

The Paw



Marcello Ranallo
Men's Ice Hockey Senior

Full-Time Enrollment- Final Semester

As the spring 2012 semester begins, please remember that student-athletes must be full-time (12 credits undergraduate, 9 credits graduate) to practice and/or compete. However, there are two exceptions that allow student-athletes in their final semester to be enrolled less than full-time and practice and/or compete.

Bylaws **14.1.8.1.3 Practice Exception Final Semester** and **14.1.8.2.1.3 Competition Exception Final Semester** allow a student-athlete to practice and compete while enrolled less than full-time, provided the student-athlete is enrolled in the final semester of the baccalaureate program and he/she is carrying (for credit) the courses necessary to complete the degree requirements. In terms of competition, thereafter the student-athlete shall forfeit eligibility in all sports, unless the student completes all degree requirements during that semester and is eligible to receive the baccalaureate diploma on the institution's next degree-granting date.

Additionally, an interpretation states that a student-athlete who has graduated and is continuing as a full-time student while taking course work that would lead to the equivalent of another major or degree is not required to officially declare or designate another major or degree. He/she simply must be enrolled in courses that are acceptable toward any of the institution's other majors or degrees.

Finally, a student-athlete who is enrolled and seeking a second baccalaureate or a graduate degree may compete while being enrolled less than full-time, provided he/she is enrolled in the final semester necessary to obtain the second baccalaureate or graduate-level degree.

What about a student-athlete who has finished the requirements for his/her baccalaureate and is now seeking a minor before graduation? Unfortunately there are no exceptions that would allow a student-athlete to be enrolled less than full-time in his/her final semester to complete a minor. The exception is only permissible to use when he/she will be finishing a degree.

Sample Scenario 1 Q: A student-athlete is completing her degree requirements spring 2012 but has one season of competition remaining for fall 2012. Could she be enrolled less than full-time during fall 2012 since she is in her final semester and will be completing the requirements for a minor? **A:** No. The exception is only applicable when completing the degree requirements for a baccalaureate degree. She would need to be enrolled full-time during fall 2012 even though she will be in her last semester.

Sample Scenario 2 Q: A student-athlete is in his final semester fall 2012 and only needs 3 credits to complete his baccalaureate but still has eligibility for spring 2013. Can he only take 3 credits during the fall to complete his degree requirements and then enroll full-time for spring 2013 to seek a second baccalaureate? **A:** No. Once a student competes less than full-time he/she loses all eligibility for subsequent semesters.

IN THIS ISSUE

Full-Time Enrollment	1
Transfer 101	2
<i>Permission to Contact</i>	2
<i>One Exception</i>	3
<i>Graduates</i>	3
<i>Effect of the NLI</i>	3
<i>Transfer Chart</i>	3
Super Bowl Reminder	3
In the Dog House	4



TRANSFER 101 *January 14, 2012 By John Infante*

At their best, transfers are a way of life in college athletics. At their worst, transfers are an all too necessary evil. The fact is with 400,000 student-athletes who make a major life decision at 16–18 years old,[1] there is bound to be some amount of transfer activity. All sorts of ideas have been tried to reduce the transfer rate, with varying degrees of success, but it will never be reduced to zero.

Once a student-athlete decides to transfer, a number of rules come into play. It's a complicated process, and a lot about the process is understood. Much of that is due to the exceptions that arise. If there were no exceptions, transfers would be governed by two simple rules. But as you'll see in this guide, simpler is rarely better.

“All sorts of ideas have been tried to reduce the transfer rate, with varying degrees of success, but it will never be reduced to zero.”

Permission to Contact or “Why Compliance Folk Hate the Word ‘Release’”

“So and so was released from his scholarship.” That is the common phrase you hear when it is reported that a student-athlete has decided to transfer. But there are two gigantic problems with that phrase.

The first is that whether an athlete is on scholarship affects surprising little in the transfer process. A walk-on must still get permission to contact and must still sit out in most cases. The second is that a release could mean one of four things, only one of which is formally called a release. But typically what it means is that the student-athlete was granted permission to contact.

Permission to contact starts the transfer process. Typically either a school contacts another school seeking permission to talk with one of its student-athletes or the athlete seeks permission to talk to other schools. Requests from one school to another are governed by professional courtesy while requests from student-athletes are governed by the NCAA rules.

Once a student-athlete makes a written request for permission to talk to other schools, the institution has seven business days to respond to the request or it is automatically granted. If permission to contact a school is denied, it must be denied in writing, and the student-athlete offered an appeal. That appeal is decided by individuals outside the athletic department and the student-athlete must be notified of a decision within 15 business days.

If permission to contact a school is denied, the other school may not encourage the transfer. But nothing prevents the student-athlete from enrolling in the school on their own. Once there, however, he or she may not receive an athletic scholarship until after an academic year has elapsed.[2]

There are exceptions though:

- Once a school has announced a student-athlete's sport will be dropped, permission is automatically granted to contact any institution.
- If the Committee on Infractions bans a team from the postseason for the rest of a student-athlete's eligibility (assuming he or she does not redshirt), permission is automatically granted to contact any institution.[3]

Finally, the permission to contact requirement expires after a student-athlete is gone from the institution for one academic year. The only exception is if the student-athlete is on a religious mission, then it remains intact.[4]

FEBRUARY TRIVIA

What Heisman Trophy winner also won Super Bowl MVP with the Green Bay Packers?

- a) Doug Flutie
- b) Desmond Howard
- c) Aaron Rodgers
- d) Bart Starr

RIDDLE ME THIS

The marathon man timed himself and found out that if he wore a bright white outfit he ran 20 miles in 80 minutes, but when he wore a dark outfit, he ran 20 miles in one hour and twenty minutes. What does this mean for his next race?

One Exception to Rule Them All

Conventional wisdom says that student-athletes in football and basketball must sit out a year while athletes in other sports do not. In practice, conventional wisdom is mostly correct. According to the rules though, that is not always the case. The basic rule is that any transfer from any collegiate institution to a Division I school must spend one academic year in residence before he or she is eligible for competition. In order to not sit out a year, the student-athlete must qualify for an exception to the residency requirement.

Transfers get pigeonholed into one of three categories: two-year college transfers, four-year college transfers, or 4–2–4 transfers (student-athletes who start at a four-year school, transfer to a junior college, then transfer to a Division I institution.) All have a different set of exceptions, but four-year college transfers (often called 4–4 transfers) are the focus here.

Most of the exceptions to the transfer requirement are very specific and apply only to a small fraction of student-athletes who transfer. They include:

- Student-athletes in exchange programs;
- When a student's academic program is discontinued;
- If the student returns from military service;
- If the student-athlete's sport was dropped or never sponsored by the first school;
- The student-athlete has not participated in sports for at least two years; or
- The student-athlete was not recruited and only tried out.

The bulk of student-athletes who transfer and do not need to sit out do so because they qualify for the one-time transfer exception. To qualify for the one-time transfer exception, a student-athlete must meet all of the following requirements:

- Play a sport other than baseball, basketball, FBS football, or men's ice hockey;[5]
- Have never previously transferred from a four-year institution;
- Be academically eligible at the first institution, assuming the student-athlete had stayed; and
- Get written notice from the first school that it does not object to the use of the one-time transfer exception.

The final requirement is the second of the four releases that can occur during a transfer. Permission to use the one-time transfer exception is often granted on a "tracer." That is a form that compliance officers send each other when a student-athlete transfers which asks for this permission along with other information needed to determine if a student-athlete can use one of the transfer exceptions. If permission to use the one-time transfer exception is not granted, the student-athlete has a right to the same written notice and appeal process used when permission to contact is not granted.

Graduates

When a student-athlete wishes to transfer after graduating, a slightly different set of rules kicks in. But a history lesson is in order.

Prior to 2005, a graduate had to meet one of the transfer exceptions like any other student. In 2006, Division I adopted proposal 2005–54, which stated that any student-athlete who graduated with eligibility remaining could transfer and play immediately at the new school if he or she enrolled in a graduate program. This was a brand new transfer exception, one with relatively few requirements, required no permission[6] and which applied to many student-athletes. As a result, many student-athletes took advantage of the new exception. So many in such a short amount of time that the rule was overridden and ultimately defeated at the 2007 NCAA Convention.

But the idea behind 2005–54 never fully went away. It lived on as a very standard waiver which was relatively easy to get, provided you qualified for it. To qualify, the student-athlete needed to graduate, enroll in a graduate program not offered by the first institution, and receive permission from the first institution to be granted the waiver (like the one-time transfer exception).

Finally, that waiver was codified by Proposal 2010–52 as Bylaw 14.1.9.1, as a transfer exception rather than a waiver, meaning each case did not need to be processed by the NCAA. There were two big changes. First, Bylaw 14.1.9.1 gives access to the one-time transfer exception for students who played sports that did not qualify for it. Second, the bylaw required that the student-athlete's aid was not renewed for the following year, although this could occur after a student-athlete decided to transfer.



SUPER BOWL REMINDER!

IT IS NOT PERMISSIBLE FOR COACHES, STAFF MEMBERS OR STUDENT-ATHLETES TO PLACE A WAGER ON THE SUPER BOWL (OR ANY OTHER GAME WHOSE SPORT IS SPONSORED BY THE NCAA). THIS INCLUDES POOLS WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS. A WAGER OF EVEN \$5.00 WOULD RESULT IN A VIOLATION FOR A COACH/STAFF MEMBER OR LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR STUDENT-ATHLETES!



Alexandra Garcia
Women's Ice Hockey Senior

Please remind your student-athletes to file their FAFSAs by March 1st! Keep in mind that need-based aid is available on a first-come-first-serve basis!

Effect of the NLI

Only two parts of the National Letter of Intent really apply to transfers once a student-athlete has enrolled at the institution: how the provisions of the NLI are satisfied and the basic penalty of the NLI. The provisions of the letter are satisfied once the student-athlete attends the school for one academic year. After that, the NLI is complete and has no bearing on a transfers.

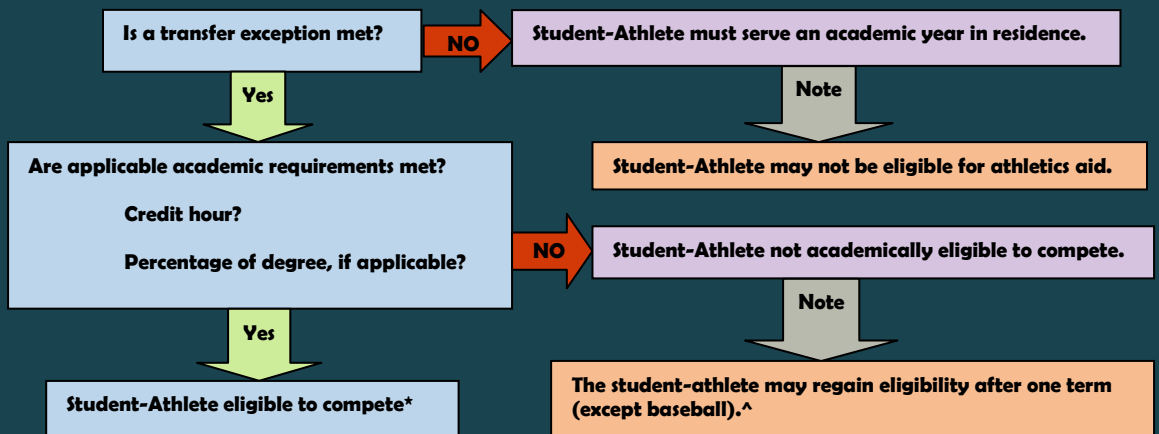
If a student-athlete wishes to transfer during the first academic year at the school, they would be subject to the basic penalty. If a student-athlete leaves without fulfilling the NLI, he or she must sit one year before competing at the new school and loses a season of competition in all sports.

The basic penalty can be avoided by obtaining a release. Obtaining a release from the NLI is much like obtaining permission to contact or use of the one-time transfer exception, but with two major differences. First, the NLI release is not school-specific, there is only a "complete release." An institution cannot grant a release from the NLI, but exclude conference schools, for instance.

Second, the NLI has not one but two appeals. Both appeals are to groups outside the institution. If an institution denies the complete release, the student-athlete has 30 days to appeal to the NLI Policy and Review Committee.

1. Or earlier.
2. An academic year is any two consecutive semesters or three consecutive quarters. It does not need to run fall-spring.
3. In this case, the other schools that are contacting or being contacted by the student-athletes must notify the first school of the contact.
4. This is part of two dueling proposals from the WAC and Mountain West a few years ago. The Mountain West wanted to stop schools from recruiting its athletes while they were on religious missions. The WAC countered by proposing to remove a transfer exception upon completion of a mission. Both were adopted.
5. There are a few caveats though. If a student-athlete was not recruited, they can still use the exception even in the sports listed. The sport that counts is the one the athlete will play at the second institution. And to use the exception to transfer from FBS to FCS, the student-athlete must have at least two years of eligibility remaining.
6. Permission to contact still would have been needed for an athlete to get financial aid.

TRANSFER REGULATIONS



*The rules surrounding mid-year transfers are different for baseball and basketball.

^All transfers that participate in baseball must serve a year in residence before competing.



IN THE DOG HOUSE

(At an institution other than UConn!)

FACTS: During the 2009 through 2011 academic years, the athletics marketing staff produced posters with a printed corporate logo and images of student-athletes wearing apparel and shoes that featured the corporate logo. Specifically, the marketing staff produced schedule posters and team thank-you posters with printed Adidas logos that also featured the images of 96 student-athlete wearing apparel and shoes with visible Adidas logos.

INSTITUTION ACTION: Rules education with all involved parties regarding applicable NCAA legislation. Athletics marketing department now required to submit all promotional materials to compliance for approval prior to production and dissemination. Compliance will conduct additional, formal rules education on applicable NCAA legislation.

REMINDER TO OUR STAFF:

It is not permissible to have a logo in the corner of a promotional item and also have the logo appear on apparel the student-athlete is wearing in the photo. As always, check with Compliance before production and dissemination!



COMPLIANCE'S STAFF MEMBERS OF THE MONTH

New Each Month!

Coaching Staff Member

GREGORY ROY
HEAD MEN'S TRACK & FIELD COACH

Non-Coaching Staff Member

PATRICK MCKENNA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETIC COMMUNICATIONS

THANK YOU!



Random, Embarrassing & Funny Facts About Your Compliance Staff



Ben had connections to Manchester, CT and UConn long before he moved here. His uncle lived in Manchester, CT for 13 years and used to send Ben UConn gear when he was a child growing up in Kansas.

The jumpforward Corner



A TIP/REMINDER:

As a new feature, you can now bypass the home screen! This will allow you to go straight to your prospect list. To change your settings, go to 'Admin', 'Settings', 'Start Up Screen', select 'Contact Management', and hit 'Save'.

JUMPFORWARD TOP DAWGS OF THE MONTH:

Mary Ryan - Baseball, Men's & Women's Track, Women's Soccer and Volleyball
Mike Cerullo - Football

Trivia Answer: Desmond Howard

Riddle Answer: Absolutely nothing, as one hour and twenty minutes equals 80 minutes.

UConn Compliance
"Ask Before You Act!"

Marielle vanGelder
860-486-1211
marielle.vangelder@uconn.edu

Erin Sales
860-486-2208
erin.sales@uconn.edu

Benjamin Butler
860-486-4580
benjamin.butler@uconn.edu

Ann Fiorvanti
860-486-1652
ann.fiorvanti@uconn.edu