposed annual limits on the number of prospects who may sign a NLI or institutional offer of financial aid?

**Answer:** The proposal includes an exception to the proposed limits that allows a prospect who signs a NLI or an institutional offer of financial aid that specifies financial aid will be initially provided during the second or third term of the academic year (e.g., midyear enrollee offered athletics aid in the spring term) to be counted toward the limit for the academic year in which the aid was first received or the annual limit for the next academic year.

**Question No. 42:** If a prospective student-athlete enrolls at the institution as a walk-on and signs an institutional offer of athletics aid after full-time enrollment, is the institution required to count the individual within its annual signing limitation?

**Answer:** The student would count toward the institution's annual signing limitation unless the individual has been in residence at the certifying institution for at least two academic years prior to signing an athletics aid agreement. If the institutional offer of financial aid specifies financial aid will initially be provided in the fall term of an academic year, then the individual must be counted toward the limit for the academic year in which the aid is first received. If the institutional offer of financial aid specifies that financial aid will be initially provided during the second or third term of the academic year, then the individual may be counted toward the limit for the academic year in which the aid is first received or the annual limit for the next academic year.
**Question No. 43:** Must an incoming transfer student-athlete who was not recruited and is in his third academic year of full-time enrollment when he is provided athletics aid, count within the institution's annual signing limitation?

**Answer:** Yes. While the transfer student-athlete has completed two academic years of collegiate enrollment, he has not completed two academic years at the certifying institution.

**Question No. 44:** How does the proposal apply to an institution that does not require a student-athlete to sign a financial aid agreement to receive athletically related financial aid?

**Answer:** The institutional agency making a financial aid award for a regular academic year(s) is required to provide the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award. That statement must be signed or electronically authorized by the chair of the regular committee or other agency for the awarding of financial aid to students generally, or the chair’s official designee. Regardless of whether the institution requires the recipient to sign that statement, if the statement will provide athletically related financial aid, then the recipient counts toward the limit on signings pursuant to the application of the proposal.

**Question No. 45:** How will the August 1, 2017, effective date affect signees for the 2017-18 academic year?

**Answer:** Students who sign financial aid agreements for the 2017-18 academic year before August 1, 2017, remain subject to the current rule. If the proposal is adopted, students who sign financial aid agreements on or after August 1, 2017, that provide aid for the 2017 fall term must count toward the 2017-18 limitation. Student-athletes who sign agreements that provide aid for the winter and/or spring 2018 term(s) may be counted toward the 2017-18 limitation or the 2018-19 limitation.

**Official Visits.**

**Question No. 46:** If a junior prospective student-athlete participates in a spring official visit to an institution, does that visit count against the prospective student-athlete's limitation on official visits (five in total and not more than one to a specific institution)?

**Answer:** Yes.

**Question No. 47:** If a prospective student-athlete uses all five permissible official visits during the spring official visit period, may the prospective student-athlete participate in additional visits during his senior year in high school?

**Answer:** No.
**Question No. 48:** Do official visits taken by high school juniors need to count within the institution's annual limit of 56 visits?

**Answer:** Yes. The visits count toward the year in which the official visit was taken, not the graduating class of the prospective student-athlete.

**Question No. 49:** May an institution provide a prospective student-athlete official visit expenses to participate in an institutional camp or clinic?

**Answer:** No. An institution may not provide a prospective student-athlete or those individuals accompanying a prospective student-athlete on an expense-paid visit in conjunction with the prospective student-athlete's participation in an institutional camp or clinic.