



## A G E N D A

### National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Presidents Council

#### Microsoft Teams Meeting

April 28, 2021  
11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern Time

1. Welcome and announcements. [Supplement No. 1] (Sandra Jordan)
2. Discussion with Mark Emmert, NCAA President, and Donald Remy, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Legal Officer.
3. Sport Science Institute update. [Supplement No. 2] (Brian Hainline and John Parsons)
4. Minutes. (Jordan)
  - a. Winter 2021 Management Council and Presidents Council meetings. [Supplement No. 3] (*Action*)
  - b. Administrative Committee. [Supplement No. 4] (*Action*)
  - c. Board of Governors. [Supplement No. 5]
5. Vice chair report. (Allison Garrett)
  - a. Budget-to-actual report as of February 28, 2021. [Supplement No. 6]
  - b. Update from April 27 Planning and Finance Committee meeting.
  - c. Fiscal Year 2022 Division II budget requests. [Supplement No. 7 to be posted Tuesday afternoon by 5 p.m. Eastern time.] (*Action*)
6. Management Council report from April 12-13 meeting. (Jim Johnson)
  - a. Presidents Council-sponsored legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention.
    - (1) Legislative form. [Supplement No. 8] (*Action*)
    - (2) Concepts. [Supplement No. 9] (*Action*)
  - b. Other action items. [Supplement No. 10] (*Action*)
  - c. Informational items. [Supplement No. 11]

7. Division II Presidents Council issues. (Jordan)
  - a. Region 4 vacancy election. [Supplement No. 12] (*Action*)
  - b. At-large vacancy election. [Supplement No. 13] (*Action*)
  - c. Vice chair election. [Supplement No. 14] (*Action*)
  - d. Discussion regarding legislative changes. [Supplement No. 15] (Karen Wolf)
8. Division II updates.
  - a. 2020-21 Division II Priorities. [Supplement No. 16] (Terri Steeb Gronau)
  - b. Division II Convention Planning Project Team. [Supplement No. 17] (Maritza Jones)
  - c. Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force. [Supplement No. 18] (Garrett)
  - d. Recap of Division II winter championships and preview of spring championships. (Roberta Page)
  - e. Division II Game Day Initiative. (Ryan Jones)
  - f. Transfer portal. [Supplement No. 19] (Susan Peal)
  - g. Student-Athlete Mental Health Survey. [Supplement No. 20] (Lydia Bell and Kelsey Gurganus)
  - h. Student-Athlete Activism and Racial Justice Engagement Study. [Supplement No. 21] (Bell and Gurganus)
9. Recognize outgoing Presidents Council members Sandra Jordan and Rex Fuller. (Jordan and Garrett)
10. Other business. (Jordan)
11. Future meetings. (Jordan)
  - a. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern time August 4, 2021, virtual meeting.
  - b. October 25-27, 2021, in-person meeting; site to be determined.

- c. January 19-22, 2022, in conjunction with 2022 NCAA Convention; Indianapolis.
  - d. April 26-27, 2022, in-person meeting; Indianapolis.
  - e. August 2-3, 2022, in-person meeting, Indianapolis.
  - f. October 24-26, 2022, in person meeting; site to be determined.
  - g. January 11-14, 2023, in conjunction with the 2023 NCAA Convention, San Antonio.
12. Adjournment. (Jordan)



**2021 NCAA Division II Presidents Council Roster**

<b>M. Christopher Brown II</b> President Kentucky State University 401 East Main Street Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	Telephone: 502-597-6260 Email: <a href="mailto:president@kysu.edu">president@kysu.edu</a>  Contact: Cheryl Dunn – <a href="mailto:Cheryl.dunn@kysu.edu">Cheryl.dunn@kysu.edu</a>  Term: January 2019-January 2025
<b>Carlos Campo</b> President Ashland University 401 College Avenue Ashland, Ohio 44805	Telephone: 419-289-4142 Email: <a href="mailto:ccampo@ashland.edu">ccampo@ashland.edu</a>  Contact: Lynne Lawson - <a href="mailto:llawson1@ashland.edu">llawson1@ashland.edu</a>  Term: January 2020-January 2026
<b>Fr. John Denning</b> President Stonehill College 320 Washington Street Easton, Massachusetts 02356	Telephone: 508-565-1301 Email: <a href="mailto:jdenning@stonehill.edu">jdenning@stonehill.edu</a>  Contact: Jessica Gracia – <a href="mailto:jlgracia@stonehill.edu">jlgracia@stonehill.edu</a>  Term: August 2016-January 2022
<b>Michael A. Driscoll</b> President Indiana University of Pennsylvania 1011 South Drive Indiana, Pennsylvania 15705	Telephone: 724-357-2200 Email: <a href="mailto:driscoll@iup.edu">driscoll@iup.edu</a>  Contact: Ruffina Winters – <a href="mailto:rwinters@iup.edu">rwinters@iup.edu</a>  Term: January 2018-January 2024
<b>Rex Fuller</b> President Western Oregon University 345 N. Monmouth Avenue Monmouth, Oregon 97361	Telephone: 503-838-8888 Email: <a href="mailto:rfuller@wou.edu">rfuller@wou.edu</a>  Contact: LouAnn Vickers – <a href="mailto:vickersl@wou.edu">vickersl@wou.edu</a>  Term: January 2018-January 2024
<b>Allison Garrett, vice chair</b> President Emporia State University One Kellogg Circle Emporia, Kansas 66801	Telephone: 620-341-5551 Email: <a href="mailto:agarrett@emporia.edu">agarrett@emporia.edu</a>  Contact: Sarah McKernan – <a href="mailto:smckerna@emporia.edu">smckerna@emporia.edu</a>  Term: April 2017-January 2023

<b>John Y. Gotanda</b> President Hawaii Pacific University 1 Aloha Tower Drive Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	Telephone: 808-543-8011 Email: <a href="mailto:jgotanda@hpu.edu">jgotanda@hpu.edu</a>  Contact: Ashley Ching – <a href="mailto:aching@hpu.edu">aching@hpu.edu</a>  Term: August 2020-January 2026
<b>Donna Henry</b> Chancellor University of Virginia's College at Wise 1 College Avenue Wise, Virginia 24293	Telephone: 276-328-0122 Email: <a href="mailto:dhenry@uvawise.edu">dhenry@uvawise.edu</a>  Contact: Dawn Jessee – <a href="mailto:djessee@uvawise.edu">djessee@uvawise.edu</a>  Term: May 2020-January 2026
<b>Gayle Hutchinson</b> President California State University, Chico 400 West First Street Chico, California 95929	Telephone: 530-898-5201 Email: <a href="mailto:ghutchinson@csuchico.edu">ghutchinson@csuchico.edu</a>  Contact: Karyn Cornell – <a href="mailto:kcornell@csuchico.edu">kcornell@csuchico.edu</a>  Mike Johnston - <a href="mailto:mpjohnston@csuchico.edu">mpjohnston@csuchico.edu</a>  Term: August 2017-January 2023
<b>Sandra J. Jordan, <i>chair</i></b> Chancellor University of South Carolina Aiken 471 University Parkway Aiken, South Carolina 29801	Telephone: 803-641-3434 Email: <a href="mailto:Sandraj@usca.edu">Sandraj@usca.edu</a>  Contact: Carmen Williams – <a href="mailto:CarmenW@usca.edu">CarmenW@usca.edu</a>  Term: January 2017-January 2023
<b>T. Dwayne McCay</b> President Florida Institute of Technology 150 West University Boulevard Melbourne, Florida 32901	Telephone: 321-674-7232 Email: <a href="mailto:tdmccay@fit.edu">tdmccay@fit.edu</a>  Contact: Rebecca Crook – <a href="mailto:bcrook@fit.edu">bcrook@fit.edu</a>  Term: January 2020-January 2026

<b>Colleen Perry Keith</b> President Goldey-Beacom College 470 Limestone Road Wilmington, Delaware 19808	Telephone: 302-225-6260 Email: <a href="mailto:keithcp@gbc.edu">keithcp@gbc.edu</a>  Contact: Paula Finnefrock – <a href="mailto:finnefpa@gbc.edu">finnefpa@gbc.edu</a>  Term: January 2020-January 2026
<b>Elwood Robinson</b> Chancellor Winston-Salem State University 601 S Martin Luther King Jr. Drive 200 Blair Hall Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27110	Telephone: 336-750-2041 Email: <a href="mailto:robinsonel@wssu.edu">robinsonel@wssu.edu</a>  Contact: Charles Parrott – <a href="mailto:parrottch@wssu.edu">parrottch@wssu.edu</a>  Term: August 2016-January 2022
<b>Steven Shirley</b> President Minot State University 500 University Avenue West Minot, North Dakota 58707	Telephone: 701/858-3300 Email: <a href="mailto:steven.shirley@minotstateu.edu">steven.shirley@minotstateu.edu</a>  Contact: Deb Wentz – <a href="mailto:deb.wentz@minotstateu.edu">deb.wentz@minotstateu.edu</a>  Term: July 2019-January 2025
<b>William Thierfelder</b> President Belmont Abbey College 100 Belmont Mt. Holly Road Belmont, North Carolina 28012	Telephone: 704-461-6726 Email: <a href="mailto:billthierfelder@bac.edu">billthierfelder@bac.edu</a>  Contact: Maria Dimura - <a href="mailto:mariadimura@bac.edu">mariadimura@bac.edu</a>  Term: April 2018-January 2024
<b>Blake Thompson</b> President Mississippi College P.O. Box 4001 Clinton, Mississippi 39058	Telephone: 601-925-3200 Email: <a href="mailto:bthompson@mc.edu">bthompson@mc.edu</a>  Contact: Sheila Carpenter - <a href="mailto:carpenter@mc.edu">carpenter@mc.edu</a>  Term: January 2021-January 2027

**NCAA Staff**

<b>Terri Steeb Gronau</b> Vice President of Division II Telephone: 317/917-6935 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:tgronau@ncaa.org">tgronau@ncaa.org</a>	<b>Maritza S. Jones</b> Managing Director of Division II Telephone: 317/917-6640 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:msjones@ncaa.org">msjones@ncaa.org</a>
<b>Ryan Jones</b> Associate Director of Division II Telephone: 317/917-6629 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:rjones@ncaa.org">rjones@ncaa.org</a>	<b>Ann Martin</b> Assistant Director of Division II Telephone: 720/934-1224 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:amartin@ncaa.org">amartin@ncaa.org</a>
<b>Jill Waddell</b> Executive Assistant Telephone: 317/917-6940 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:jwaddell@ncaa.org">jwaddell@ncaa.org</a>	<b>Lisa Rogers</b> Administrative Assistant Telephone: 317/917-6776 E-mail: <a href="mailto:lrogers@ncaa.org">lrogers@ncaa.org</a>
<b>Stephanie Quigg</b> Director of Academic and Membership Affairs for Division II Telephone: 317/917-6326 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:squigg@ncaa.org">squigg@ncaa.org</a>	<b>Karen Wolf</b> Associate Director of Academic and Membership Affairs for Division II Telephone: 317/917-6765 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:kwolf@ncaa.org">kwolf@ncaa.org</a>
<b>Chelsea Hooks</b> Assistant Director of Academic and Membership Affairs for Division II Telephone: 317/917-6793 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:chhooks@ncaa.org">chhooks@ncaa.org</a>	<b>Angela Red</b> Associate Director of Academic and Membership Affairs for Division II Telephone: 317/917-6228 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:ared@ncaa.org">ared@ncaa.org</a>

JAMA Neurology | Brief Report

# Opportunities for Prevention of Concussion and Repetitive Head Impact Exposure in College Football Players

## A Concussion Assessment, Research, and Education (CARE) Consortium Study

Michael A. McCrea, PhD; Alok Shah, MS; Stefan Duma, PhD; Steven Rowson, PhD; Jaroslaw Harezlak, PhD; Thomas W. McAllister, MD; Steven P. Broglio, PhD; Christopher C. Giza, MD; Joshua Goldman, MD; Kenneth L. Cameron, PhD; Megan N. Houston, PhD; Gerald McGinty, DPT; Jonathan C. Jackson, MD; Kevin Guskiewicz, PhD; Jason P. Mihalik, PhD; M. Alison Brooks, MD, MPH; Paul Pasquina, MD; Brian D. Stemper, PhD

 Editorial

**IMPORTANCE** Concussion ranks among the most common injuries in football. Beyond the risks of concussion are growing concerns that repetitive head impact exposure (HIE) may increase risk for long-term neurologic health problems in football players.

**OBJECTIVE** To investigate the pattern of concussion incidence and HIE across the football season in collegiate football players.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** In this observational cohort study conducted from 2015 to 2019 across 6 Division I National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) football programs participating in the Concussion Assessment, Research, and Education (CARE) Consortium, a total of 658 collegiate football players were instrumented with the Head Impact Telemetry (HIT) System (46.5% of 1416 eligible football players enrolled in the CARE Advanced Research Core). Players were prioritized for instrumentation with the HIT System based on their level of participation (ie, starters prioritized over reserves).

**EXPOSURE** Participation in collegiate football games and practices from 2015 to 2019.

**MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** Incidence of diagnosed concussion and HIE from the HIT System.

**RESULTS** Across 5 seasons, 528 684 head impacts recorded from 658 players (all male, mean age [SD], 19.02 [1.25] years) instrumented with the HIT System during football practices or games met quality standards for analysis. Players sustained a median of 415 (interquartile range [IQR], 190-727) recorded head impacts (ie, impacts) per season. Sixty-eight players sustained a diagnosed concussion. In total, 48.5% of concussions ( $n = 33$ ) occurred during preseason training, despite preseason representing only 20.8% of the football season (0.059 preseason vs 0.016 regular-season concussions per team per day; mean difference, 0.042; 95% CI, 0.020-0.060;  $P = .001$ ). Total HIE in the preseason occurred at twice the proportion of the regular season (324.9 vs 162.4 impacts per team per day; mean difference, 162.6; 95% CI, 110.9-214.3;  $P < .001$ ). Every season, HIE per athlete was highest in August (preseason) (median, 146.0 impacts; IQR, 63.0-247.8) and lowest in November (median, 80.0 impacts; IQR, 35.0-148.0). Over 5 seasons, 72% of concussions ( $n = 49$ ) (game proportion, 0.28; 95% CI, 0.18-0.40;  $P < .001$ ) and 66.9% of HIE (262.4 practices vs 137.2 games impacts per player; mean difference, 125.3; 95% CI, 110.0-140.6;  $P < .001$ ) occurred in practice. Even within the regular season, total HIE in practices (median, 175.0 impacts per player per season; IQR, 76.0-340.5) was 84.2% higher than in games (median, 95.0 impacts per player per season; IQR, 32.0-206.0).

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** Concussion incidence and HIE among college football players are disproportionately higher in the preseason than regular season, and most concussions and HIE occur during football practices, not games. These data point to a powerful opportunity for policy, education, and other prevention strategies to make the greatest overall reduction in concussion incidence and HIE in college football, particularly during preseason training and football practices throughout the season, without major modification to game play. Strategies to prevent concussion and HIE have important implications to protecting the safety and health of football players at all competitive levels.

JAMA Neurol. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.5193  
Published online February 1, 2021.

**Author Affiliations:** Author affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

**Corresponding Author:** Michael McCrea, PhD, Center for Neurotrauma Research, Department of Neurosurgery, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 W Watertown Plank Rd, Milwaukee, WI 53226 (mmccrea@mcw.edu).



Concussion ranks among the most common injuries in US football.<sup>1</sup> Over the past 2 decades, large-scale studies have informed the epidemiology, acute effects, and recovery associated with concussion in collegiate football players.<sup>2,3</sup> Research has driven a major shift in contemporary approaches to injury management and return to play after concussion, which have improved player safety.<sup>4</sup> However, concerns remain about the short-term and long-term effects of concussion on brain structure and function, particularly in athletes who experience multiple concussions during their athletic career.

Beyond the risks associated with concussion itself are growing concerns about the effects of repetitive head impact exposure (HIE) from football. Data suggest that HIE may mediate concussion risk in football, wherein higher HIE is associated with increased concussion incidence within a football season.<sup>5,6</sup> Repetitive HIE has also been implicated as a possible risk factor for long-range neurologic health problems, including chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) in former football players.<sup>7,8</sup>

In response to these concerns, sport governing bodies have implemented rule and policy changes to lower concussion risk and reduce HIE in football.<sup>9</sup> The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and collegiate conferences have modified game aspects with the highest risk of concussion (eg, kick-off) and implemented preseason practice restrictions to reduce concussion and HIE. Prior studies indicate that policy changes have had a variable effect on reducing HIE and concussion incidence in college football.<sup>9-11</sup>

The Concussion Assessment, Research, and Education (CARE) Consortium is a national study of concussion in collegiate student-athletes and military cadets, including the biomechanics of concussion and HIE in football.<sup>12</sup> In this Brief Report, we summarize key findings from a CARE Consortium study investigating the incidence of concussion and HIE over the course of the season (ie, preseason vs regular season) and by the nature of football activity (ie, practices vs games) in NCAA college football players.

## Methods

The CARE Consortium methods have been detailed elsewhere.<sup>12</sup> This study was approved by the Medical College of Wisconsin institutional review board and human research protection office. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. For this study, collegiate football players were instrumented with in-helmet sensor arrays to measure head impact frequency, location, and magnitude during practices and games (Head Impact Telemetry System; Riddell).<sup>5,6</sup> Players were prioritized for instrumentation with HITS based on their level of participation (ie, starters prioritized over reserves). Data on HIE and concussion incidence that met the CARE operational definition<sup>12</sup> for this report were collected during the 2015 to 2019 football seasons. For inclusion in our analysis, HIE data required confirmation that head impacts with peak linear acceleration greater than 10G were collected during contact football practices or games. The CARE Consortium does

## Key Points

**Question** Where might there be opportunities to do the greatest good toward reducing overall concussion incidence and head impact exposure (HIE) in collegiate football?

**Findings** In this cohort study, concussion incidence and HIE were disproportionately higher in the preseason than the regular season, and most concussions and HIE occurred during football practices.

**Meaning** These findings point to specific areas where public policy, education, and other prevention strategies could be targeted to make the greatest overall reduction in concussion incidence and HIE in college football, which has important implications for protecting the safety and health of collegiate football players.

not collect epidemiologic data to allow calculation of injury rates per athlete exposures. Our analysis for this report focused primarily on comparing the concussion incidence and HIE in the college football preseason vs regular season and in football practices vs games. Numerical HIE data for all comparisons were summarized as medians and quartiles. Statistical analyses were performed using linear mixed models to take into account repeated observations on athletes within each season. We report estimated means, standard errors, and *P* values from the linear mixed models. The *P* value level of significance was .05, and all *P* values were 2-sided. Analysis of event proportions were adjusted for the length of the preseason and regular season.

## Results

Over 5 seasons, 658 football players (all male, mean age [SD], 19.02 [1.25] years) (46.5% of 1416 eligible football players enrolled in the CARE Advanced Research Core [ARC]) at 6 CARE sites were instrumented throughout 1021 athlete-seasons. In total, 528 684 head impacts were recorded and met quality standards for inclusion in our analysis. Players sustained a median of 415 (interquartile range [IQR], 190-727) head impacts per season (preseason and regular season). There were 68 diagnosed concussions among instrumented athletes during football participation (34% of diagnosed concussions among CARE ARC participants from 2015 to 2019).

### Preseason vs Regular Season

Concussion incidence and HIE were disproportionately higher in the preseason than the regular season. In total, 48.5% of concussions (*n* = 33) occurred during the preseason, despite preseason accounting for only 20.8% of the full football season (0.059 preseason vs 0.016 regular-season concussions per team per day; mean difference, 0.042; 95% CI, 0.020-0.060; *P* = .001). Adjusting for different lengths of the preseason and regular season, HIE in preseason (66.7% of all recorded head impacts) occurred at twice the proportion of the regular season (33.3%) (324.9 vs 162.4 impacts per team per day; mean difference, 162.6 impacts; 95% CI, 110.9-214.3; *P* < .001). Players averaged 44% more head impacts per week during preseason than in the regular season (46.9 vs 32.4 impacts; mean

Table. Head Impact Exposure per Player in the Preseason vs Regular Season and in Football Practices vs Games

Exposure type	Median (IQR)	Estimated mean <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)	P value
Weekly exposures			
Preseason	36.0 (14.0-66.3)	46.9 (45.1-48.6)	<.001
Regular season	25.0 (10.0-48.0)	32.4 (30.7-34.0)	
Season-long exposures (regular season)			
Practices	175.0 (76.0-340.5)	243.2 (230.8-255.7)	<.001
Games	95.0 (32.0-206.0)	138.3 (125.3-151.3)	

Abbreviations: HIE, head impact exposure; IQR, interquartile range; LMM, linear mixed model.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated means and 95% confidence intervals from the LMM estimation. Comparison of exposure was conducted by regressing the average daily HIE per team per season on the preseason vs season binary variable: 66.7% in preseason and 33.3% in regular season (*P* value for the difference between preseason and season <.001). Preseason was defined as the period from the

first day of football training through the last day of the week before the week of first scheduled regular season football game; regular season was defined as the period from the first day of the week leading up to the first scheduled game throughout the last day of the regular season. Using these parameters, preseason and regular season are nonoverlapping. Preseason includes practices and intrasquad scrimmages. Regular season includes practices, intrasquad scrimmages, and games.

difference, 14.5 impacts; 95% CI, 13.5-15.5; *P* < .001) (Table). Across all seasons, players sustained 82.5% more head impacts in August (composed mostly of preseason activities) than in November (180.5 vs 98.4 impacts; mean difference, 82.1 impacts; 95% CI, 75.3-88.8), 34.6% more than in September (180.5 vs 127.9 impacts; mean difference, 52.6 impacts; 95% CI, 46.0-59.1) and 32.7% more than in October (180.5 vs 134.5 impacts; mean difference, 46.0 impacts; 95% CI, 39.3-52.7; *P* < .001) (Figure).

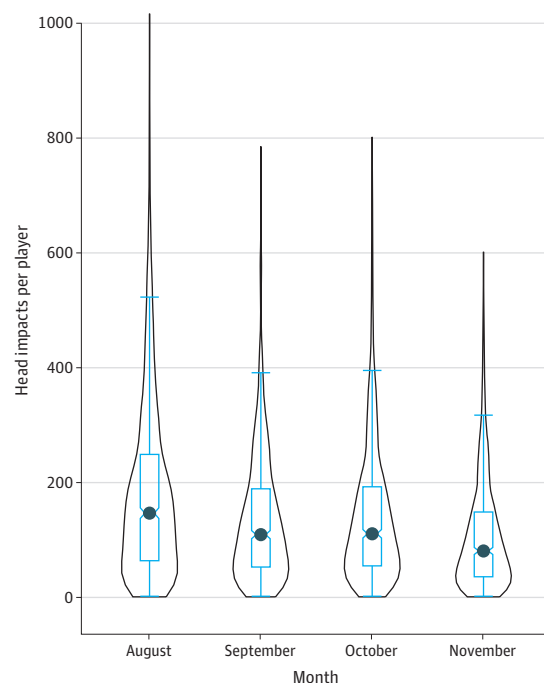
#### Practice vs Games

Across all 5 seasons, the abundance of concussions and HIE occurred in practices. Including the preseason and regular season, 72% of concussions occurred during football practice and 28% in games (game proportion, 0.28; 95% CI, 0.18-0.40; *P* < .001). Although head impacts per player per session were higher in games (estimated mean, 19.7 impacts; 95% CI, 18.8-20.6) than in practice (estimated mean, 9.2 impacts; 95% CI, 8.6-9.8) (mean difference, 10.5 impacts; 95% CI, 9.7-11.2; *P* < .001), 66.9% of all head impacts occurred in practice (262.4 impacts [practices] vs 137.2 impacts [games] per player; mean difference, 125.3 impacts; 95% CI, 110.0-140.6; *P* < .001). Even within the regular season, median HIE sustained by players during all practices was 84.2% higher than in all games (243.2 vs 138.3 impacts; mean difference, 104.9 impacts; 95% CI, 90.3-119.59; *P* < .001) (Table).

## Discussion

We report analyses from the largest study to our knowledge to date on concussion and HIE in instrumented college football players. These data illustrate several important points critical to understanding the profile of concussion and HIE and to informing strategies to reduce concussion incidence and HIE among college football players. First, concussion incidence and HIE are disproportionately higher in the preseason than the regular season. Although preseason training represents only about 20% of the full football season, it accounts for roughly half of all concussions, and HIE occurs at twice the proportion of the regular season. Second, although per session HIE

Figure. Head Impacts per Player per Month



Data represent impacts per player per month: August (preseason) (mean, 181.1; median, 146.0; interquartile range [IQR], 63.0-247.8), September (mean, 134.1; median, 108.5; IQR, 52.0-188.2), October (mean, 142.2; median, 110.0; IQR, 54.0-192.0), November (mean, 107.1; median, 80.0; IQR, 35.0-148.0; *P* < .001); *P* value corresponds to an overall test for the equality across 4 months.

is higher in games than in practice, the abundance of all concussions (72%) and total HIE (67%) occurs during practices, not games.

There is growing consensus that reducing concussion incidence and HIE has important implications to improving athlete safety in football. To date, NCAA policy changes have had a limited effect in reducing preseason concussion incidence and HIE.<sup>11</sup> The most effective prevention strategies will require a multidimensional approach that extends beyond singularly focused policy and will require buy-in from all key stakeholders,

including sport governing bodies, institutional athletic administration, coaches, and athletes themselves. Football practice reform to reduce exposure and risk of concussion will undoubtedly require engagement from coaches, who ultimately design and implement drill-specific practice activities.<sup>13</sup> Our data support the development of robust educational offerings that should be customized to specific audiences, including coaches, athletic administrators, and players.

There is often natural tension between proposed changes to improve athlete safety and fundamental interest in preserving the competitive nature of football. Achieving both may require alternative training paradigms to maximize competitive readiness of players, while minimizing exposure and risk. The current data suggest that targeted prevention strategies to yield the greatest overall effects toward reducing HIE and concussion incidence without major modification to football game play. While rule changes (eg, targeting penalties) are an important component to protecting athletes during competition, our data suggest modifying preseason training activities and football practice throughout the season could lead to a substantial reduction in overall concussion incidence and HIE. To that end, we offer the following for consideration:

- **Policy and governance:** Sport governing bodies, including the NCAA and major collegiate athletic conferences, are encouraged to explore policy and rule changes to further reduce concussion incidence and HIE, with a particular focus on preseason and regular season football practice guidelines. Policy changes reducing contact practices at the high school level have already been shown to decrease HIE by up to 50%.<sup>14</sup>
- **Institutional responsiveness:** Data from this study should inform strategic efforts by the NCAA to reduce HIE and concussion in college football. In turn, institutional leaders and coaches should promote educational efforts and modify local training practices to universally reduce concussion incidence and HIE.
- **Athlete instruction:** As we reported previously,<sup>15</sup> the largest percentage of variance in HIE during football practice resides at the level of the individual athlete,<sup>15</sup> indicating the im-

portance of strategies to reduce HIE in those athletes at highest risk. When available, innovative technologies may provide an effective means for individual player instruction to reduce exposure and associated injury risk.

- **Monitoring efficacy:** Sport governing bodies should collect data to systematically evaluate the effectiveness of policy changes and other prevention strategies in reducing HIE and concussion incidence.

### Limitations

In addition to the methodologic strengths of this study, certain limitations should be considered in interpretation and generalization of its findings. Although the HIT System is the most widely used and validated device for measurement of HIE in football, there is potential for some degree of measurement error and the occurrence of false-positive or false-negative recording of impacts.<sup>16</sup> Additionally, this study did not involve live or video surveillance to independently verify recorded head impacts. The study sample of 658 players instrumented with the HIT System is, to our knowledge, the largest available, but resource limitations did not allow instrumentation of all rostered players at all ARC sites. Finally, the study included only NCAA Division I football players. It is possible that the profile of concussion and HIE in the preseason and in football practice may be different at other competitive levels (eg, youth, high school, and professional).

### Conclusions

These findings from the CARE Consortium help inform a powerful opportunity to do the greatest good toward reducing concussion incidence and HIE in college football players through a combination of policy and education while still maintaining the competitive nature of game play. If effective, similar strategies could be implemented to prevent concussion and HIE across all levels of competitive football (youth, high school, and professional) and other sports.

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

**Accepted for Publication:** November 28, 2020.

**Published Online:** February 1, 2021.

doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.5193

**Author Affiliations:** Department of Neurosurgery, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (McCrea, Shah, Stemper); Department of Biomedical Engineering, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg (Duma, Rowson); School of Public Health-Bloomington, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Indiana University, Bloomington (Harezlak); Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis (McAllister); Michigan Concussion Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (Broglio); UCLA Steve Tisch BrainSPORT Program, Department of Neurosurgery, University of California at Los Angeles (Giza); UCLA Steve Tisch BrainSPORT Program, Department of Pediatrics, University of California at Los Angeles (Giza); Department of Family Medicine and Orthopedic Surgery, University of California at Los Angeles (Goldman); John A.

Feagin Jr Sports Medicine Fellowship, Keller Army Hospital Military Academy, West Point, New York (Cameron, Houston); Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Uniformed Services University, Bethesda, Maryland (Cameron, Pasquina); Air Force Academy, Colorado (McGinty, Jackson); Matthew Gfeller Sport-Related Traumatic Brain Injury Research Center, Department of Exercise and Sport Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Guskiewicz, Mihalik); Department of Orthopedics and Rehabilitation, School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Brooks); Department of Biomedical Engineering, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (Stemper).

**Author Contributions:** Dr McCrea had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

**Concept and design:** McCrea, McAllister, Broglio, Giza, Cameron, Guskiewicz, Pasquina, Stemper. **Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data:** McCrea, Shah, Duma, Rowson, Harezlak, Broglio,

Giza, Goldman, Cameron, Houston, McGinty, Jackson, Guskiewicz, Mihalik, Brooks, Pasquina, Stemper.

**Drafting of the manuscript:** McCrea, Shah, Harezlak, McAllister, McGinty, Stemper.

**Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:** McCrea, Shah, Duma, Rowson, Harezlak, McAllister, Broglio, Giza, Goldman, Cameron, Houston, Jackson, Guskiewicz, Mihalik, Brooks, Pasquina, Stemper.

**Statistical analysis:** McCrea, Harezlak, Stemper.

**Obtained funding:** McCrea, McAllister, Broglio, Pasquina.

**Administrative, technical, or material support:** McCrea, Shah, Duma, McAllister, Broglio, Giza, Cameron, Houston, McGinty, Jackson, Mihalik, Brooks, Pasquina, Stemper.

**Supervision:** McCrea, McAllister, Broglio, Giza, Cameron, Guskiewicz, Brooks, Pasquina, Stemper.

**Conflict of Interest Disclosures:** Dr McCrea reported grants from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Abbott Laboratories, and the National

Football League outside the submitted work. Dr Duma reported grants from the NIH outside the submitted work. Dr Rowson reported grants from National Collegiate Athletic Association and grants from Department of Defense during the conduct of the study. Dr Broglio had current or past research funding from the NIH; US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Department of Defense–USA Medical Research Acquisition Activity; National Collegiate Athletic Association; National Athletic Trainers' Association Foundation; National Football League/Under Armour/GE; Simbex; and ElmindA. He has consulted for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (travel expenses only), US Soccer, US Cycling (unpaid), medico-legal litigation, and received speaker honorarium and travel reimbursements for talks given. He is on the University of Calgary SHRed Concussions external advisory board (unpaid) and is/was on the editorial boards (all unpaid) for *Journal of Athletic Training* (2015 to present), *Concussion* (2014 to present), *Athletic Training & Sports Health Care* (2008 to present), and the *British Journal of Sports Medicine* (2008 to 2019). Dr Giza grants from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Steve Tisch BrainSPORT Program, UCLA Brain Injury Research Center, UCLA Easton Clinic for Brain Health, and National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke NS110757; other support from the Highmark Interactive Advisory Board, Stock Options, National Basketball Association, National Football League, National Hockey League Players' Association, Los Angeles Lakers Clinical consultant, and Blackwell/Wiley Publishing Book royalties outside the submitted work; and serving on Concussion Committees for Major League Soccer, National Basketball Association, and the US Soccer Federation. Dr Cameron reported grants from the NATA Foundation Board of Directors. Dr Guskiewicz reports having served on the National Collegiate Athletic Association Concussion Safety Protocol Review Committee from 2014 to 2020. Dr Mihalik reported grants from the NIH, the National Football League, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outside the submitted work; in addition, Dr Mihalik serves as Chief Science Officer and Co-founder (equity) for Senaptec Inc. Dr Brooks reported other support from American Medical Society for Sports Medicine Board of Directors (reimbursement for travel to board meetings) and American Academy of Pediatrics' Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness (reimbursement for travel to Executive Committee meetings) outside the submitted work. Dr Stemper reported grants from Prevent Biometrics and Advanced Medical Electronics outside the submitted work. No other disclosures were reported.

**Funding/Support:** This publication was made possible in part with support from the Grand Alliance Concussion Assessment, Research, and Education (CARE) Consortium, funded in part by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the US Department of Defense (DOD). The US Army Medical Research Acquisition Activity, 820 Chandler St, Fort Detrick, Maryland, is the awarding and administering acquisition office. This work was supported by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, through the Combat Casualty Care Research Program, endorsed by the Department of Defense, through the Joint Program

Committee 6/ Combat Casualty Care Research Program–Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Program under award W81XWH1420151.

**Role of the Funder/Sponsor:** The funding organizations approved the original design and conduct of the study but had no involvement in the collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of data; the preparation, review or approval of the manuscript; or the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

**Disclaimer:** Opinions, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations are those of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the US Department of Defense.

**Additional Contributions:** We thank Jody Harland, MS, Janetta Matesan, BA, Michael Menser, Larry Riggan, MS (Indiana University School of Medicine); Ashley Rettmann, BS, Nicole L'Heureux, MBA (University of Michigan); Melissa Koschnitzke, MA (Medical College of Wisconsin); Michael Jarrett, MBA, Vibeke Brinck, MS and Bianca Byrne, BA (Quesgen); Melissa Baker, BS (Datatys Center for Sports Injury Research and Prevention); and the research and medical staff at each of the CARE participation sites. We also thank the HIT System operators that participated in this study: Julia Ford, MA, ATC, Philippe Gagnon-Joseph, MA, ATC, CSCS, Miranda Kruse, MA, ATC, Corey Rodrigo, BA, ATC, Parker Traugot, PT, DPT, and Erin Campbell, MSc (University of North Carolina); Gus Hendricks, BS, Max Zeiger, BS, Briana Meyer, BS, Jacob Shalkevich, BS, Michael Amick, BS, Alex Kashou, BS, Hunter Harralson, BS, Philip Rosenbaum, BS (University of California, Los Angeles); Quinn Lukens, MA (University of Wisconsin); Brett Griesemer, BS, ATC, Alex Black, BS, ATC, Lewis Young, BS, ATC (Virginia Tech); Dom Calhoun, BS (US Air Force Academy); and Mike Aderman, MS, Sean Roach, BSN, Jeremy Ross, MS (West Point). All HIT System operators were supported by the study funding.

## REFERENCES

1. McCrory P, Meeuwisse WH, Aubry M, et al. Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012. *Br J Sports Med*. 2013;47(5):250-258. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2013-092313
2. McCrea M, Guskiewicz KM, Marshall SW, et al. Acute effects and recovery time following concussion in collegiate football players: the NCAA Concussion Study. *JAMA*. 2003;290(19):2556-2563. doi:10.1001/jama.290.19.2556
3. Guskiewicz KM, McCrea M, Marshall SW, et al. Cumulative effects associated with recurrent concussion in collegiate football players: the NCAA Concussion Study. *JAMA*. 2003;290(19):2549-2555. doi:10.1001/jama.290.19.2549
4. McCrea M, Broglio S, McAllister T, et al; CARE Consortium Investigators. Return to play and risk of repeat concussion in collegiate football players: comparative analysis from the NCAA Concussion Study (1999-2001) and CARE Consortium (2014-2017). *Br J Sports Med*. 2020;54(2):102-109. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2019-100579
5. Stemper BD, Shah AS, Harezlak J, et al; CARE Consortium Investigators. Comparison of head impact exposure between concussed football athletes and matched controls: evidence for a possible second mechanism of sport-related concussion. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2057-2072. doi:10.1007/s10439-018-02136-6
6. Rowson S, Campoletano ET, Duma SM, et al. Accounting for variance in concussion tolerance between individuals: comparing head accelerations between concussed and physically matched control subjects. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2048-2056. doi:10.1007/s10439-019-02329-7
7. Mez J, Daneshvar DH, Kiernan PT, et al. Clinicopathological evaluation of chronic traumatic encephalopathy in players of American football. *JAMA*. 2017;318(4):360-370. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.8334
8. Stern RA, Adler CH, Chen K, et al. Tau positron-emission tomography in former National Football League players. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380(18):1716-1725. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1900757
9. Wiebe DJ, D'Alonzo BA, Harris R, Putukian M, Campbell-McGovern C. Association between the experimental kickoff rule and concussion rates in Ivy League football. *JAMA*. 2018;320(19):2035-2036. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.14165
10. Stemper BD, Shah AS, Harezlak J, et al; And the CARE Consortium Investigators. Repetitive head impact exposure in college football following an NCAA rule change to eliminate two-a-day preseason practices: a study from the NCAA-DoD CARE Consortium. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2073-2085. doi:10.1007/s10439-019-02335-9
11. Stemper BD, Shah AS, Mihalik JP, et al. Head impact exposure in college football following a reduction in preseason practices. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*. 2020. doi:10.1249/MSS.0000000000002283
12. Broglio SP, McCrea M, McAllister T, et al; CARE Consortium Investigators. A national study on the effects of concussion in collegiate athletes and US military service academy members: the NCAA-DoD Concussion Assessment, Research and Education (CARE) consortium structure and methods. *Sports Med*. 2017;47(7):1437-1451. doi:10.1007/s40279-017-0707-1
13. Asken BM, Brooke ZS, Stevens TC, et al. Drill-specific head impacts in collegiate football practice: implications for reducing "friendly fire" exposure. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2094-2108. doi:10.1007/s10439-018-2088-5
14. Broglio SP, Williams RM, O'Connor KL, Goldstick J. Football players' head-impact exposure after limiting of full-contact practices. *J Athl Train*. 2016;51(7):511-518. doi:10.4085/1062-6050-51.7.04
15. Campoletano ET, Rowson S, Duma SM, et al. Factors affecting head impact exposure in college football practices: a multi-institutional study. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2086-2093. doi:10.1007/s10439-019-02309-x
16. O'Connor KL, Rowson S, Duma SM, et al. Head-impact-measurement devices: a systematic review. *J Athl Train*. 2017;52(3):206-227. doi:10.4085/1062-6050.52.2.05



## EDITORIAL

# Who Will Protect the Brains of College Football Players?

Christopher J. Nowinski, PhD; Robert C. Cantu, MD

**As recognition** of the neurological consequences of concussions and head impact exposure (HIE) has grown, most sport governing bodies have begun implementing reforms to prevent concussions and reduce exposure to head impacts. While



## Related article

many sports have focused on rules, penalties, and equipment, football has seen the greatest gains not by changing how the game is played, but how it is practiced. Therefore, there are significant policy implications of the study by McCrea et al<sup>1</sup> into where college football players experience concussions and HIEs.

In the mid-2000s, scientists began embedding sensors in football helmets that could accurately measure impacts. From 2005 to 2010, studies on college football revealed that about two-thirds of head impacts occurred in practice.<sup>2</sup> We cited this data in 2010 when we proposed to the National Football League Players Association that the most effective way to reduce the risks of negative neurological outcomes was to reduce hitting in practice. They agreed, and in 2011 the National Football League Players Association collectively bargained for severe contact limits in practice, with 14 full-contact practices allowed during the 17-week season.<sup>3</sup> Since that rule was implemented, only 18% of National Football League (NFL) concussions have occurred in practice.<sup>4</sup>

Against this backdrop, the results of the study by McCrea et al<sup>1</sup> are shocking. Using sensors to track HIE at 6 division I football programs from 2015 to 2019, the study reveals that college football players still experience 72% of their concussions and 67% of their total HIE in practice. Even more shocking, these numbers are almost certainly an underestimate of the dangers of practice. There were a limited number of helmets with sensors, so starters were prioritized over reserves. Because reserves were less likely to experience game impacts, if any, the true picture may even be bleaker. To put it another way, the football community has known for more than a decade that reforming practice could reduce both concussions and HIE by approximately half. While the NFL has made reforms, college football appears to have made no progress.

As a former college football player and a former team physician, respectively, we find this situation inexcusable. Concussions in games are inevitable, but concussions in practice are preventable. Practices are controlled situations where coaches have almost complete authority over the HIE risks taken by players.<sup>5</sup> These preventable concussions and head impacts can lead to brain damage, disease, and death. In retired football players, researchers have identified a strong dose-response association between number of concussions and increased odds of receiving a clinical diagnosis of depression.<sup>6</sup> A single concussion appears to be associated with increased

risk of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts and doubled risk of completed suicide.<sup>7</sup> Among National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) athletes, football players were 2.2 times more likely to die by suicide while in college.<sup>8</sup> A 2020 study<sup>9</sup> suggested that the odds of developing the neurodegenerative disease chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) are associated with cumulative HIE. Among a convenience sample of 266 deceased US football players, 223 of whom had CTE, for each additional season of tackle football, individuals were 30% more likely to develop CTE (odds ratio, 1.30; 95% CI, 1.19-1.41;  $P < .001$ ). That same study found that 67 of 81 college football players (83%) studied had CTE; although this does not reflect the true prevalence of CTE among college football players, it does show that CTE is present in this population.<sup>9</sup>

Some might argue that nonprofessional athletes need more full-contact instruction to learn how to play safely. That argument is inconsistent with data from high school football. Nearly 40 states now have full-contact limits in high school football.<sup>10</sup> In 2014, the Michigan High School Athletic Association instituted contact practice limits that resulted in 1 high school football team experiencing 53% fewer head impacts in practice. Practices went from accounting for 61% of HIE during the 2013 season to 49%.<sup>11</sup> A 2019 rule further strengthened contact limits, moving from 90 minutes allowed per week to 30 minutes. High school reforms have been driven by oversight from state athletic associations, state governments, advocates, and educators responsible for the health and safety of minors. In the NFL, reforms have been driven by the players, who can legally organize and collectively bargain.

College football players exist in a regulatory no-man's land. They have no mechanism through which to organize, they are no longer minors, and they seem to exist outside the influence of professional educators. Laudably, McCrea and coauthors<sup>1</sup> call on the NCAA and football conferences to explore policy and rule changes to reduce concussion incidence and HIE and to create robust educational offerings to encourage change from coaches and college administrators. What can we reasonably expect from the NCAA? The NCAA, which provided partial funding for this study,<sup>1</sup> was founded in 1906 to protect the health of athletes, but it is now unwilling to provide the oversight on which it was founded. After an NCAA football player died of a brain injury that occurred in practice, NCAA lawyers defense to the surviving family's lawsuit was, "the NCAA denies that it has a legal duty to protect student-athletes."<sup>12</sup> While the NCAA Sports Science Institute does advocate for reform and issues guidelines, guidelines are not rules. As long as the NCAA remains unwilling or unable to formally regulate health and safety, reforms will have to come from football conferences, schools, or coaches. In 2016, the Ivy

League football head coaches showed a path forward by voting unanimously to eliminate full-contact practices during the season, but no conference has followed their lead.

Although coaches bear some blame for this lack of progress, they have also received confusing messaging on the risks of concussions and CTE from the NCAA. In 2015, the first year of this study, NCAA's *Champion Magazine* downplayed the risks in a feature article, referring to the evidence connecting concussions and HIE to bad outcomes as a "handful of anecdotes" creating "unfounded panic about long-term consequences."<sup>13</sup>

In truth, we do not know how many players have long-term neurological consequences. However, we do worry that football coaches were influenced by these dismissive messages when they continued to design unnecessarily risky practices.

Ultimately, whether college football players experience preventable concussions in practice or preventable degenerative brain diseases is in the hands of football coaches, football conferences, schools, and the NCAA, none of whom have done enough to reform college football practice, which leads us to ask: who will protect the brains of college football players?

#### ARTICLE INFORMATION

**Author Affiliations:** Concussion Legacy Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts (Nowinski, Cantu); Department of Neurosurgery, Emerson Hospital, Concord, Massachusetts (Cantu).

**Corresponding Author:** Christopher J. Nowinski, PhD, Concussion Legacy Foundation, 361 Newbury St, Boston, MA 02115 ([nowinski@concussionfoundation.org](mailto:nowinski@concussionfoundation.org)).

**Published Online:** February 1, 2021.  
doi:[10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.4740](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.4740)

**Conflict of Interest Disclosures:** Dr Nowinski reports nonfinancial support from National Football League Players Association as a member of the Mackey-White Health and Safety Committee and serves as a volunteer adviser to the Ivy League outside the submitted work. Dr Cantu reports personal fees from National Football League (consultant), National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (consultant), National Collegiate Athletic Association (legal expert opinion), National Hockey League (legal expert opinion), and National Collegiate Athletic Association Student—Athlete Concussion Injury Litigation (paid member of Medical Science Committee) outside the submitted work.

#### REFERENCES

1. McCrea MA, Shah A, Duma S, et al. Opportunities for prevention of concussion and repetitive head impact exposure in college football players:

a Concussion Assessment, Research, and Education (CARE) Consortium Study. *JAMA Neurol*. Published online February 1, 2021. doi:[10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.5193](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.5193)

2. Crisco JJ, Fiore R, Beckwith JG, et al. Frequency and location of head impact exposures in individual collegiate football players. *J Athl Train*. 2010;45(6):549-559. doi:[10.4085/1062-6050-45.6.549](https://doi.org/10.4085/1062-6050-45.6.549)

3. NFL Player Health & Safety. How the NFL is advancing player health and safety. Accessed November 29, 2020. [https://www.playsmartplaysafe.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/nfl\\_factsheet\\_healthandsafety\\_102617a1.pdf](https://www.playsmartplaysafe.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/nfl_factsheet_healthandsafety_102617a1.pdf)

4. NFL Player Health & Safety. Incidence of concussion: 2012-2020. Accessed November 29, 2020. <https://www.playsmartplaysafe.com/newsroom/reports/injury-data/>

5. Asken BM, Brooke ZS, Stevens TC, et al. Drill-specific head impacts in collegiate football practice: implications for reducing "friendly fire" exposure. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2019;47(10):2094-2108. Published online July 9, 2018. doi:[10.1007/s10439-018-2088-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10439-018-2088-5)

6. Kerr ZY, Marshall SW, Harding HP Jr, Guskiewicz KM. Nine-year risk of depression diagnosis increases with increasing self-reported concussions in retired professional football players. *Am J Sports Med*. 2012;40(10):2206-2212. doi:[10.1177/0363546512456193](https://doi.org/10.1177/0363546512456193)

7. Fralick M, Sy E, Hassan A, Burke MJ, Mostofsky E, Karsies T. Association of concussion with the risk of

suicide: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Neurol*. 2019;76(2):144-151. doi:[10.1001/jamaneurol.2018.3487](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2018.3487)

8. Rao AL, Asif IM, Drezner JA, Toresdahl BG, Harmon KG. Suicide in National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) athletes: a 9-year analysis of the NCAA resolutions database. *Sports Health*. 2015;7(5):452-457. doi:[10.1177/1941738115587675](https://doi.org/10.1177/1941738115587675)

9. Mez J, Daneshvar DH, Abdolmohammadi B, et al. Duration of American football play and chronic traumatic encephalopathy. *Ann Neurol*. 2020;87(1):116-131. doi:[10.1002/ana.25611](https://doi.org/10.1002/ana.25611)

10. Lage L. AP survey: most states limit full contact for HS football. *AP*. Published August 30, 2019. Accessed November 29, 2020. <https://apnews.com/article/e525659c28734de98da719a110893d21>

11. Broglio SP, Williams RM, O'Connor KL, Goldstick J. Football players' head-impact exposure after limiting of full-contact practices. *J Athl Train*. 2016;51(7):511-518. doi:[10.4085/1062-6050-51.7.04](https://doi.org/10.4085/1062-6050-51.7.04)

12. Fenno N. In court filing, NCAA denies legal duty to protect athletes. *Washington Times*. Published December 18, 2013. Accessed November 29, 2020. <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/dec/18/court-filing-ncaa-denies-legal-duty-protect-athlete/>

13. Burneds B. A gray matter. *NCAA Champion Magazine*. Published 2015. Accessed December 22, 2020. <http://www.ncaa.org/static/champion/gray-matter/#sthash.hHEOTol5.dpbs>

# **Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: Developing Standards for Practice and Competition, Second Edition (Updated)**

Original release: November 13, 2020

First Update: December 15, 2020

Second Update: March 29, 2021

This document (Updated Second Edition) incorporates certain updates to the previously published Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: Developing Standards for Practice and Competition, Second Edition. Relevant changes are highlighted in yellow throughout and are intended to reflect the most current learning about the prevention, mitigation and treatment of COVID-19. This document should be considered the most current starting reference point for student-athletes in fall, winter and spring sports practice and competition. This document is the sixth NCAA publication regarding resocialization of collegiate sport:

1. [Core Principles](#) of Resocialization of Collegiate Sport (May 1, 2020).
2. Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: [Action Plan Considerations](#) (May 28, 2020).
3. Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: [Developing Standards](#) for Practice and Competition (July 16, 2020, updated Aug. 14, 2020).
4. Core Principles of [Resocialization of Collegiate Basketball](#) (Sept. 25, 2020).
5. Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: [Developing Standards for Practice and Competition, Second Edition](#) (Nov. 13, 2020).
6. Resocialization of Collegiate Sport: Developing Standards for Practice and Competition, Updated Second Edition (Dec. 11, 2020).

These documents were published at important points in time with respect to knowledge of COVID-19 and student-athlete practice and competition timelines.

The information in this Updated Second Edition was developed in consultation with the [NCAA COVID-19 Medical Advisory Group](#), the [American Medical Society for Sports Medicine COVID-19 Working Group](#) and the [Autonomy 5 Medical Advisory Group](#) and takes into consideration available recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The federal government has not yet published uniform federal guidance related to certain activities that occur within college athletics. However, through continued review and evaluation of available research data, anecdotal evidence and related analysis and discussion, these advisory groups have identified certain practices that should be highlighted for more focused consideration by member schools. While the materials encourage consideration of various factors and actions, they do not speak to every possible scenario, and in no event should members fall below national or public health standards set by their local communities.

As with prior NCAA publications, these materials are meant to be consistent with guidance published by the federal government and its health agencies and reflect the

relevant scientific and medical information available at the time of print. These materials should not be used as a substitute for medical or legal advice. Rather, they are intended as a resource to provide guidance for member schools to use in coordination with applicable government and related institutional policies and guidelines, and they remain subject to revision as available data and information in this space continue to emerge and evolve.

This Updated Second Edition is intended to do two things:

- Remind schools about the continuation of certain previously published NCAA Board of Governors requirements related to the conduct of fall sports championships.
- Update and extend the guidance provided in the first five resocialization publications considering new and emerging information. This information includes considerations specific to the prevention of community spread of COVID-19 in the athletics setting and examples of recommendations for COVID-19 testing in sports with a high transmission risk, differentiating outdoor from indoor sports.

### **Reminder About Continuing Board Requirements**

Notwithstanding any updates provided in this document, the following prior [Board of Governors mandates related to the conduct of fall sports championships](#) remain in place:

#### Student-athlete well-being

- All member schools must adhere to federal, state and local guidelines related to COVID-19.
- All student-athletes must be provided an opportunity to opt out of participation due to concerns about contracting COVID-19, and if a student-athlete chooses to opt out, the individual's athletics scholarship commitment must be honored.
- Schools must maintain previously established eligibility-related accommodations for student-athletes who opt out of participating this fall or those whose seasons are interrupted or cut short due to COVID-19.
- While statements of personal commitment to health and safety are acceptable, member schools may not require student-athletes to waive their legal rights regarding COVID-19 as a condition of athletics participation.

#### Fall championships-related issues

- The conduct of NCAA championships must be in line with federal, state and local guidelines.
- NCAA fall sports championships must be conducted using the principles associated with developing enhanced safety for student-athletes and essential athletics



personnel. Such enhanced safety includes regular testing, separation of student-athletes and essential personnel from all other nonessential personnel, and physical distancing and masking policies during all aspects of noncompetition.

- If 50% or more of eligible teams in a particular sport in a division cancel or postpone their fall season, there will be no NCAA fall championship in that sport.
- If any division elects to postpone fall sports championships, the decision to conduct the championships at later dates must be based on the scientific data available at that time, as well as an assessment of the operational, logistical and financial impact of proceeding. When a championship is set to occur on a new date, an additional assessment must be made using the same factors (scientific data available at the time and operational, logistical and financial impact), and the division will report its determinations to the Board of Governors for its review.
- If a decision is made to move forward with fall sports championships, there must be a plan for scaling down the number of championship sites, including the possibility of single sites where appropriate, reduced bracketing, fewer competitors, and similar actions to create efficient and effective events.
- A division may allow for some fall sports championships to occur and others not be conducted based on level of risk to the student-athlete, but in all instances, decisions must comport with the Association's commitment to gender equity.

### Hotline

- The NCAA has established and published a [phone number and email address](#) to allow college athletes, parents or others to report alleged failures to adhere to the obligations reflected in the resocialization standards or allegations that the school is otherwise engaged in behavior that puts student-athletes at risk for COVID-19. Upon receiving a concern, the NCAA notifies the campus athletics health care administrator and conference office about the concern. The athletics health care administrator is expected to take immediate reasonable measures to review the concern and notify the NCAA of action taken, if action is necessary.

### **Updates and Extensions to Previously Published Guidance**

As noted in the [Requirements for Each Division Related to the Conduct of Fall Sports and Championships: FAQs](#) published in August, the requirement for schools to adhere to the original Developing Standards materials applied through Oct. 27, 2020. That mandate has expired. Given the additional knowledge within the broader medical community about the prevention, mitigation and treatment of COVID-19 in student-athletes, **the requirements set forth in that original Developing Standards document and the guidance in prior resocialization documents are now replaced by the guidance set forth in this Updated Second Edition document.**

## **Risk of Transmission of COVID-19**

As reported by the CDC, the primary and most important mode of transmission of COVID-19 is through close contact from person to person. Based on data from lab studies on COVID-19 and what the medical community knows about similar respiratory diseases, it may be possible that people can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose or eyes, but current medical guidance from the CDC is that surface transmission is not the main way the virus spreads.<sup>1</sup>

The CDC states:<sup>2</sup>

- The closer you are to other people who may be infected, the greater your risk of getting sick.
- Spending more time with people who may be infected increases your risk of becoming infected.
- Spending more time with people increases their risk of becoming infected if there is any chance that you may already be infected.
- Indoor spaces are more risky than outdoor spaces where it might be harder to keep people apart and there's less ventilation. Indoor areas with good ventilation are better, and outdoor areas are best. Thus, consider that COVID-19 spread is most likely when individuals are in prolonged close contact in an indoor area with poor ventilation, which has implications for both indoor sport training and sport competition planning.

While available data indicates that it is much more common for the virus that causes COVID-19 to spread through close contact with a person who has COVID-19 than through airborne transmission, the CDC has shared that under certain conditions, people with COVID-19 seem to have infected others who were more than 6 feet away. These transmissions occurred within enclosed spaces that had inadequate ventilation. In this scenario, the people who infected others were in the same space during the same time or shortly after the person with COVID-19 had left.<sup>1</sup>

CDC guidance notes the risk of COVID-19 transmission increases when an individual has had close contact with an infected person, regardless of whether the infected person has symptoms. The CDC defines close contact as someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period\* starting from two days before illness onset (or, for asymptomatic patients, two days before test specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated.

---

<sup>1</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html)

<sup>2</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/deciding-to-go-out.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/deciding-to-go-out.html)

*\* Individual exposures are added together over a 24-hour period (for example, three five-minute exposures for a total of 15 minutes). Data is limited, making it difficult to precisely define “close contact.” However, 15 cumulative minutes of exposure at a distance of 6 feet or less can be used as an operational definition for contact investigation. Factors to consider when defining close contact include proximity (closer distance likely increases exposure risk), the duration of exposure (longer exposure time likely increases exposure risk), whether the infected individual has symptoms (the period around onset of symptoms is associated with the highest levels of viral shedding), if the infected person was likely to generate respiratory aerosols (for example, was coughing, singing, shouting), and other environmental factors (crowding, adequacy of ventilation, whether exposure was indoors or outdoors). Because the general public has not received training on proper selection and use of respiratory personal protective equipment, such as an N95, the determination of close contact should generally be made irrespective of whether the contact was wearing respiratory personal protective equipment. At this time, differential determination of close contact for those using fabric face coverings is not recommended.<sup>3</sup>*

Asymptomatic spread of COVID-19 is of significant concern among the college sport environment because, like the broader student body, it is largely composed of younger adults (18-29 years of age). Even if these individuals remain asymptomatic or are minimally symptomatic after being infected with SARS-CoV-2, they are still capable of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. If they infect another younger adult, the risk of an adverse outcome is low, although the long-term consequences to cardiopulmonary health to themselves or other younger adults remain unknown. In contrast, contact with that same asymptomatic/minimally symptomatic individual presents a potentially lethal risk for high-risk category individuals who are far more likely to have an adverse outcome if infected with the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 (see below). Relatedly, pre-symptomatic spread is also a concern, as these individuals are infected with COVID-19 but have not yet developed symptoms or signs of this disease.

The CDC has emphasized that, among adults, the risk for severe illness from COVID-19 increases with age, with 8 out of 10 deaths related to COVID-19 in the United States being reported in adults 65 years and older and the greatest risk for severe illness from COVID-19 being those 85 or older.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/appendix.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/appendix.html)

<sup>4</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/older-adults.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/older-adults.html)

In addition, the CDC recently updated its information pertaining to risks related to COVID-19 in adults and children with certain medical conditions.<sup>5</sup> The lists below are not to be considered exhaustive, and the CDC website should be consulted for updates about the conditions described. It has been established that adults with the following underlying medical conditions are at increased risk:

- Cancer.
- Chronic kidney disease.
- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).
- Heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease (including silent disease with elevated [coronary calcium scores](#)) or cardiomyopathies.
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from solid organ transplant.
- Obesity (body mass index of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher but less than 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).
- Pregnancy.
- Severe Obesity (BMI of 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher).
- Sickle cell disease.
- Smoking.
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

The CDC further advises that based on what we know at this time, adults of any age with the following conditions might be at an increased risk for severe illness from the virus that causes COVID-19:

- Asthma (moderate to severe).
- Cerebrovascular disease (affects blood vessels and blood supply to the brain).
- Cystic fibrosis.
- Hypertension or high blood pressure.
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from blood or bone marrow transplant, immune deficiencies, HIV, use of corticosteroids or use of other immune weakening medicines.
- Neurologic conditions, such as dementia.
- Liver disease.
- Overweight (BMI greater than 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, but less than 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).
- Pulmonary fibrosis (having damaged or scarred lung tissues).
- Thalassemia (a type of blood disorder).
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Finally, while children have been less affected by COVID-19, children can be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, and some children develop severe illness. Children with underlying medical conditions are at increased risk for severe illness. Current evidence on which underlying medical conditions in children are associated with

---

<sup>5</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html)

increased risk is limited, but the CDC has identified certain scenarios that may result in increased risk for severe illness.<sup>6</sup>

While the majority of students and student-athletes will not fall into these higher-risk categories and may be unlikely to have complications from COVID-19, certain student-athletes may have some of the identified medical condition risk factors. For example, sports such as football may have an overrepresentation of student-athletes (for example, football linemen) who meet the high-risk criteria as it relates to obesity. For this reason, prevention and testing strategies should recognize that some athletes may have an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Similarly, those students and student-athletes who are not themselves part of a higher-risk category can still represent a significant threat to any high-risk category individuals, including friends, roommates, family members, professors, coaches and others, with whom they may have unprotected contact. These risks must be considered as schools, student-athletes and their parents or guardians continue to evaluate the risks and benefits of participating in collegiate sport.

### **Mitigating Risk With Daily Self-Health Checks**

Every student-athlete and all athletics personnel should practice at least daily self-health evaluations before participating in any aspect of in-person athletics activities.

The CDC has published a nonexhaustive list of symptoms that may indicate COVID-19 infection.<sup>7</sup> Individuals with any of the following are encouraged to contact the designated physician, athletic trainer or other athletics health care representative by telephone or virtual visit before coming on campus or to any athletics facility:

- Fever or chills.
- Cough.
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.
- Fatigue.
- Muscle or body aches.
- Headache.
- New loss of taste or smell.
- Sore throat.
- Congestion or runny nose.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Diarrhea.

---

<sup>6</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/children/symptoms.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/children/symptoms.html)

<sup>7</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html)

In addition, the CDC has directed individuals who identify any of the following life-threatening symptoms, or any other symptoms that are severe or concerning, to **seek emergency medical care immediately**.<sup>7</sup>

- Trouble breathing.
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest.
- New confusion.
- Inability to wake or stay awake.
- Bluish lips or face.

### **Mitigating Risk With Face Coverings and Physical Distancing**

In addition to hand washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or using hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol, coupled with other sanitization practices, physical distancing and universal masking are the most effective strategies for preventing COVID-19 spread at the community level. Emerging science affirms that cloth face coverings are a critical tool in the fight against COVID-19 that could reduce the spread of the disease. In particular, cloth face coverings help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others.<sup>8,9</sup>

In sport, the practice of universal masking would mean that all individuals engaged in athletics activities (student-athletes and athletics personnel) would wear a mask/cloth face covering during all phases of activity that involve proximity to other individuals. **The mask should have two or more layers of washable, breathable fabric; completely cover the nose and mouth; fit snugly against the sides of the face without gaps; and have a nose wire to prevent air from leaking out of the top of the mask.**<sup>10</sup> This practice could present a physical challenge to the student-athlete during activities when there is contact to the head or face, strenuous exercise is involved, or the mask is likely to get wet. Where a mask/cloth face covering cannot be safely tolerated, schools should consider implementing physical distancing protocols that encourage at least 6 feet between individuals.

If a team can successfully implement universal masking and distancing practices during athletically related activities, these techniques could reduce the risk of spread in the event of contact with an infected team member. While the CDC does not, at this time, account for the use of a face covering in determinations of what was or was not a high-risk contact, some local public health authorities do. In those local situations, contract tracers may

---

<sup>8</sup> [cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0714-americans-to-wear-masks.html](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0714-americans-to-wear-masks.html)

<sup>9</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/masking-science-sars-cov2.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/masking-science-sars-cov2.html)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html>

determine that a high-risk contact did not occur in situations where the proximity between an infected and uninfected individual was less than 6 feet, but where both individuals were covering the mouth and nose with a mask / cloth face covering. In other words, in addition to lowering the risk of transmission, universal masking practices may potentially ease the operational burden that would otherwise accompany managing a community or team outbreak. This consideration is likely to be in flux as we understand better the operational considerations for “prolonged exposure” and “close contact in sport.”

**NOTE:** Although face shields were referenced in the original Developing Standards materials, the CDC does not currently recommend use of face shields as a substitute for masks. This would include face shields that have been developed for football helmets and ice hockey helmets and are made to affix to the helmet’s rigid face mask. Similarly, the CDC does not recommend masks with exhalation valves as a method of preventing the person wearing the mask from spreading COVID-19 to others.<sup>11</sup>

### **Mitigating Risk: Outdoor Training and Proper Ventilation**

The risk of COVID-19 transmission is greater in indoor spaces with poor ventilation. Indoor spaces with good ventilation are better, and outdoor spaces are best. This means, to the extent possible, schools should consider maximizing outdoor activity during training as another strategy to mitigate COVID-19 risk.

When outdoor training is not feasible, or for indoor sports, it is important to mitigate risk with masking whenever feasible, including during training. Further, schools should consider evaluating the effectiveness of ventilation systems, including whether air flow is being maximized, and how best to implement and maintain physical distancing wherever possible. The CDC and Environmental Protection Agency have published various recommendations on these points including, among others:<sup>12</sup>

- Consider taking steps to improve ventilation in the building, in consultation with an HVAC professional, based on local environmental conditions (temperature/humidity) and ongoing community transmission in the area:
  - Increase the percentage of outdoor air (for example, using economizer modes of HVAC operations), potentially as high as 100% (first verify compatibility with HVAC system capabilities for both temperature and humidity control, as well as compatibility with outdoor/indoor air quality considerations).
  - Increase total airflow supply to occupied spaces, if possible.

---

<sup>11</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html)

<sup>12</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/office-buildings.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/office-buildings.html)



- Disable demand-control ventilation controls that reduce air supply based on temperature or occupancy.
- Consider using natural ventilation (for example, opening windows if possible and safe to do so) to increase outdoor air dilution of indoor air when environmental conditions and building requirements allow.
- Improve central air filtration:
  - > Increase air filtration to as high as possible without significantly diminishing design airflow.
  - > Inspect filter housing and racks to ensure appropriate filter fit and check for ways to minimize filter bypass.
- Consider running the HVAC system at maximum outside airflow for two hours before and after occupied times, in accordance with industry standards.
- Generate clean-to-less-clean air movements by re-evaluating the positioning of supply and exhaust air diffusers and/or dampers and adjusting zone supply and exhaust flow rates to establish measurable pressure differentials. Have staff work in “clean” ventilation zones that do not include higher-risk areas such as visitor reception or exercise facilities (if open).
- Consider using portable high-efficiency particulate air fan/filtration systems, known as HEPA systems, to help enhance air cleaning, especially in higher-risk areas.
- Ensure exhaust fans in restroom facilities are functional and operating at full capacity when the building is occupied.
- Consider using ultraviolet germicidal irradiation as a supplemental technique to inactivate potential airborne virus in the [upper-room](#) air of common occupied spaces, in accordance with industry guidelines.

### **Continued Relevance of Return to Campus Considerations**

It remains that the first two weeks after any return to campus (for example, after a winter or spring break) deserve special consideration because student-athletes are converging from multiple parts of the country and may be asymptomatic, pre-symptomatic or symptomatic carriers of COVID-19. As athletics departments continue to develop and refine protocols related to student-athlete reentry to campus, including testing athletes upon campus return, the following considerations identified in the [Action Plan](#) document remain relevant and may warrant consideration of additional testing based on the athlete’s timeline:

- Confirmation of no high-risk exposure to COVID-19 for at least two weeks before returning to campus.
- Absence of typical COVID-19 symptoms.
- Assessment of risk factors involved in traveling back to school.



- Management of infected individuals in accordance with local public health authorities, CDC and institutional guidance.

### **Continued Relevance of Transition Period and Return to Activity Considerations**

It also remains that the structure of activity during identified transition and acclimatization periods (for example, after material breaks from physical activity) warrants careful consideration. COVID-19 has increased the complexities and will continue to impact health and safety considerations related to returning to athletics and preseason activities. Traditional transition and acclimatization considerations (for example, cardiovascular conditioning, heat, altitude) are still very relevant, and when coupled with the physical and nonphysical impacts related to COVID-19, they can create complex re-entry challenges for student-athletes.

Recommendation No. 3 of the NCAA's [Interassociation Recommendations: Preventing Catastrophic Injury and Death in Collegiate Athletes](#) (Catastrophic Materials) speaks to the vulnerability of student-athletes during the first week of activity of a transition period in training and the importance of establishing a seven- to 10-day initial transition period during which student-athletes are afforded the time to properly progress through the physiologic and environmental stresses placed upon them as they return to required activities.

In addition to the NCAA guidance that can be found on the [NCAA Coronavirus Resource Page](#), various evidence-based resources have been published by professional organizations in sports medicine and strength and conditioning. These resources may help inform member schools as they design and implement evaluation activities, physical conditioning and practice sessions during these transition periods impacted by COVID-19. Schools are encouraged to leverage all available resources and information as they plan for a return to campus and athletics activities. A nonexhaustive list of some of these materials is included for reference:

- [American Medical Society for Sports Medicine](#).
- [College Athletic Trainers' Society](#).
- [Collegiate Strength and Conditioning Coaches Association](#).
- [Korey Stringer Institute](#).
- [National Athletic Trainers' Association](#).
- [National Strength and Conditioning Association](#).

## Discontinuing Isolation for People With COVID-19

If a student-athlete or athletics staff member becomes newly infected with COVID-19, proper isolation protocols must be followed. However, the CDC has updated its guidance on this topic, relying on new scientific evidence to inform its recommendations related to the duration of isolation after infection and precautions to prevent transmission of SARS-CoV-2, while limiting unnecessary prolonged isolation and unnecessary use of laboratory testing resources. Following are the updated CDC recommendations for discontinuing isolation after a new infection with COVID-19.<sup>13</sup>

Infected asymptomatic individuals — People infected with SARS-CoV-2 who never develop COVID-19 symptoms may discontinue isolation and other precautions 10 days after the date of their first positive test for SARS-CoV-2.

Infected symptomatic individuals — People with COVID-19 who have symptoms and were directed to care for themselves at home or at school may discontinue isolation when all of the following conditions have been met:

- At least 10 days have passed since symptom onset.
- At least 24 hours have passed since resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications.
- Other symptoms have improved.

## Other Considerations Related to Resumption of Activities After Positive Tests

The CDC has identified other information that athletics departments should consider as part of their development of protocols related to the discontinuation of isolation for infected individuals after positive test results.<sup>14</sup> For example, for certain populations, including those with conditions that may weaken their immune system, a longer post-infection isolation time frame may be desired to minimize the chance of prolonged shedding of the virus. People who are severely ill may need to stay home for up to 20 days. Similarly, it should be noted that recommendations for discontinuing isolation in people known to be **infected** with COVID-19 are different than CDC recommendations on when to discontinue quarantine for people known to have been **exposed** to COVID-19. For example, the CDC still recommends 14 days of quarantine after high-risk exposure based on the time it could take to develop illness if infected. Thus, it is possible that a person known to be infected could leave isolation earlier than a person who is quarantined because the possibility of infection remains for 14 days from the date of last exposure.

---

<sup>13</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/duration-isolation.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/duration-isolation.html)

<sup>14</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/end-home-isolation.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/end-home-isolation.html)

The CDC has emphasized that local public health authorities should determine and establish the quarantine options for their jurisdictions. Even though the CDC is still currently recommending 14 days of quarantine following a close contact, it has simultaneously stated that, based on local circumstances and resources, the following options to shorten quarantine<sup>15</sup> are acceptable alternatives (although not without residual risk):

- Quarantine can end after day 10 without testing and if no symptoms have been reported during daily monitoring.
- *When diagnostic testing resources are sufficient and available*, then quarantine can end after day seven if a diagnostic specimen tests negative, and if no symptoms were reported during daily monitoring. The specimen may be collected and tested within 48 hours before the time of planned quarantine discontinuation (for example, in anticipation of testing delays), but quarantine cannot be discontinued earlier than after day seven. NOTE: The CDC does not specify type of test; the local public health authority should determine the type of test to be used.

The CDC has stated that reliance on either of these alternatives can occur only if all of the following criteria are met:

- No clinical evidence of COVID-19 has been elicited by daily symptom monitoring during the entirety of quarantine up to the time at which quarantine is discontinued.
- Daily symptom monitoring continues through quarantine day 14.
- People are counseled regarding the need to adhere strictly through quarantine day 14 to all recommended nonpharmaceutical interventions (nonpharmaceutical interventions\*, aka mitigation strategies). They should be advised that if any symptoms develop, they should immediately self-isolate and contact the local public health authority or their health care provider to report this change in clinical status.

\*Correct and consistent mask use; physical distancing; hand and cough hygiene; environmental cleaning and disinfection; avoiding crowds; ensuring adequate indoor ventilation; self-monitoring for symptoms of COVID-19 illness.

---

<sup>15</sup> [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/scientific-brief-options-to-reduce-quarantine.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/scientific-brief-options-to-reduce-quarantine.html)

## **Cardiac and Exercise Considerations for Resumption of Exercise After COVID-19 Infection**

The COVID-19 virus can potentially negatively impact any endothelial structure, including the heart and lungs, thereby posing a potential risk to individuals who return to exercise post-infection. Although preliminary data suggested that athletes with prior COVID-19 infection should undergo cardiac screening,<sup>16,17</sup> follow-up publications have recommended a tiered approach based on severity of symptoms.<sup>18</sup>

Based on emerging evidence, a group of experts from the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine and the American College of Cardiology have developed an algorithm of considerations and recommendations related to pre-participation cardiac screening, testing and exercise, which is available on the [AMSSM website](#).

## **Exercise Considerations During Quarantine**

As student-athletes are placed in quarantine after contact tracing reveals that the athlete meets the criteria for a close contact with someone who has COVID-19, athletic departments may consider the following with respect to individuals in quarantine:

- Individual exercise in quarantine may be appropriate where such exercise does not cause cardiopulmonary symptoms.
- Group exercise in quarantine is not recommended.
- Individuals monitor for symptom development during quarantine.
- If symptoms develop, with or without exercise, test for SARS-CoV-2.
- Under some circumstances, continued exercise during quarantine may allow the athlete to shorten or avoid a more significant transition period before returning to play after quarantine.

## **Strength and Conditioning Considerations**

Because of the number of respiratory droplets that are distributed into the air during a typical strength and conditioning workout, athletics departments should consider the potential risk mitigation benefits of implementing universal physical distancing and masking practices with all student-athletes and strength and conditioning and other personnel during such sessions, including conducting sessions outdoors where feasible.

---

<sup>16</sup> [jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2766124](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2766124)

<sup>17</sup> [bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2020/06/18/bjsports-2020-102516](https://bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2020/06/18/bjsports-2020-102516)

<sup>18</sup> [jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2772399](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2772399)

See also “Mitigating Risk With Outdoor Training” and “Mitigating Risk With Face Coverings and Physical Distancing” above.

### **Team Practice Considerations**

Available data supports the idea that, although sport has many positive effects, group practice activities have the potential to increase the risk of COVID-19 spread if proper distancing and/or masking practices are not implemented, and if air flow or ventilation is compromised. As athletics departments account for and plan to address these risks, they should consider the following:

- Face coverings during team practice activities — See “Mitigating Risk With Face Coverings and Physical Distancing” above.
- Working in functional units — Schools should consider the establishment of “functional units” as a strategy to minimize the potential spread of COVID-19. A functional unit may be composed of two to 10 or more individuals, all members of the same team, who consistently work out and participate in activities together. Assuming that these individuals observe appropriate sanitization, physical distancing and universal masking practices at all other times and do not otherwise place themselves in high contact risk scenarios (for example, attending off-campus social events), the individuals would only be considered high risk to one another. A similar strategy is to have one unit of a team always train against another unit of a team. For example, the first unit of the football team always training against the third unit of the football team; and the second and fourth units always training together. This means that if an individual from one of those units does become infected, the entire team may not be impacted, and contact tracing may be more manageable than it would be otherwise in the event of an infection.
- Electronic whistles or whistle covers — Schools and conferences should consider the use of electronic whistles in practice and competition scenarios as a strategy to avoid the deep breath and forced burst of droplet-filled air that result from the use of a traditional whistle. Alternatively, schools should consider the use of a whistle with a complete covering (bag, pouch or cover) that prevents displacement of spit into the air.

### **Impact of Activities Outside Athletics**

Student-athletes are students first. Although they may be under relatively strict team rules during their daily commitments to athletics, they will be making choices about how to spend their remaining hours (for example, in classrooms, in the dorms, at the dining

facilities, at parties, at home over the holidays). For this reason, campus policies coupled with a commitment from each student-athlete to practice infection control are integral to the successful mitigation of the risk of COVID-19 spread within and outside the athletics department. Without the broader campus policies and practices to guide their behavior when away from athletics, student-athletes may incur more risk through their everyday activities than they might as a participant in a sport with high contact risk. Before assuming that the implementation of sanitization, distancing and masking practices are an effective strategy for mitigating risks within the athletics setting, a school should consider whether and to what extent those mitigation practices are successfully occurring outside athletics activities and whether and how testing protocols may provide an effective supplement to those practices.

### **Testing Methodologies and Strategies**

The polymerase chain reaction test, which amplifies nucleic acid of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, with sample(s) obtained with a nasopharyngeal swab and analyzed in a laboratory, remains the primary standard. However, testing paradigms are still rapidly changing, and other strategies are becoming available. For example, rapidly emerging testing strategies include the use of nasal swab or salivary samples rather than nasopharyngeal swabs. In addition, emerging point-of-care PCR (rapid PCR) testing will provide results immediately, as compared to typical laboratory-based PCR testing, which usually involves a 24-hour or longer wait. For the purposes of this document, rapid PCR is considered in the same manner as lab-based PCR.<sup>19</sup> Finally, pooled sampling allows for multiple samples to be assessed simultaneously, which can be an effective strategy for surveillance testing, including testing strategies for asymptomatic athletes.

Point-of-care antigen testing assesses for the presence of a viral protein. With this method, up to 50 tests or more can be performed in one hour and can selectively identify any positive results without having to rerun the tests (as is typical for other types of bulk batch testing). Point-of-care antigen testing currently has relatively low sensitivity, meaning it could miss some positive cases, but the sensitivity has been improving over time. Point-of-care antigen testing has a specificity of about 98%, meaning that the test may produce a false-positive result in about two cases for every 100 tests performed. Although this may seem low, it means that there is the potential for athletes to be assumed infectious when in fact they are not. For this reason, it is common practice for positive point-of-care antigen tests to be followed by a confirmatory PCR test. The confirmatory PCR test is considered the final test result.

Point-of-care antigen testing costs less than typical lab-based PCR testing. Because such testing may allow a combination of increased testing frequency combined with rapid speed of reporting, this may provide a benefit for surveillance testing that outweighs high

---

<sup>19</sup> <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32358057/>

sensitivity tests that are coupled with delayed (for example, more than 48 hours) reporting.<sup>20</sup>

Serology testing, either using IgG or IgM antibodies, has not been sufficiently validated at this time to warrant its use for diagnostic testing purposes or for the purpose of permitting exclusion from quarantine. Antibody testing may be considered to screen for possible previous exposure to SARS-CoV-2 but should not be used as the sole method to determine potentially infected individuals.

Diagnostic testing refers to either PCR or point-of-care antigen testing to confirm or negate the presence of infection with COVID-19. Surveillance testing is used to track patterns of spread in a community setting. Typically, a percentage of the population, or the entire population of a defined group, is tested without regard to whether the individual is symptomatic or may be engaged in high contact risk behavior. Surveillance testing may be used to help mitigate risk of an outbreak due to the sport activity.

The CDC does not recommend repeat surveillance testing for infected individuals within the 90-day window following infection. However, these individuals should continue to follow all risk mitigation strategies.<sup>13</sup> If such individuals develop COVID-19 symptoms during this 90-day window, testing should be considered if an infectious disease or infection control expert cannot account for another explanation for the symptoms. To date, reinfection appears to be uncommon during the initial 90 days after symptom onset of the preceding infection, and viral shed can continue beyond three months after COVID-19 illness onset. Recent publications have introduced the idea that neutralizing antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 are stably produced for at least five to seven months after infection and that robust cellular immunity persists for at least six months after even mild or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>21,22,23</sup> For the combined reasons of ongoing viral shed — and therefore possible false positive PCR tests — and ongoing immunity for at least five months, not retesting previously infected individuals who are asymptomatic may be considered for up to 150 days from when the initial infection occurred. Such decisions should be made in consultation with the team physician and local public health authority recommendations and should align with school and conference recommendations. Individuals who develop symptoms between 90 and 150 days after initial infection should be retested. Regardless of the retesting strategy, and in keeping with CDC guidance, such individuals should be quarantined and otherwise managed in accordance with established school protocols after the 90-day post-infection window.

Diagnostic testing in athletics may be considered a combination of surveillance testing, testing individuals and groups engaged in high-risk exposure, and testing individuals with

---

<sup>20</sup> <http://medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.22.20136309v2>

<sup>21</sup> [cell.com/immunity/fulltext/S1074-7613\(20\)30445-3](http://cell.com/immunity/fulltext/S1074-7613(20)30445-3)

<sup>22</sup> [biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.01.362319v1](http://biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.01.362319v1)

<sup>23</sup> [bmj.com/content/bmj/371/bmj.m4257.full.pdf](http://bmj.com/content/bmj/371/bmj.m4257.full.pdf)



suspected COVID-19 infection. At present, scientific studies do not provide clear guidance on the following:

- Test sensitivity in asymptomatic people.
- Prediction rules for estimating the pretest probability of infection for asymptomatic individuals to allow calculation of post-test probabilities after positive or negative results.
- Thresholds for ruling out infection for a variety of clinical situations, including sport. Therefore, the testing strategies for asymptomatic athletes noted below are based on consensus recommendations and are subject to change as more data emerges.<sup>24</sup>

**For the purposes of this document, based on current evidence and standards, PCR testing, or antigen testing that is performed with a regular cadence, should be considered the standard testing methods for both baseline and ongoing surveillance testing. Testing strategies are always contingent on the availability of ample testing supplies, laboratory capacity and the adequacy of turnaround time and access to testing.**

## **Sport Transmission Risk Classification Update**

The categorization of sport by transmission risk, which was previously noted in the original [Action Plan](#) document and [FAQ: Principles of Resocialization of Collegiate Basketball and Testing Considerations for All Sports](#), is based on consensus from the NCAA COVID-19 Medical Advisory Group, the AMSSM COVID-19 Working Group, and the Autonomy 5 Medical Advisory Group. Sport transmission risk is based on the projected probability of respiratory droplet and/or aerosolized spread during vigorous exercise when physical distancing and masking are not applied or are not possible. Sport classification reflects sport-specific training and competition and not cross-training or other aspects of training. For example, swimming and diving is a low contact risk sport, but dryland training activities such as trampoline, stretching and tumbling may be associated with higher risk activity if risk-mitigating strategies noted above are not in place. Sport classification also does not account for other activities that are not uniquely or commonly part of sport training or competition. Again, using the swimming and diving example, if swimmers who are not actively competing are congregating in a poorly ventilated room without physical distancing and masking, then risk of disease spread increases independent of the sport-specific aspect of swimming. **These considerations mean that the training and competition environments should be considered beyond the transmission risk classification of sport.**

---

<sup>24</sup> [nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp2015897](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2015897)



The transmission risk assessment has now been updated below to include all NCAA-sponsored sports, including both winter and spring sports. Importantly, this risk assessment differs from the National Federation of State High School Associations and the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and also may differ from state or local risk categorization guidance. This update also differentiates outdoor from indoor sport, as emerging evidence in professional and collegiate football and professional soccer reveal that on-field risk of infection is low in these outdoor sports, with infections being sourced primarily to off-field social situations. Given the uncertainties and lack of data for indoor sports that are not played in a bubble, concern remains about the possibility of increased risk of infection spread in the indoor sport setting. Table 1 summarizes identified transmission risk by sport. The appendix provides transmission risk of sports with testing strategies for student-athletes and Tier 1 individuals, including officials.

**Table 1. Sport Transmission Risk Summary**

Sport	Indoor/Outdoor	Current Transmission Risk	Proximity to Other Competitors
<b>Acrobatics and Tumbling</b> <i>[emerging sport]</i>	Indoor	High	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors. However, frequent, very close contact among teammates.
<b>Baseball</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Intermittent, short-lived contact between fielders and base runners. Proximity between catcher and hitters.
<b>Basketball</b>	Indoor	High	Frequent close contact among all competitors during play.
<b>Bowling</b>	Indoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.
<b>Cross Country</b>	Outdoor	Low	Close proximity at the start and potentially throughout the race among competitors. Risk mitigation strategies can be employed, especially at the start and finish of competition.
<b>Equestrian</b> <i>[emerging sport]</i>	Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.
<b>Fencing</b>	Indoor	Low (if face mask is worn under protective face gear)  Intermediate (if no face mask is worn)	Frequent close contact <u>between two competitors at a time</u> during competition. Protective gear covers face but is not a mask.
<b>Field Hockey*</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Frequent, short-lived proximity among competitors during play.
<b>Football</b>	Outdoor	High	Frequent, short-lived close contact among competitors during play.
<b>Golf</b>	Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.

<b>Gymnastics</b>	Indoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.
<b>Ice Hockey</b>	Indoor	High	Frequent close contact among competitors during play.
<b>Indoor Track and Field</b>	Indoor	Intermediate	Close proximity at the start and potentially throughout the running events among competitors. Competitors in frequent proximity throughout events.
<b>Lacrosse* (Women's)</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Frequent, short-lived proximity among competitors during play.
<b>Lacrosse* (Men's)</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Frequent, short-lived close contact among competitors during play.
<b>Outdoor Track and Field</b>	Outdoor	Low	Close proximity at the start and potentially throughout the running events among competitors.
<b>Rifle</b>	Indoor/Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.
<b>Rowing</b> (sculls of two or more people)	Outdoor	Intermediate	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors. However, in sculls of two or more people, there is prolonged close contact for all teammates in the scull. <i>Training indoors also may involve risk if physical distancing and masking are not observed.</i>
<b>Rowing</b> (single scull)	Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates. <i>Training indoors also may involve risk if physical distancing and masking are not observed.</i>
<b>Rugby [emerging sport]</b>	Outdoor	High	Frequent close contact between two competitors at a time.
<b>Skiing</b>	Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance among competitors and teammates.
<b>Soccer*</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Frequent, short-lived proximity among all competitors.
<b>Softball</b>	Outdoor	Intermediate	Intermittent, short-lived contact between fielders and base runners. Proximity between catcher and hitters.
<b>Swimming and Diving</b>	Indoor and Outdoor	Low	Proximity at the start and potentially throughout the swimming events among competitors. Risk mitigation strategies can be further used for those not actively competing.
<b>Tennis</b>	Outdoor	Low	Can consistently maintain distance between competitors and teammates.
<b>Triathlon [emerging sport]</b>	Outdoor	Low	Proximity at the start and potentially throughout the swimming, running and cycling events among competitors.
<b>Volleyball</b>	Indoor	Intermediate (if face mask is worn)	Intermittent contact among competitors. Frequent touching of shared equipment.

		High (if no face mask is worn)	
<b>Volleyball (Beach)</b>	Outdoor	Low	Intermittent contact among competitors. Frequent touching of shared equipment.
<b>Water Polo</b>	Indoor/Outdoor	High	Frequent close contact among all competitors.
<b>Wrestling (Men's)</b>	Indoor	High	Frequent close contact between two competitors at a time.
<b>Wrestling (Women's) [emerging sport]</b>	Indoor	High	Frequent close contact between two competitors at a time.
*If played indoors, assumes similar transmission risk if arena size <u>and</u> ventilation/air flow approximate outdoors. If arena size is small and/or ventilation/air flow is compromised, then assumes transmission risk will be higher; however, all decisions regarding arena size and ventilation/air flow capacity should be made in consultation with local public health authorities.			

## Testing and Masking Strategies Based on Sport and Travel Transmission Risk

Testing strategies should align with institutional and local/state public health guidance and take into consideration factors specific to transmission risk. Because of emerging information regarding the differential risk of outdoor and indoor sport, testing strategies for high transmission risk sports may differ based on whether the sport is held indoor or outdoor.

Testing strategies are designed to be directed toward student-athletes and athletics personnel who have regular, close contact with student-athletes. This group of individuals is considered Tier 1, which is the highest exposure tier. Following is a summary explanation of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 risk categories, which is based on information in a recently published scientific article.<sup>25</sup>

- **Tier 1** — This is the highest exposure tier and consists of individuals for whom physical distancing and face coverings are not possible or effective during athletic training or competition. Examples of relevant individuals include student-athletes, coaches, athletic trainers, physical therapists, medical staff, equipment staff and officials.
- **Tier 2** — This is a moderate exposure tier and consists of individuals who come into close contact with Tier 1 individuals but can reasonably maintain physical distance and use face coverings. Examples of relevant individuals include certain team staff (for example, administrators) and certain operational staff (for example, security, event staff and league staff).
- **Tier 3** — This is the lowest exposure tier and includes individuals who provide event services but do not come into close contact with Tier 1 individuals (and should this

<sup>25</sup> [bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2020/10/08/bjsports-2020-103227](https://bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2020/10/08/bjsports-2020-103227)

occur, would be reclassified into Tier 2). Examples of relevant individuals include certain operational staff (for example, housekeeping, catering, sanitation and transportation) and media or broadcast workers.

In daily practice, schools should consider how best to eliminate any unnecessary interaction among the different tier groups. Universal physical distancing and masking should be considered for all individuals in Tier 2 and Tier 3 at all times, including during competitions, and for individuals in Tier 1 where they cannot avoid interaction with Tier 2 or Tier 3 individuals. [Guidance and Recommendations for Game Day Operations - Basketball](#) provides more detailed considerations for basketball operations, including guidance for interaction among the three tiers and spectators, if applicable. Although this document is basketball-specific, the general guidance includes considerations that may be applicable to other sports.

### Team Travel

Because public and private travel may pose logistical challenges related to potential exposure and appropriate risk mitigation independent of sport, testing strategies that take into account team travel may help mitigate such risk. Schools should continue to evaluate the current data regarding risks related to commercial plane and other travel, and travel protocols should be considered that include physical distancing, as possible, and universal masking for all individuals traveling with others by private car, van, chartered bus or chartered plane. Schools should also plan for proper communication of all travel rules, protocols and expectations to everyone in the travel party. When feasible, schools should aim to travel and play the same day to avoid overnight stays. For overnight stays or same-day travel, prepackaged meals or room service should be considered. If restaurant dining is the only option, consider take-out food or outdoor eating as preferable alternatives.

To date, no COVID-19 outbreaks/superspreader events originating from air travel have been publicly reported. This may be the result of masking enforcement coupled with high-quality ventilation systems. On the other hand, there have been reports of superspreader events from prolonged team travel in a van. This may have been the result of a combination of limited masking and poor ventilation. Based on these available facts, it is reasonable to conclude that bus/van travel may not necessarily be a lower COVID-19 transmission risk than air travel and may pose a greater risk. To mitigate COVID-19 transmission risk during bus/van travel, universal masking and physical distancing should be in place when feasible, individuals should wear a mask/face covering, and windows should be opened when feasible.

Following are additional considerations for travel:

- Use of and adherence to assigned seating charts, as applicable, for all modes of travel.
- Strategic placement of individuals for all travel, e.g., cohort previously uninfected individuals with those who have been previously infected/recovered within the prior 150 days; maintain pods and tiers that are used during practice.
- To avoid un-masked time, limiting unnecessary meals and/or food.
- Before eating, washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or using hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Limiting group meals or using outdoor locations for group meals.
- Using “grab and go” meals where possible.
- If group meals must occur:
  - Using “grab and go” options.
  - Limiting mealtime.
  - Staggering flow and controlling spacing in food service lines.
  - Seating charts with strategic placement of individuals.
  - Physical distancing whenever feasible.
  - Prohibiting lingering in meal spaces.
  - Requiring masks except while eating.
- When drinking indoors or during travel, using a straw under the mask.
- Limiting time in locker rooms.
  - Using outdoor spaces or spacious indoor spaces to tape, prepare, and/or dress before entering locker room.
- Adhering to social activity safety measures at all times.

### Testing Strategies

Following are examples of testing strategies that may be considered for student-athletes and other Tier 1 individuals. These strategies should be evaluated with consideration toward applicable local and state guidelines and other factors impacting institution-level decision-making and may be updated consistent with emerging evidence. Because travel may be a risk independent of sport participation, travel recommendations are listed for each sport classification. Strategies also should take into consideration the timing of test results and the need to secure and review results as necessary before the start of travel, practice or competition, as applicable. The appendix provides transmission risk of sports with testing strategies for student-athletes and Tier 1 individuals, including officials.

### Low transmission risk sports

- Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students, plus additional testing for symptomatic and high infection risk individuals as warranted.

- If travel cannot take place with physical distancing and masking, then PCR testing within three days before travel departure, or **antigen** testing within one day before travel for away competitions.

#### Intermediate transmission risk sports

- Out-of-season athletics activities — Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students, plus additional testing for symptomatic and high infection risk individuals as warranted.
- Regular and postseason — Surveillance PCR or antigen testing, for example, 25%-50% of athletes and Tier 1 nonathlete personnel every one to two weeks if physical distancing, masking and other protective features are not maintained, plus additional testing for symptomatic and high infection risk individuals as warranted.
- If travel cannot take place with physical distancing and masking, then PCR testing within three days before travel departure, or **antigen** testing within one day before travel for away competitions.

#### High transmission risk sports

- Out-of-season athletics activities — Surveillance PCR or antigen testing, for example, 25%-50% of athletes and Tier 1 nonathlete personnel every one to two weeks if physical distancing, masking and other protective features are not maintained, plus additional testing for symptomatic and high infection risk individuals as warranted.
- Preseason — Testing of athletes and Tier 1 nonathlete personnel once weekly by PCR testing, or three times weekly by antigen testing.
- Regular and postseason, **outdoor sports** — Testing of athletes and Tier 1 nonathlete personnel once weekly by PCR testing (within three days before the competition), or three times weekly by **antigen** testing.
  - If travel cannot take place with physical distancing and masking, then PCR testing within three days before travel departure, or **antigen** testing within one day before travel for away competitions.
  - Regular and postseason, **indoor sports** — Testing (**PCR/antigen**) of athletes and Tier 1 nonathlete personnel three times weekly on nonconsecutive days, beginning one week before the first competition. If all training and competition are done with universal masking and adherence to infection risk mitigation, then testing in a manner consistent with outdoor high transmission risk sports.
  - If travel cannot take place with physical distancing and masking, then PCR testing within three days before travel departure, or **antigen** testing within one day before travel for away competitions.
  - For the special scenario in which high transmission risk indoor sports are competing once weekly within a conference or specified geographic locale:

- > If a single game — PCR test within three days before the game, or **antigen** test the day of the game.
- > If back-to-back games against the same team (for example, Friday-Saturday) — PCR test within three days before the second game, or **antigen** within one day of each game.
- > If two games against the same team are separated by one day (for example, Thursday-Saturday) — PCR test within three days before the second game, or **antigen** test within one day of each game.
- > These scenarios do not apply to multiple teams meeting in one location, and they do not apply to wrestling.

With respect to competition with other schools, athletics departments should consider how best to secure reasonable assurance that the same risks have been adequately evaluated and addressed by the other team. Schools should consider how to share testing results and related safety assurances with opposing teams before the start of an event in a manner consistent with applicable health information and education privacy laws. Further, in conjunction with local public health authorities and contact tracers, schools should consider the process through which they will notify other schools should an athlete from one team test positive within 48 hours after competition with another team.

#### *Clinical-based testing and isolation*

In addition to routine surveillance and pre-competition testing, schools and conferences should contemplate protocols that include clinical evaluation for student-athletes and/or other athletics personnel who develop COVID-19 symptoms after pre-competition testing, including testing for the presence of the virus (PCR or antigen). If a student-athlete or staff member becomes symptomatic between testing and competition, protocols should be considered that include isolating the student-athlete or staff member until repeat results are available, in each case in a manner consistent with applicable state, local and institutional recommendations.

#### *Game officials*

Officials and referees may operate in proximity to student-athletes and school personnel during or as part of competition events. As a result, they may create risk for these individuals and may also be at risk for contracting the disease from student-athletes. Athletics departments should consider how best to plan for and address these additional risks. For example, schools should consider the implementation of appropriate distancing and masking practices, as well as the use of electronic whistles or whistles with a pouch or covering, and should consider how best to ensure that officials are aware of any other competition-specific practices or expectations that will be implemented for risk mitigation purposes (for example, teams not swapping benches between periods). Schools and

conferences also should consider whether travel restrictions, including quarantine, will have an impact on a game official's participation.

Table 2 provides risk considerations and examples of testing and masking strategies that may be considered for officials in all sports. The appendix provides transmission risk of sports with testing strategies for student-athletes and Tier 1 individuals, including officials. These strategies should be evaluated with consideration toward applicable local and state guidelines and other factors impacting institution-level decision-making and may be updated consistent with emerging evidence. [Guidance and Considerations for Men's and Women's Basketball Officiating](#) provides more detailed considerations for basketball officials. Although this document is basketball-specific, the general guidance includes considerations that may be applicable to other sports.

**Table 2. Examples of Testing and Masking Strategies for Officials, and Proximity to Competitors**

Sport	Testing and Masking Strategies	Officials' Proximity to Competitors
<b>Acrobatics and Tumbling</b> <i>[emerging sport]</i>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Seated at judges table near the competition area but no direct contact with participants.
<b>Baseball</b>	For officials not behind home plate: No testing if masking maintained.  For any official who works <u>behind</u> home plate, regardless of mask wearing by official and catcher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR: Within three days before first scheduled competition for that week.</li> <li>Antigen: Within one day of each competition.</li> </ul> Preferential use of hand signals and masking if tolerated.	For officials not behind home plate: On the field of play near participants but can distance and be universally masked. Potential for occasional close contact but would be momentary (close call at a base/plate).  For home plate officials: Prolonged close contact between official and catcher.
<b>Basketball</b> (more than one game and one team per week)	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.  Masks as feasible during competition. Masks while on-site and masks while interacting with participants and coaches.	On the court near student-athletes.



Sport	Testing and Masking Strategies	Officials' Proximity to Competitors
<b>Basketball (one or two games per week with same team, not separated by more than one day)</b>	PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or if two games, before second scheduled game. Or <b>Antigen</b> test <b>within one day of</b> each scheduled game.  Masks as feasible during competition. Masks while on-site and masks while interacting with participants/coaches.	On the court near student-athletes.
<b>Bowling</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Behind the approach area (15 feet). Will be distanced most of the time, except short interactions to notify of infractions.
<b>Cross Country</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	On the course (mainly start and finish areas) near participants but can distance most of the time from participants. Clerking positions interact with student-athletes.
<b>Equestrian [emerging sport]</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Judges can be distanced from participants.
<b>Fencing</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Judges distanced from range and contact with participants.
<b>Field Hockey</b>	No testing.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the field near participants.
<b>Football</b>	Testing before competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before scheduled competition for that week.</li> <li>• <b>Antigen</b>: <b>Within one day of</b> each competition.</li> </ul> Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the field of play near participants.
<b>Golf</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Can distance from participants.
<b>Gymnastics</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	On the gymnastics floor near the apparatus but no direct contact with participants.

Sport	Testing and Masking Strategies	Officials' Proximity to Competitors
<b>Ice Hockey (more than one game and one team per week)</b>	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the ice near participants.
<b>Ice Hockey (one or two games per week with same team, not separated by more than one day)</b>	PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or, if two games, before second scheduled game. Or antigen test within one day of each scheduled game.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the ice near participants.
<b>Indoor Track and Field</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	On the track near participants but can distance from participants. Brief conversations with participants. Clerking positions interact with participants.
<b>Lacrosse (Men's and Women's)</b>	No testing if masking maintained.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the field near participants.
<b>Outdoor Track and Field</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	On the track near participants but can distance most of the time from participants. Clerking positions interact with participants.
<b>Rifle</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Judges distanced from range and participants.
<b>Rowing</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Officials can distance from participants.
<b>Rugby [emerging sport]</b>	No testing.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the field of play near participants.
<b>Skiing</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Judges distanced from competition area and participants.

Sport	Testing and Masking Strategies	Officials' Proximity to Competitors
<b>Soccer</b>	No testing.  Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.	On the field near participants.
<b>Softball</b>	For officials not behind home plate: No testing if masking maintained.  For any official who works <u>behind</u> home plate, regardless of mask wearing by official and catcher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before first scheduled competition for that week.</li> <li>• <b>Antigen: Within one day of</b> each competition.</li> </ul> Preferential use of hand signals and masking if tolerated.	For officials not behind home plate: On the field of play near participants. Can distance and be universally masked. Potential for occasional close contact but would be momentary (close call at a base/plate).  For home plate officials: Prolonged close contact between official and catcher.
<b>Swimming and Diving</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site. May need to have multiple masks due to humidity.	On the pool deck near participants; however, could distance and maintain brief periods of time near participants.
<b>Tennis</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Official on perch courtside. Line judges also distanced from court and participants and can be universally masked. Ball handlers may encounter closer but brief contact with participants.
<b>Triathlon [emerging sport]</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Officials distanced from competition area and participants.
<b>Volleyball</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Up official courtside (above net). Down official on sideline but can distance from participants. Line judges typically farther away from players.
<b>Volleyball (Beach)</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	Up official courtside (above net). Down official on sideline but can distance from participants. Line judges typically farther away from participants.
<b>Water Polo</b>	No testing.  Masks during competition and while on-site.	On the pool deck distanced from participants and can be universally masked. Ball handlers and goal judges may encounter closer but brief contact with participants.

Sport	Testing and Masking Strategies	Officials' Proximity to Competitors
<b>Wrestling (Men's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR: Within three days before any scheduled meet/competition, or within three days of the second meet if back-to-back.</li> <li><b>Antigen</b>: Within one day before each competition.</li> </ul> <p>Masks during competition and while on-site.</p>	On the mats near participants. Can maintain distancing around the mat, but officials on the mat are in close proximity to participants.
<b>Wrestling (Women's) [emerging sport]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR: Within three days before any scheduled meet/competition, or within three days of the second meet if back-to-back.</li> <li><b>Antigen</b>: Within one day before each competition.</li> </ul> <p>Masks during competition and while on-site.</p>	On the mats near participants. Can maintain distancing around the mat, but officials on the mat are in close proximity to participants.

### Universal masking

As part of agreed-upon competition protocols, schools and conferences should contemplate universal masking for all coaches and other personnel who are present at the event. This can help prevent the unwitting spread of infection to others with whom they may have close contact, especially when talking at a close physical distance as is so common on the sidelines or bench area. Similarly, because wearing a mask/face covering will not adequately protect a coach from infection by an unmasked infectious athlete, schools and conferences should contemplate a policy of universal masking for all student-athletes when they are not playing and when they move from the court or field to the sidelines for timeouts or between-period strategy discussions.

### **Updated Contact Tracing Considerations**

Effective contact tracing is critical in breaking the chain of transmission and limiting the spread of infection for infectious diseases such as COVID-19. However, there is no federal oversight of contact tracing programs, and the number of contact tracers in this country is currently inadequate to effectively manage disease spread among individuals and groups of people with high contact risk exposure. As a result, athletics departments, in consultation with institutional leadership, should consider evaluating the availability of and accessibility to local contact tracing resources. Where the availability of local contact tracing resources is identified as inadequate, schools should consider the need for and benefit of training on-site personnel through accepted courses such as the [Coursera class](#) and other [CDC-endorsed trainings](#). Staff who complete formal training in contact tracing

can be an invaluable resource with respect to institutional risk-management efforts and resources.

Contact tracing is important in deciding who should be placed in quarantine because of a close contact with a person infected with COVID-19. Local public health authorities oversee contact tracing, including when contact tracing is initiated by school personnel who have been trained as contact tracers. Because decision-making criteria may vary in different municipalities, schools should consider developing a professional relationship with local public health authorities as it can be helpful for such authorities to understand the school's risk-mitigation strategies, including the role of school personnel as contact tracers. It is also important for schools to understand expected protocols from local public health authorities after a new COVID-19 case, which can facilitate timely decisions regarding which Tier 1 individuals who have been placed in immediate quarantine as a precaution because another Tier 1 individual tested positive will ultimately remain in quarantine.

### **Considerations After a Positive Test Result**

When an athlete tests positive for COVID-19, local public health authorities must be notified, and required contact tracing protocols must be followed. Schools should consider the 14-day quarantine requirement (or shortened quarantine in conjunction with local public health authorities) for individuals with high risk of exposure as per CDC guidance. This may include members of opposing teams after competition. Determining which individuals had a high risk of exposure can be difficult, and in some cases, this could mean quarantining an entire team (or teams). Proximity monitoring devices and/or review of practice or game film may be helpful when available. As noted in the above section "Risk of Transmission of COVID-19," the CDC defines a close contact requiring quarantine as someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period starting from two days before illness onset (or for asymptomatic patients, two days before test specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated.<sup>3</sup>

Ultimately, high risk exposure and "close contact" determinations and resulting quarantine decisions will be made in coordination with local public health authorities and applicable contact tracers. Athletics departments and schools should consider establishing a relationship with the applicable local and state public health officials and, in particular, explaining the COVID-19 risk mitigation strategies in place. Supplemental contact tracers from athletics departments and schools report to local public health authorities but are in a unique position to begin contact tracing protocols immediately, with firsthand information regarding potential close contact individuals.

## Considerations Related to the Discontinuation of Athletics

At the time of this writing, the [rate of spread of COVID-19](#) has been relatively stable or decreasing in many regions of the country. If regional or national infection rates were to again increase, it may become impossible to practice and/or play sports, especially high contact risk sports, safely in some areas. In conjunction with public health officials, schools should consider pausing or discontinuing athletics activities when local circumstances warrant such consideration. Some examples of such local circumstances that might trigger a conversation with local public health authorities include the following:

- A lack of ability to isolate new positive cases or quarantine high contact risk cases on campus.
- Unavailability or inability to perform symptomatic, surveillance and pre-competition testing when warranted and as per recommendations in this document.
- Campuswide or local community test rates that are considered unsafe by local public health authorities.
- Inability to perform adequate contact tracing consistent with governmental requirements or recommendations.
- Local public health authorities stating that there is an inability for the hospital infrastructure to accommodate a surge in hospitalizations related to COVID-19.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

High transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Acrobatics and Tumbling</b> <i>[emerging sport]</i>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Basketball (more than one game and one team per week)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days. Testing begins one week before first competition.	Masks while on-site and masks while interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Basketball (one or two games per week with same team, not separated by more than one day)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or, if two games, before second scheduled game; or</li> <li>• <b>Antigen</b> test <b>within one day of</b> each scheduled game.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or, if two games, before second scheduled game; or</li> <li>• <b>Antigen</b> test <b>within one day of</b> each scheduled game.</li> </ul>	Masks while on-site and masks while interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Football</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	Testing once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	Testing before competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before scheduled competition for that week.</li> <li>• Or <b>antigen</b>: <b>Within one day of</b> each competition.</li> </ul>	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Ice Hockey (more than one game and one team per week)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days. Testing begins one week before first competition.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.



## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

High transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials during regular and postseason	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Ice Hockey (one or two games per week with same team, not separated by more than one day)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or, if two games, before second scheduled game; or</li> <li>• <b>Antigen</b> test <b>within one day of</b> each scheduled game.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR test within three days before scheduled game, or, if two games, before second scheduled game; or</li> <li>• <b>Antigen</b> test <b>within one day of</b> each scheduled game.</li> </ul>	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Rugby [emerging sport]</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	Testing once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> PCR testing.	No testing.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Volleyball (without masks)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Water Polo</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

High transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials during regular and postseason	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Wrestling (Men's)</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before any scheduled meet/competition, or within three days of the second meet if back-to-back.</li> <li>• Antigen/rapid PCR: Within 1-day before each competition.</li> </ul>	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Wrestling (Women's) [emerging sport]</b>	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Once weekly by PCR testing or three times weekly by <b>antigen</b> testing.	PCR or antigen test three times per week on nonconsecutive days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before any scheduled meet/competition, or within three days of the second meet if back-to-back.</li> <li>• Antigen/rapid PCR: Within 1-day before each competition.</li> </ul>	Masks during competition and while on-site.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

Intermediate transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials during regular and postseason	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Baseball</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	<p>Officials not behind home plate: No testing, if masking maintained.</p> <p>Home plate officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCR: Within three days before first scheduled competition for that week; or</li> <li>• Antigen test within one day of each competition.</li> </ul>	<p>Officials not behind home plate: Masks during competition and while on-site.</p> <p>Home plate: Masking as tolerated; masks when interacting with participants and coaches.</p>
<b>Fencing (no face mask)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Field Hockey</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Indoor Track and Field</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

Intermediate transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials during regular and postseason	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Men's Lacrosse</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing if masking maintained.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Women's Lacrosse</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing if masking maintained.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Rowing (sculls of two or more people)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Soccer</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks while on-site. Masks as feasible during competition and masks when interacting with participants and coaches.
<b>Softball</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	Officials not behind home plate: No testing.  Home plate officials: • PCR: Within three days before first scheduled competition for that week; or • Antigen test within one day of each competition.	Officials not behind home plate: Masks during competition and while on-site.  Home plate: Masking as tolerated; Masks when interacting with participants and coaches.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

Intermediate transmission risk sports	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials during regular and postseason	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Volleyball (with masks)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	25%-50% surveillance testing every one to two weeks.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
Low Transmission Risk	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Bowling</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Cross Country</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Equestrian [emerging sport]</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Fencing (if face mask is worn under protective gear)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

<b>Low Transmission Risk</b>	<b>Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities</b>	<b>Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities</b>	<b>Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason</b>	<b>Testing of officials</b>	<b>Masking strategies for officials</b>
<b>Golf</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Gymnastics</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Outdoor Track and Field</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Rifle</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Rowing (single scull)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.

## Appendix. Sport Transmission Risk, Sample Testing, and Masking Strategies

Low Transmission Risk	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during out-of-season activities	Athlete and Tier 1 testing during preseason activities	Athlete Tier 1 testing beginning one week before competition and during regular and postseason	Testing of officials	Masking strategies for officials
<b>Skiing</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Swimming and Diving</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site. May need to have multiple masks due to humidity.
<b>Tennis</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.  Ball handlers: Masks when interacting with participants.
<b>Triathlon [emerging sport]</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.
<b>Volleyball (Beach)</b>	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	Testing performed in conjunction with a school plan for all students.	No testing.	Masks during competition and while on-site.

\*Travel may pose a transmission risk independent of sport practice and competition. If travel cannot take place with physical distancing and masking, then consider PCR test within three days before travel departure for away competitions, or **antigen** within one day before travel departure for away competitions. Such testing may already be part of the cadence for some sports, but it may need to be considered for sports in which testing is not otherwise considered.





## SUMMARY OF WINTER 2021 QUARTERLY MEETINGS

### National Collegiate Athletic Association

January 11, 2021, Division II Management Council and January 12, 2021, Division II Presidents Council

February 3, 2021, Division II Management Council

February 5, 2021, Division II Management Council and February 5, 2021, Division II Presidents Council

### *JANUARY 11, 2021, DIVISION II MANAGEMENT COUNCIL AND JANUARY 12, 2021, DIVISION II PRESIDENTS COUNCIL MEETINGS.*

#### 1. WELCOME AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Management Council. The Management Council convened its videoconference at 11 a.m. Eastern time Monday, January 11.

The chair welcomed those in attendance, acknowledging staff who were present.

The chair highlighted the schedule for the meeting, after which the Council proceeded with its agenda.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council convened its videoconference at 12:30 p.m. Eastern time Tuesday, January 12.

The chair welcomed those in attendance, acknowledging staff who were present.

The chair highlighted the schedule for the meeting, after which the Council proceeded with its agenda.

#### 2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS MINUTES.

##### a. Division II Management Council and Division II Presidents Council.

Management Council. The Management Council approved the summary of actions from its fall meetings.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council approved the summary of actions from its fall meetings.

##### b. NCAA Board of Governors.

###### (1) October 27, 2020, Videoconference.

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the Board of Governors report from its October 27, 2020, videoconference.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the Board of Governors report from its October 27, 2020, videoconference.

**(2) NCAA Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the November 10 Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity videoconference report. The Management Council noted that it will review the committee's recommendation regarding NCAA committee member appointment process analysis during its April meeting.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the November 10 Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity videoconference report.

**c. Division II Administrative Committee.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved the interim actions by the committee.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council approved the interim actions by the committee.

**3. 2020-21 DIVISION II PRIORITIES.**

Management Council. The Management Council was updated on the status of the 2020-21 Division II priorities, noting that progress has been made on each of the various strategies within the priorities.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**4. NCAA CONVENTION AND LEGISLATION.**

**a. 2021 Convention Schedule.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update on the schedule for the 2021 NCAA Convention, noting those meetings where their attendance was most important.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council was updated on the schedule for the 2021 Convention.

**b. Proposed Legislation for the 2021 Convention.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the legislative proposals for the Division II business session. The Council discussed actions that could occur relative to the three proposals. The Management Council discussed an update from NCAA President Mark Emmert, who requested each of the three divisions delay their votes on name, image and likeness legislation. The request came after the NCAA received concerns from the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division related to the name, image and likeness proposals. The Management Council noted its support of the Association's commitment to providing student-athletes additional opportunities in the area of name, image and likeness, but supported a delay until the NCAA can gather additional relevant information.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update on the proposals for the business session. The Presidents Council withdrew the division's name, image and likeness proposal from consideration during the 2021 Division II business session. The Presidents Council noted that it remained supportive of the Division II legislative proposal developed around name, image and likeness, which followed a process that included thorough input from the membership and student-athletes. However, given the current environment that is outside of Division II's control, the Presidents Council agreed that the responsible and prudent response is for the division to postpone a vote until such time that the NCAA can gather additional relevant information about the potential impact of the various external concerns currently surfacing around this issue.

**c. Review Management Council Assignments for Division II Legislative Proposals.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed its speaking assignments for the Division II business session.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed its speaking assignments for the Division II business session.

**d. Procedural Issues Document.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the procedural issues document, as presented. It was noted by staff that this document was provided to all Division II delegates via directed communications and posting on NCAA.org.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the procedural issues document, as presented. It was noted by staff that this document was provided to all Division II delegates via directed communications and posting on NCAA.org.

**e. Question and Answer Guide Related to the 2021 Convention Proposals.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the question and answer guide related to the 2021 Convention proposals, noting that it was a good reference tool when reviewing proposed legislation.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**f. Presidents-Council Sponsored Legislation for the 2022 Convention.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an overview of the three Presidents-Council sponsored proposals that were previously approved in legislative format.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council was provided an overview of the three Presidents-Council sponsored proposals that were previously approved in legislative format.

**g. Noncontroversial Legislation.**

Management Council. The Management Council adopted in legislative form one noncontroversial proposal that had previously been approved in concept (Proposal No. NC-2022-1), as presented. The proposal is listed below.

- **Playing and Practice Seasons -- Segments of Playing Season -- Eliminate Two-Segment Limit -- Track and Field**, which in track and field, eliminates the restrictions on dividing the playing season into not more than two distinct segments; further, it specifies that each segment must consist of at least one week.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**5. REVIEW OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING DIVISION II.**

**a. Division II Committees.**

**(1) Championships Committee.**

**(a) October 15 Videoconference.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's October 15 videoconference report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(b) November 5 Videoconference.**

**i. Bracket/field size Reductions for the 2021 Winter and Spring Sport Championships.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Planning and Finance Committee approved conducting the 2021 Division II winter and spring sport championships with reduced bracket/field size adjustments.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

[This recommendation was approved November 30 by the Division II Planning and Finance Committee. See Item No. 5-a-(4)-(a)-ii for additional details.]

**ii. Sport Committee Appointments.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an update that the Division II Administrative Committee approved the following sports and rules committee appointments, effective immediately:

- **Men's and Women's Cross Country. Jason Bryan**, head cross country and track and field coach, Catawba College, to replace Amelia Maher, director of external operations, South Atlantic Conference, who resigned from the committee.
- **Men's Lacrosse. Dan Mara**, commissioner, Central Atlantic Collegiate Conference, to replace Dan Velez, director of athletics, New York Institute of Technology, who resigned from the committee.
- **Softball. Kendall Rainey**, director of athletics, The University of Virginia's College at Wise, to replace Michelle Caddigan, deputy director of athletics,

Wingate University, who had originally been selected but declined the appointment.

- **Softball Rules. Kristin Mort**, co-director of athletics, Colorado Mesa University, to replace Todd Buckingham, head softball coach, Saginaw Valley State University, who resigned from the committee.
- **Men's and Women's Track and Field. Joe Wassink**, head men's and women's track and field coach, Limestone University, to replace Adam Ward, head men's and women's track and field coach, Augusta University, who resigned from the committee.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

[These appointments were approved December 7 by the Division II Administrative Committee.]

**(c) November 19 Email Action.**

- **Field Size Reductions for the 2021 Outdoor Track and Field Championships.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Planning and Finance Committee approved conducting the 2021 Division II Men's and Women's Outdoor Track and Field Championship with reduced bracket/field size adjustments.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

[This recommendation was approved November 30 by the Division II Planning and Finance Committee. See Item No. 5-a-(4)-(a)-ii for additional details.]

**(d) December 3 Videoconference.**

**i. One-Year Waiver of Regional Site Determination.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Administrative Committee

approved for the 2020-21 academic year only, waiving NCAA Bylaw 31.1.3.2.1 (criteria for regional site determination) to provide sport committees flexibility in selecting regional hosts.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

[This recommendation was approved December 7 by the Division II Administrative Committee.]

**ii. Sport Committee Appointments.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an update that the Division II Administrative Committee approved the following sports and rules committee appointments, effective immediately:

- **Women's Golf. Melanie Robotham**, assistant commissioner, Lone Star Conference, to replace Jackie Wallgren, senior associate director of athletics and senior woman administrator, Colorado State University-Pueblo, who resigned from the committee.
- **Wrestling. Dale Lennon**, director of athletics, University of Mary, to replace Ann Traphagen, former deputy director of athletics and senior woman administrator, Augustana University (South Dakota), who resigned from the committee.

[These appointments were approved December 7 by the Division II Administrative Committee.]

**(d) January 7 Videoconference.**

- **Division II Winter Championships.**

Management Council. The Management Council received a verbal update on the committee's discussion regarding 2021 winter championships, including return-to-championships plans, conference sports sponsorship numbers, and a "decision tree" and timeline regarding the conduct of winter sport championships (e.g., sponsorship thresholds necessary



to conduct a championship, whether to adjust bracket/field size, etc.) that will help ensure communication and connectivity within decision-making groups in the governance structure.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received a verbal update on 2021 winter championships, including return to championships plans.

**(2) Legislation Committee.**

**(a) November 2 Videoconference.**

**i. Noncontroversial Legislation – Division II Bylaw 13.4.3.1– Recruiting – Recruiting Materials – Advertisements and Promotions – Recruiting Advertisements – Elimination of Restrictions.**

Management Council. The Management Council adopted noncontroversial legislation to eliminate Division II Bylaw 13.4.3.1 (recruiting advertisements) and permit institutions to produce any advertising and promotional material designed to solicit the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete, provided the recruiting advertisement does not publicize interest in a particular prospective student-athlete.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**ii. Noncontroversial Legislation – Bylaws 13.4.4 and 13.10.2 – Recruiting – Recruiting Materials and Publicity – Electronic Transmissions and Comments Prior to Signing – Recruiting Correspondence with Multiple Uncommitted Prospective Student-Athletes.**

Management Council. The Management Council adopted noncontroversial legislation to amend Bylaws 13.4.4 (electronic transmissions) and 13.10 (publicity) to permit coaching staff members to participate on a telephone/video call and electronic correspondence with any number of contactable uncommitted prospective student-athletes (and their family members).

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**iii. Noncontroversial Legislation – Bylaw 13.17.4 – Recruiting – Recruiting Calendars – Dead Periods for Other Sports – Wrestling.**

Management Council. The Management Council adopted noncontroversial legislation to amend Bylaw 13.17.4 (dead periods for other sports) to designate, in wrestling, the Monday before the National Wrestling Coaches Association Convention through the day of adjournment of the convention as a dead period.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**iv. Legislative Referral to the NCAA Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and Division II Coaches Connection Groups – Student-Athlete Involvement in Recruiting Correspondence.**

Management Council. The Management Council referred a legislative concept to amend Bylaws 13.1.2.4 (student-athlete) and 13.1.3.4.1 (enrolled students and student-athletes) to the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and the Division II Coaches Connection groups for a potential legislative change in Division II:

Whether to permit student-athletes to participate in recruiting correspondence (written or electronically transmitted correspondence, telephone calls, videoconference) at the direction and/or expense of a coaching staff member.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**v. Legislative Referral to the NCAA Division II Academic Requirements Committee – Competition in Year of Transfer.**

Management Council. The Management Council referred a legislative concept to amend Bylaw 14.5.4.5.8 (competition in year of transfer) to the Division II Academic Requirements Committee for a potential legislative change in Division II:

Whether a transfer student-athlete should be ineligible at the certifying institution if he or she competes during the nonchampionship segment at the previous institution when the contest(s) count toward championships selection, or if a transfer student-athlete's previous institution declares the alternate playing season.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

vi. **Legislative Referral to the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and Coaches Connection Groups – Playing and Practice Seasons – Institutional Vacation Period – Team Sports – Summer Activities.**

Management Council. The Management Council referred a legislative concept to amend Bylaw 17 (playing and practice seasons) to the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and Coaches Connection groups for consideration of a potential legislative change in Division II:

Whether to permit student-athletes in team sports to participate in individual-workout sessions with a member of the coaching staff during any institutional vacation period and/or the summer, provided such workouts are voluntary and the request for such assistance is initiated by the student-athlete.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

vii. **Blanket Waiver for Alternate Playing and Practice Seasons for the 2020-21 Academic Year – Application of the 14-Consecutive Calendar-Day Period Break Between the Nonchampionship and Championship Segments.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Administrative Committee issued as blanket waiver that specifies in all sports, if the nonchampionship segment precedes the championship segment, student-athletes must be given a 14-consecutive calendar-day break, during which no countable athletically related activities may occur, at some point between the nonchampionship and championship segments. Further, the blanket waiver specifies that institutions may determine

when the break occurs, and it does not need to immediately follow the conclusion of the nonchampionship segment (teams can proceed directly in to the eight-hour segment).

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

[Note: This recommendation was approved November 4 by the Division II Administrative Committee.]

**(b) December 4 Email Action.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's December 4 report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(c) Update Regarding Name, Image and Likeness Third-Party Administrator Vendors.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update on next steps regarding the name, image and likeness third-party administrator vendors. On September 4th, the NCAA staff distributed an RFP seeking third-party vendors to assist with the administration of activities related to the use of a student-athlete's name, image and likeness, with the RFP focusing on three possible key areas of assistance: (1) disclosure and transparency; (2) monitoring and evaluation; and (3) education. On October 2, 19 bids were received and reviewed by an internal review team who narrowed the list to eight vendors. A second review group, which consisted of NCAA staff from various departments, three members of the Division I Legislative Solution Group and one Division I student-athlete, reviewed the eight vendors and narrowed the list down to five finalists. The week of November 9th, the five finalists provided a virtual presentation to national office staff, as well as external individuals from the membership in all three divisions. The selection of the third-party administrator(s) was supposed to occur the week of November 20th, however, there is currently a secondary review occurring, which is focused on the following areas: (1) financial framework; (2) conflicts of interests; (3) enforcement and dispute resolution; and (4) the current government and legal environment. The Management Council provided staff with feedback on whether Division II should require the use of a third-party administrator, similar to the Division I proposal. The feedback

will be provided to the Division II Legislation Committee, who will discuss the issue during their March meeting.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update on the third-party administrator vendor process and next steps.

**(3) Membership Committee.**

- **November 9 and December 2 Videoconferences.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's November 9 and December 2 videoconference reports.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(4) Planning and Finance Committee.**

**(a) November 30 Videoconference.**

- i. **Suspensions/Reductions to the Division II Initiatives Budget.**

Management Council. The Management Council endorsed the suspensions/reductions to the Division II initiatives identified in the budget-to-actual report for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year (FY21).

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the NCAA Board of Governors updated the FY21 revenue estimates this past October to project a 75 percent reduction in championships ticket revenues. To continue the division's conservative approach, the committee is recommending the use of the reduced budget for Division II, as approved by the Board of Governors in October, which is \$39,654,761. This is a \$6,900,782 reduction from the original estimate of \$46,555,543. The suspensions/reductions recommended in the attachment for the Division II initiatives would assist with the efforts towards maintaining the financial stability of the division long term.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council approved the suspensions/reductions to the Division II initiatives

identified in the budget-to-actual report for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year.

**ii. Reductions to the Winter and Spring Championships Bracket/Field Sizes.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Administrative Committee approved the following bracket/field size reductions to the winter and spring championships.

<b>Winter Sports</b>			
<b>Sport</b>	<b>Sponsorship</b>	<b>Full Bracket/ Field Size</b>	<b>Recommended Bracket/Field Size (% reduction)</b>
Men's Basketball	304	64	48 (25%)
Women's Basketball	305	64	48 (25%)
Men's Indoor Track and Field	176	270	202 (25%)
Women's Indoor Track and Field	201	270	202 (25%)
Men's Swimming and Diving	76	175	146 (17%)
Women's Swimming and Diving	102	205	146 (29%)
Wrestling	63	180	132 (27%)
<b>Spring Sports</b>			
<b>Sport</b>	<b>Sponsorship</b>	<b>Full Bracket/ Field Size</b>	<b>Recommended Bracket/Field Size (% reduction)</b>
Baseball	252	56	42 (25%)
Men's Golf	224	108	84 (22%)

Women's Golf	200	96	72 (25%)
Men's Lacrosse	72	12	10 (17%)
Women's Lacrosse	111	16	12 (25%)
Women's Rowing	16	6 teams per event (2)	4 teams per event (2) (34%)
Softball	290	64	48 (25%)
Men's Tennis	148	48	36 (25%)
Women's Tennis	207	48	36 (25%)
Men's Outdoor Track and Field	225	377	283 (25%)
Women's Outdoor Track and Field	256	377	283 (25%)

The reductions reflect recommendations from the Division II winter and spring sport committees and approved by the Championships Committee. The Championships Committee requested that each sport committee determine appropriate brackets/field sizes that help mitigate projected budget shortfalls without compromising the student-athlete championship experience. For the most part, sport committees were able to arrive at a 25 percent reduction (or approximately) to be able to offer as many student-athlete opportunities as possible and retain brackets that are reasonable to conduct and protect the integrity of the event. Instances where the recommended reductions are more or less than 25 percent are primarily due to logistical or practical concerns with operating the event.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received the update on the bracket/field size reductions for winter and spring championships.



[This recommendation was approved December 7 by the Division II Administrative Committee.]

**iii. 2021-24 Championships Triennial Budget Requests.**

Management Council. During its October meeting, the Management Council endorsed the requests for the triennial budget cycle beginning in fiscal year 2021-22, as follows:

Women's Basketball	Coordinator of officials	\$17,500
Men's and Women's Basketball	Rest day between quarterfinals and semifinals at Elite 8	\$28,080
Football	Video Replay during quarterfinal games	\$20,000
Women's Golf	Increase travel party by 1 student athlete for final site (to be equitable with the men)	\$28,000
Men's and Women's Lacrosse	Squad size increase	\$832
Men's and Women's Soccer	Headsets for officials	\$5,000
Men's and Women's Tennis	Rest day between quarterfinal and semifinal rounds	\$4,760
Women's volleyball	Travel party increase	\$50,000
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>\$154,172</b>

The Presidents Council and the Planning and Finance Committee allocated \$190,465 to the base budget for championships for the triennial cycle beginning in fiscal year 2021-22. The Championships Committee discussed all

requests from sport committees, which totaled more than \$2 million, and prioritized them accordingly, collaborating with sport committees throughout the process to ensure all stakeholders were aware of the conditions and constraints.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council approved the requests for the championships triennial budget cycle beginning in fiscal year 2021-22.

**(b) 2020-21 Year-to-Date Budget to Actual.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the budget-to-actual figures as of November 30, 2020.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the budget-to-actual figures as of November 30, 2020.

**(5) Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.**

- **2022 NCAA Convention Legislation – Bylaw 17.1.6 – Playing and Practice Seasons – Required Day Off – Civic Engagement.**

Management Council. The Management Council recommended that the Presidents Council sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 17.1.6 (time limits for athletically related activities) to specify that all countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, effective August 1, 2022.

This proposal is designed to provide more opportunities for student-athletes to participate in civic engagement (e.g., voting, volunteering, community engagement). By requiring an annual day off from countable athletically related activities each year, student-athletes will have focused time to civically engage, including time to vote in presidential and some congressional, state and local elections, and will have more opportunities to amplify their voice. This proposal supports the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee's "Total Package Student-Athlete" goal that encourages student-athletes to be well-rounded students and exercise their right to vote. This proposal would not impact competitive or recruiting equity since the legislation would impact all institutions in the same manner.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council agreed to sponsor the legislation for the 2022 Convention and noted that it will have an opportunity to review the proposal in legislative form at its April in-person meeting.

**(6) Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's December 1 videoconference report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**b. Division II Subcommittees, Project Teams, Task Forces and Working Groups.**

- **Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force.**

- **October 30 and December 3 Videoconferences.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the task force's October 30 and December 3 videoconference reports.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the task force's October 30 and December 3 videoconference reports.

**c. Association-Wide Committees.**

**(1) Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.**

- **September 21-22 and December 9 Videoconferences.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's September 21-22 and December 9 videoconference reports.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(2) Committee on Women's Athletics.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's September 14 videoconference report. The Management Council discussed feedback from the committee on a referral regarding the recommendation to add STUNT as an emerging sport for women. The council agreed to

discuss this recommendation, as well as the additional feedback from the committee, during its April meeting.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(3) Joint Committee on Women's Athletics and Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committees' joint September 15 videoconference report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(4) Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's September 14 videoconference report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**(5) Olympic Sports Liaisons Committee.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the committee's September 16 videoconference report.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**6. DIVISION II MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ISSUES AND UPDATES.**

• **2021 Committee and Project Team Assignments.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed its committee and project team assignments.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**7. DIVISION II PRESIDENTS COUNCIL ISSUES.**

- a. Chair Election.** The Presidents Council elected Allison Garrett, president, Emporia State University, as chair of the Council, effective July 1, 2021, through the conclusion of the 2022 Convention. President Garrett is eligible for reelection.

- b. Vice Chair Election in April.** The Presidents Council was advised that a vice chair would be elected at the April meeting to serve from July 1, 2021, through August 31, 2022. President Council members who wish to serve should contact the chair or the vice president of Division II.
- c. Region 2 Vacancy Election.** The Presidents Council elected Blake Thompson, president, Mississippi College, as the Region 2 representative to the Presidents Council. President Thompson will begin his term on the council immediately, with his term expiring at the conclusion of the 2027 Convention.

## **8. NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF UPDATES.**

### **a. Executive.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update from the NCAA president on issues surrounding the NCAA.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update on issues surrounding the NCAA from the NCAA president and the NCAA chief of staff, which included President Emmert's priorities for 2021; and updates regarding COVID-19; name image and likeness; and the Board of Governors policy on campus sexual violence.

### **b. Legal.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update from the NCAA chief legal officer/chief operating officer regarding Association-wide matters and legal matters; as well as from the chair of the NCAA Board of Governors concerning the Board's priorities.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update from the NCAA chief legal officer/chief operating officer regarding Association-wide matters and legal matters; as well as from the chair of the NCAA Board of Governors concerning the Board's priorities.

### **c. Sport Science Institute.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update from Sport Science Institute staff on some initiatives that the office is working on, including the Association's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update from Sport Science Institute staff on the Association's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**d. NCAA Eight-Point Plan to Advance Racial Equity.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an overview of the NCAA Eight-Point Plan to Advance Racial Equity.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**e. Sustainability and the Division I Collegiate Model.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an overview of the Division I sustainability and collegiate model review currently underway in Division I.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council was provided an overview of the Division I sustainability and collegiate model review.

**f. Division II Championships Protocols for 2021 Winter and Spring Sports.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided an overview of the Division II championships protocols for 2021 winter and spring sports.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council was provided an overview of the Division II championships protocols for 2021 winter and spring sports.

**g. Division II Academic Success Rate and Federal Graduation Rates.**

Management Council. The Management Council received information on the trends in Academic Success Rates and Federal Graduation Rates at Division II institutions.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received information regarding the Academic Success Rates and Federal Graduation Rates at Division II institutions.

**h. Division II Degree Completion Award.**

Management Council. The Management Council received information on the Division II Degree Completion Award.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received information on the Division II Degree Completion Award.

**i. Division II Transfer Portal.**

Management Council. The Management Council received information on the trends in the Transfer Portal regarding Division II student-athletes.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council deferred this item to its April meeting.

## **9. AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION UPDATES.**

Management Council. The Management Council was updated on the activities of the following affiliated associations.

- a. Division II Athletics Directors Association.**
- b. Division II Conference Commissioners Association.**
- c. CoSIDA.**
- d. Faculty Athletics Representative Association.**
- e. Minority Opportunities Athletics Administrators Association.**
- f. National Association for Athletics Compliance.**
- g. Women Leaders in College Sports.**

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

## **10. OTHER BUSINESS.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update on a Division I proposal that would allow student-athletes the ability to transfer and compete immediately once during their collegiate experience and its potential impact on Division II.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

## **11. MEETING RECAP/ITEMS TO REPORT BACK TO CONFERENCES.**

Management Council. The Management Council was provided with a list of topics/issues to report to its member institutions. These topics included: Discussions regarding status and next steps of the name, image and likeness proposal in Division II, Division II winter championships, graduation rates and Academic Success Rate information, Division II Transfer Portal, and information regarding the Division II Degree-Completion Award.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**12. RECOGNIZING OUTGOING MEMBERS.**

Management Council. The Management Council recognized the following individuals, whose terms are ending on the Management Council: Jessica Chapin, interim director of athletics, American International College; Chris Graham, commissioner, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference; and Felicia Johnson, director of athletics, Virginia Union University.

Presidents Council. No action was necessary.

**13. FUTURE MEETINGS.**

Management Council. The Management Council reviewed the upcoming meetings for 2021 through January 2023.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council reviewed the upcoming meetings for 2021 through January 2023.

**14. ADJOURNMENT.**

Management Council. The Management Council adjourned at 5:04 p.m. Eastern time January 11.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council adjourned at 4:24p.m. Eastern time January 12.

***FEBRUARY 3, 2021, DIVISION II MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING.***

- 1. Welcome and Announcements.** The Management Council convened its videoconference at 2 p.m. Eastern time Wednesday, February 3. The chair welcomed those in attendance and introduced the three new members of the Council: Marcus Clarke, senior associate commissioner, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Danny McCabe, director of athletics, Adelphi University; and Jackie Wallgren, deputy director of athletics/senior woman administrator, Colorado State University-Pueblo.
- 2. Convention Evaluation.** The Management Council discussed and evaluated the governance meetings that were held jointly with the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and the Presidents Council, as well as all other sessions developed for and by the division. Additionally, several members of the Convention management staff joined the meeting to obtain relevant feedback on the overall Convention and its programming and logistics. Suggestions were offered by the Council.
- 3. Convention Legislation.** The Management Council noted the following results from the Division II Business Sessions, held during the 2021 NCAA Convention.



Proposal No.	Business Session	Result	Count (Actual Count or Paddle)
2021-1	II	Withdrawn	
2021-2+	II	Adopted	256/15/3
2021-3	II	Moot	

+ Effective August 1, 2021.

#### 4. Other Business.

- a. **Winter Championships Timeline.** The Management Council was provided an update on the timeline to discuss recommendations regarding winter championships.
- b. **Game Day Initiative.** The Management Council was provided an update that the Disney Institute conducted a Champions meeting (e.g., a small working group to develop the initiative) in early February. The Division II conference commissioners and Division II Athletics Directors Association board will have a preview of the game day initiative during its October 2021 joint meeting. The first workshop for the Division II membership will be held in conjunction with the 2021 Convention.

#### ***FEBRUARY 5, 2021, DIVISION II MANAGEMENT COUNCIL AND FEBRUARY 5, 2021, DIVISION II PRESIDENTS COUNCIL MEETINGS.***

##### 1. Welcome and Announcements.

Management Council. The Management Council convened its videoconference at 11 a.m. Eastern time Friday, February 5.

The chair welcomed those in attendance.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council convened its videoconference at 3:30 p.m. Eastern time Friday, February 5.

The vice chair welcomed those in attendance. The vice chair introduced the one new member of the Council, Blake Thompson, Mississippi College, as well as Management Council chair Jim Johnson, director of athletics, Pittsburg State University.

##### 2. Review of Division II Championships Committee Recommendations.

###### a. January 21 Videoconference.

###### (1) Revised Championship Format for Baseball.

Management Council. The Management Council approved following changes in format and dates of selection and competition for the 2021 Division II Baseball Championship, creating one round of regional competition, with winners advancing to the finals site:

	<b>Current</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Selections	May 16	May 23
Regionals	May 20-22	May 27-30
Super Regionals	May 28-29	N/A
Finals	June 5-12	June 5-12

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved changes in format and dates of selection and competition for the 2021 Division II Baseball Championship.

**(2) Revised Championship Format for Softball.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved the following changes in format and dates of selection and competition for the 2021 Division II Softball Championship, creating one round of regional competition, with winners advancing to the finals site:

	<b>Current</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Selections	May 9	May 16
Regionals	May 13-15	May 19-21
Super Regionals	May 20-21	N/A
Finals	May 27-31	May 27-31

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved changes in format and dates of selection and competition for the 2021 Division II Softball Championship.

**(3) Super-Region Contingency Plan for Wrestling.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved a contingency plan in the event a super region site cannot host due to COVID-19 issues (e.g., local health officials not allowing the event to occur) that would use the pre-seeding typically done for super regions site to determine wrestlers advancing to the finals site.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved a contingency plan in the event a super region site cannot host due to COVID-19 issues.

**(4) Contingency Plan for Qualifier Adjustments in Wrestling.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved allowing the Division II Wrestling Committee to adjust the qualifier allocations within each super region while still complying with the recently reduced maximum number of qualifiers (132).

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved allowing the Division II Wrestling Committee to adjust the qualifier allocations within each super region while still complying with the recently reduced maximum number of qualifiers (132).

**b. February 4 Videoconference.**

**(1) Winter Sports Sponsorship Update.**

Management Council. The Management Council, reviewing the most recent sponsorship numbers obtained with the help of a Division II Conference Commissioners Association survey and participation data from the NCAA statistics staff, coaches associations and sport-specific NGBs, and affirmed its intent to continue conducting winter sport championships as planned with the reduced brackets/field sizes previously approved.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council affirmed the intent to continue conducting winter sport championships as planned with the reduced brackets/field sizes previously approved and supported the plan.

**(2) Revised Regional Alignment for the 2021 Division II Men's and Women's Basketball Championships.**

Management Council. The Management Council recommends that the Presidents Council approve a blended regional alignment for the 2021 NCAA Division II Men's and Women's Basketball Championships, as follows:

Region	Composition
Atlantic	Mountain East Conference/Great Midwest Athletic Conference and members of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference still competing.
Central	Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association/Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference.

East	East Coast Conference/Central Atlantic Collegiate Conference and members of the Northeast-10 Conference still competing.
Midwest	Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference/Great Lakes Valley Conference.
South	Gulf South Conference/Peach Belt Conference and members of the Sunshine State Conference still competing.
Southeast	South Atlantic Conference/Conference Carolinas and members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference still competing.
South Central	Lone Star Conference/Great American Conference.
West	Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference/Pacific West Conference and members of the Great Northwest Athletic Conference still competing.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council approved the blended regional alignment for the 2021 Division II Men's and Women's Basketball Championships.

**(3) Men's and Women's Basketball.**

Management Council. The Management Council received an update that the Division II Championships Committee approved the following recommendations from the basketball committees:

- (a) Adjusted the Regional Advisory Committee assignments for 2021 to reflect the blended regional alignment. With this change, RAC members would be responsible for evaluating teams competing during the regular season in the blended regional alignment;
- (b) For championships selection purposes in 2021, schools "under consideration" will be listed in alphabetical order for the first two scheduled ranking calls rather than in rank order due to the limited data available (the listing would return to rank order on the third ranking call leading into selections as more games are played); and
- (c) Authorized staff to grant waivers according to the criteria outlined for institutions not meeting the minimum number of contests for selections rather than processing them through the Championships Committee, since waiver requests are anticipated.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update on the actions of the Championships Committee.

**(4) Minimum Contest Requirements for Men's and Women's Indoor Track and Field.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved eliminating the minimum number of contests required for championship selection purposes in indoor track and field and requiring only one qualifying mark for the 2021 championships.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved eliminating the minimum number of contests required for championship selection purposes in indoor track and field and requiring only one qualifying mark for the 2021 championships.

**(5) Uninvited Relay Alternates in Men's and Women's Indoor Track and Field.**

Management Council. The Management Council approved reducing the number of uninvited relay alternates allowed to participate in the 2021 Division II Men's and Women's Indoor Track and Field Championships to one per relay, with expenses continuing to be paid by the institution.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council received an update that the Management Council approved reducing the number of uninvited relay alternates allowed to participate in the 2021 Division II Men's and Women's Indoor Track and Field Championships to one per relay, with expenses continuing to be paid by the institution.

**(6) COVID-19 Testing Update.**

Management Council. The Management Council was informed that that Diamond Health, which has been selected as the testing provider responsible for implementing a comprehensive COVID-19 testing process at Division II championships, is asking institutions to provide information about potential event participants in advance in order to effectively manage the process. All member schools that plan to have teams/individuals participate in any round of NCAA championships must provide information as specified for all sports by February 12. In addition, each team is required to designate an individual as the "team health officer," who will be responsible for ensuring that student-athletes and travel party members adhere to all testing and safety protocols.

Presidents Council. The Presidents Council was informed that that Diamond Health, which has been selected as the testing provider responsible for implementing a comprehensive COVID-19 testing process at Division II championships, is asking institutions to provide information about potential event participants in advance in order to effectively manage the process. All member schools that plan to have teams/individuals participate in any round of NCAA championships must provide information as specified for all sports by February 12. In addition, each team is required to designate an individual as the "team health officer," who will be responsible for ensuring that student-athletes and travel party members adhere to all testing and safety protocols.

<b>NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council</b> <b>January 11 and January 12, 2021, Videoconferences</b> <b>February 3, 2021, Videoconference</b> <b>February 5, 2021, Videoconferences</b>	
<b>Attendees:</b>	
<b>Management Council</b>	<b>Presidents Council</b>
Brenda Cates, University of Mount Olive	M. Christopher Brown II, Kentucky State University
Jessica Chapin, American International College (January)	Carlos Campo, Ashland University
Teresa Clark, Cedarville University	John Denning, Stonehill College
Marcus Clarke, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (February)	Michael Driscoll, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Laura Clayton Eady, University of West Georgia	Rex Fuller, Western Oregon University
Mark Corino, Caldwell University	Allison Garrett, Emporia State University
J. Lin Dawson, Clark Atlanta University	John Y. Gotanda, Hawaii Pacific University
Robert Dranoff, East Coast Conference	Chris Graham, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference (January)
Amy Foster, Seattle Pacific University	Donna Henry, University of Virginia's College at Wise
Marty Gilbert, Mars Hill University	Gayle Hutchinson, California State University, Chico
Christopher Graham, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference, chair (January)	Jim Johnson, Pittsburg State University (February)
Amy Henkelman, Dominican University of California	Sandra Jordan, University of South Carolina Aiken, chair
Felicia M. Johnson, Virginia Union University (January)	T. Dwayne McCay, Florida Institute of Technology (February)
Jim Johnson, Pittsburg State University	Bruce McLarty, Harding University

<b>Attendees:</b>	
<b>Management Council</b>	<b>Presidents Council</b>
Kristi Kiefer, Fairmont State University	Colleen Perry Keith, Goldey-Beacom College
Braydon Kubat, University of Minnesota Duluth	Elwood Robinson, Winston-Salem State University
David B. Kuhlmeier, Valdosta State University	Steven Shirley, Minot State University
Courtney Lovely Evans, Palm Beach Atlantic University	William Thierfelder, Belmont Abbey College
David Marsh, Northwood University	Blake Thompson, Mississippi College (February)
Daniel McCabe, Adelphi University (February)	
Madeleine McKenna, California University of Pennsylvania	
Carrie Michaels, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	
Doug Peters, Minnesota State University Moorhead	
Julie Rochester, Northern Michigan University	
Judy Sackfield, Texas A&M University-Commerce	
Harry Stinson, III, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)	
Jackie Wallgren, Colorado State University-Pueblo (February)	
Christie Ward, Georgia Southwestern State University	
Jeff Williams, East Central University	
Steven Winter, Sonoma State University	
Jerry Wollmering, Truman State University	
<b>Absentees:</b>	
<b>Management Council</b>	<b>Presidents Council</b>
Robert Dranoff, East Coast Conference (February 3)	M. Christopher Brown II, Kentucky State University (February)
Amy Henkelman, Dominican University of California (February 3)	Sandra Jordan, University of South Carolina Aiken (February)
Braydon Kubat, University of Minnesota Duluth (February 3)	T. Dwayne McCay, Florida Institute of Technology (January)
Madeleine McKenna, California University of Pennsylvania (February 3)	
<b>Guests in Attendance:</b>	
Jack DeGioia, Georgetown University (January).	

<b>Guests in Attendance:</b>
Bridget Fuller, Short's Travel Management ( <i>February 3</i> ).
Rachel Stocking, Short's Travel Management ( <i>February 3</i> ).
Emily Tisdale, Short's Travel Management ( <i>February 3</i> ).
<b>NCAA Staff Members in Attendance:</b>
Scott Bearby ( <i>January</i> ), Jackie Campbell ( <i>January</i> ), Michael Cioroianu ( <i>January</i> ), Joni Comstock ( <i>January</i> ), Amanda Conklin ( <i>January</i> ), Markie Cook, Morgan DeSpain, Mark Emmert ( <i>January</i> ), Jessi Faulk ( <i>February 3</i> ), Kim Fort ( <i>January</i> ), Haydyn Gibson, Derrick Gragg ( <i>January</i> ), Brian Hainline ( <i>January</i> ), Terri Steeb Gronau, Liz Homrig ( <i>January</i> ), Chelsea Hooks, Maritza Jones, Ryan Jones, Kevin Lennon ( <i>January</i> ), Mckenzie Maneggia ( <i>January</i> ), Corbin McGuire, Roberta Page, John Parsons ( <i>January</i> ), Stephanie Quigg, Melissa Piening ( <i>February 3</i> ), Crystal Reimer ( <i>February 3</i> ), Donald Remy ( <i>January</i> ), Dave Schnase ( <i>January</i> ), Cari Van Sensus ( <i>January</i> ), Jill Waddell, Karen Wolf and Leeland Zeller ( <i>January</i> ).





## Interim Actions of the NCAA Division II Administrative Committee

1. On March 3, the Administrative Committee took action on the following items:

- a. **Division II Regulations and Policies Impacted by COVID-19.** The committee clarified that a student-athlete may opt out at any time prior to the institution's final contest or date of competition regardless of whether they have previously participated in countable athletically related activities, including practice or competition, and retain access to the self-applied extension of eligibility waiver (two semesters/three quarters) for the 2020-21 academic year. Additionally, the committee extended the application of the self-applied extension of eligibility waiver to student-athletes who do not compete during the 2020-21 academic year [see Attachment].
- b. **Replacement Policies for Winter Sport Championships.** The committee waived of the normal application of NCAA Bylaw 31.3.4.1-(g) (requirements – division championship – conference champion ineligible, declines to or cannot compete) and approved the following replacement policies for 2021 winter sport championships:

### **Policies to apply *before* the announcement of the team championship bracket.**

- Should an automatic qualifier, as determined by each conference, be unable to meet the medical protocols and participate in its first game of the championship, the conference may designate a replacement team as determined by its AQ policy and submitted by the designated deadline.
- The replacement AQ team shall be appropriately seeded and placed into the bracket before the announcement of the championship bracket.
- Any potential at-large team that is determined by the institution to be unable to meet the medical protocols and participate in its first game of the championship should notify the respective Division II championship manager before the announcement of the championship bracket.

### **Policies to apply *after* the announcement of the team championship bracket.**

- Conferences may replace their AQ if it is unable to participate due to COVID-19 with a replacement team if it can produce the required negative tests. The national sport committee has the authority to re-rank the bracket, if necessary. If the conference is unable to provide a replacement team, its first game shall be declared a "No Contest" and its opponent shall advance to the next round.
- For any at-large team unable to participate due to COVID-19, the policy for replacing that team is as follows:

- The top teams not selected as at-large teams for the original field shall be notified and must follow all tournament medical protocols to be considered a potential replacement team.
- All teams will move up in the bracket and the replacement team will be inserted at the bottom of the bracket.

**Policies to apply after the announcement of *individuals* selected to the field.**

- If an individual sport participant must withdraw from the championship (due to positive COVID-19 test result or other limiting circumstance), the sport committee shall follow its standard procedure for individual replacements.

\*\*\*\*\*

***The deadline for consideration of replacing a team or individual unable to participate due to COVID-19 is 24 hours after the selection announcement.***

Once the tournament has begun, no teams will be used to replace a team that has a COVID-19 or any other issue and can no longer participate in the championship. Their opponent would advance to the next round via the NCAA's "No Contest" rule. This is consistent with normal championship policy.

**c. Appointments and Reappointments to Division II and Association-Wide Committees.** The committee approved the following appointments, effective immediately.

- (1) **NCAA Division II Strategic Alliance Grant Selection Committee. Femi Alao**, senior woman administrator/assistant director of athletics, Roberts Wesleyan College, East Coast Conference.
- (2) **NCAA Student Records Review Committee. Kimberly Oden**, secondary school member (term 2); and **Jennifer Rukstad**, secondary school member (term 2).

**d. Appointments to the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.** The committee approved appointments to the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, effective immediately:

- (1) Great American Conference, **Nicholas Dill**, football, Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- (2) Sunshine State Conference, **Michaela Boyd**, women's soccer, Palm Beach Atlantic University.

2. On March 11, the Administrative Committee approved the following items:

- a. **Ranking Date Adjustments for Men's Golf.** The committee approved adjusting the ranking call dates for the 2021 spring season as follows:

Original Ranking Dates	Proposed Ranking Dates
Friday, March 12	Friday, April 2
Friday, March 26	Friday, April 9
Friday, April 9	Friday, April 16

The selection call date remains unchanged on Friday, April 23.

- b. **Ranking Date Adjustments for Women's Golf.** The committee approved adjusting the ranking call dates for the 2021 spring season as follows:

Original Ranking Dates	Proposed Ranking Dates
Thursday, March 11	Thursday, April 1
Thursday, March 25	Thursday, April 8
Thursday, April 8	Thursday, April 15

The selection call date remains unchanged on Monday, April 26.

- c. **Management Council Committee and Project Team Assignments.** The committee appointed **Julie Rochester** as chair of the Division II Convention Planning Project Team for 2021.

3. On March 17, the Administrative Committee approved the following item:

- **Appointment to an Association-Wide Committee.** The committee approved the following appointment, effective immediately.
  - NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. **Yolanda Malone-Gilbert**, board certified physician, public member.

4. On March 29, the Administrative Committee approved the following item:

- **Regional Site Reduction for Men's and Women's Tennis.** The committee approved for the 2021 NCAA Division II Men's and Women's Tennis Championships, to move from 16 predetermined regional sites per gender to eight predetermined regional sites per gender, with one winner from each site advancing to the finals.



**Actions Approved Related to Regulations and Policies Impacted by COVID-19**  
**Updated: March 3, 2021**

For more information related to the COVID-19 pandemic, visit the following resources on the [NCAA's COVID-19 webpage](#):

1. Resources on the resocialization of collegiate sport: [Core Principles of Resocialization of Collegiate Sport](#), [Action Plan Considerations](#) and [FAQ](#).
2. Interpretative guidance on existing Division II legislation and action taken based on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: [2020-21 Division II COVID-19 Question and Answer Guide](#).

<b>Bylaw 13: Recruiting Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Recruiting calendars in all sports.	Adopted noncontroversial legislation to end the quiet period as of September 1. For those sports that have a recruiting calendar, the legislation would apply effective September 1.	7/15/20  Updated 8/14/20
Annual coaches certification requirement.	Issued a blanket waiver to extend the 2019-20 certifications through August 31, 2020.  Coaches must complete the 2020-21 required coaches curriculum by September 1, 2020 in order to recruit off campus and participate in countable athletically related activities.	3/18/20
Institutional camps and clinics.	Confirmed institutional camps and clinics can be held during a quiet period and take place at any location, subject to applicable public health guidance and institutional and conference decisions.  Confirmed coaching staff members are permitted to be employed at a noninstitutional camp or clinic during the quiet period.	3/25/20  Updated 4/8/20, 5/13/20, 5/20/20, 6/10/20
Student-athlete involvement in virtual recruitment.	Issued a blanket waiver to permit student-athletes to be involved in recruiting correspondence (e.g., phone call, videoconference) at the	4/15/20

<b>Bylaw 13: Recruiting Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
	direction of a coaching staff member through the 2020-21 academic year with any contactable prospective student-athletes.	Updated 5/6/20, 7/15/20
Transcript requirement prior to issuing National Letter of Intent or athletics aid agreement.	(1) Allowed institutions to provide a grade report in the event an unofficial transcript is unavailable; and (2) If a grade report is unavailable, institutions may submit a waiver for review on a case-by-case basis.	4/15/20
Advertisements and promotions (Bylaw 13.4.3.1)	Issued a blanket waiver to permit institutions to produce any promotional material for purposes of recruiting, provided publicity legislation (Bylaw 13.10) is followed.	5/6/20
Recruiting activity with multiple uncommitted prospective student-athletes.	Issued a blanket waiver to permit coaching staff members and current student-athletes to participate on a telephone/video call with any number of uncommitted prospective student-athletes (and their family members) through the 2020-21 academic year. All other publicity restrictions (Bylaw 13.10) apply.	5/20/20  Updated 7/15/20

<b>Bylaw 14.2: Seasons of Competition Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Impact on student-athletes that were required to serve a drug testing penalty in fall 2020 but are unable to do so due to the institution's cancellation of fall 2020 sports.	Questions on the application of drug testing penalties should be submitted through RSRO for clarification on application of penalties.	4/22/20
Impact on student-athletes that were required to serve a reinstatement withholding condition in fall 2020 but are unable to do so due to the institution's cancellation of fall 2020 sports.	Questions on the application of reinstatement withholding conditions should be addressed on a case-by-case basis with the case manager.	4/22/20
Season-of-competition waivers – fall and winter sports.	Allowed institutions to self-apply season-of-competition waivers for fall and winter sport student-athletes who compete in up to the	9/2/20

Bylaw 14.2: Seasons of Competition Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
	<p>maximum permissible amount of competition during the 2020-21 academic year, provided <b>all</b> of the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The student-athlete used a season of competition during the 2020-21 academic year; and</li> <li>(2) The student-athlete was eligible for competition when he or she competed during the 2020-21 academic year.</li> </ul>	<p>Updated 10/20/20</p>
<p>Season-of-competition waivers –spring sports.</p>	<p>Allowed institutions to self-apply season-of-competition waivers for spring sport student-athletes for the 2020-21 academic year, provided <b>all</b> of the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The student-athlete’s team participated in 50% or less of the sport’s Bylaw 17 maximum contests/dates of competition during the 2020-21 season due to ongoing impact from COVID-19;</li> <li>(2) The student-athlete used a season of competition during the 2020-21 academic year; and</li> <li>(3) The student-athlete was eligible for competition when he or she competed during the 2020-21 academic year.</li> </ul> <p>Clarified the requirement that a team’s participation in 50% or less of the sport’s Bylaw 17 maximum contests/dates of competition during the 2020-21 season could apply to institutions that choose to schedule limited competition based on COVID-19. The calculation of 50% is specific to regular-season contests/dates of competition and includes all regular-season competition (including scrimmages and other discretionary exemptions).</p> <p>Clarified that, in individual sports, a student-athlete may not participate in more than 50% of the sport’s Bylaw 17 maximum in addition to the team not participating in more than 50%.</p>	<p>7/22/20</p> <p>Updated 7/29/20, 8/14/20, 9/2/20, 3/3/21</p>

Bylaw 14.2: Seasons of Competition Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
	Confirmed application of waiver will remain as is.	
Extension of eligibility waivers.	<p>Allowed institutions to self-apply an extension of eligibility waiver (two semesters/three quarters) for student-athletes for the 2020-21 academic year, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) If the student-athlete qualifies for the season of competition waiver (see above);</li> <li>(2) For a student-athlete who is unable to participate due to a cancellation of the sport season;</li> <li>(3) For a student-athlete who opts out of countable athletically related activities prior to the institution's final contest or date of competition; or</li> <li>(4) For a student-athlete who does not compete.</li> </ul> <p>Clarified that a student-athlete may opt out at any time prior to the institution's final contest or date of competition, regardless of whether they have previously participated in countable athletically related activities, including practice or competition and retain access to the extension of eligibility waiver in Option No. 3 above.</p> <p>In order to qualify for the self-applied extension of eligibility waiver, the student-athlete must have been otherwise eligible for competition during 2020-21 academic year.</p> <p>This relief is applicable to all eligible student-athletes, regardless of year in school or number of semesters previously used.</p>	<p>7/22/20</p> <p>Updated 8/21/20, 9/30/20, 3/3/21</p>

<b>Bylaw 14.2: Seasons of Competition Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Extension of eligibility waivers for fall sport student-athletes whose 10 <sup>th</sup> semester/14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> quarter is fall 2020 term.	The Division II Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement previously approved list allows for a one semester/two quarter extension to permit participation during the 2021 spring season.	8/14/20
Organized competition legislation.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver of the organized competition legislation to permit students who have not previously enrolled full time at a collegiate institution, and whose legislated grace period concluded before or during the 2020-21 academic year, to engage in organized competition during the 2020-21 academic year without using a season of competition.</p> <p>The waiver will be applied by the NCAA staff during the NCAA Eligibility Center amateurism certification process and reflected in the student-athlete's certification.</p>	7/29/20,  Updated 12/7/20

<b>Bylaw 14.3: Initial Eligibility Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
How will the Eligibility Center approach schools that issue pass/fail grades for core courses completed in spring/summer 2020?	Credits earned in pass/fail core courses in spring/summer 2020 will apply toward the core-course requirement, but quality points (2.3) for passed core units will only be included for GPA purposes if the student's core GPA would increase with their inclusion. Note: This policy will apply to students from all grade levels (e.g., freshmen, sophomores) who successfully complete NCAA-approved pass/fail courses in Spring/Summer 2020.	4/15/20
Given the unique circumstances and cancellations (e.g., spring terms, leaving exams, ACT/SAT dates), will there be any flexibility in the initial-eligibility standard for students with an expected <u>winter 2020</u>	Students will receive an automatic initial-eligibility waiver (athletics aid, practice and competition) in the academic certification process if they successfully complete at least 10 core-course units before starting the seventh semester and present a 2.2 or higher core GPA in such courses.	4/15/20



<b>Bylaw 14.3: Initial Eligibility Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
<u>graduation date</u> who initially enroll full time in 2020-21?	Students will receive an automatic initial-eligibility waiver for athletics aid and practice (i.e., partial qualifier) relief of initial-eligibility requirements for expected Spring/Summer/Winter 2020 graduates who present at least 10 core units with a 2.000 GPA before starting the seventh semester of high school.	
Will there be any flexibility in requiring official academic documents for students with an expected <u>winter 2020 graduation date</u> who initially enroll full time in 2020-21?	If official documents are unavailable, unofficial documents may be used in the certification, provided such documents are submitted to the Eligibility Center directly from the email address associated with the student's Eligibility Center account.	4/15/20
Should the current application of COVID-19 alternative standards be adjusted to provide enhanced flexibility?	Students who initially enroll full-time in 2020-21 will receive an automatic initial-eligibility waiver if they meet current COVID-19 alternative standards or legislated requirements without test scores.	8/14/20
Given continued uncertainty due to COVID-19, will there be any flexibility in the initial-eligibility standard for students who initially enroll full time in <u>2021-22</u> ?	Students who initially enroll full-time in 2021-22 will receive an automatic initial-eligibility waiver if they meet legislated requirements (qualifier, early academic qualifier, partial qualifier) without test scores.	8/14/20
Should current policies regarding pass/fail grades and unofficial documents be extended for students who initially enroll full time in <u>2021-22</u> ?	Students who successfully complete pass/fail courses in 2020-21 will receive 2.3 quality points for such courses, and unofficial documents may be used in the certification for students who initially enroll full-time in 2021-22.	8/14/20

<b>Bylaws 14.1/14.4: Full-Time Enrollment and Progress-Toward-Degree Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Impact on student-athletes who utilized Bylaw 14.1.7.1.7.3 (practice or competition – final semester/quarter) during the 2020 spring	Issued a blanket waiver to waive the application to permit student-athletes to retain their eligibility if they are not able to complete	3/18/20

Bylaws 14.1/14.4: Full-Time Enrollment and Progress-Toward-Degree Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
semester and implications for full-time enrollment in fall 2020.	their graduation requirements in the spring 2020 term due to COVID-19 impact.	
Eligibility requirements for the 2020-21 academic year (full-time enrollment, term-by-term, academic year and annual credit hour requirements, GPA requirement).	<p>Confirmed that full-time enrollment and progress-toward-degree requirements for the 2020-21 academic year remain the same.</p> <p>Student-athletes must be in good academic standing to be eligible for competition in the fall 2020 term.</p> <p>Institutions are still required to complete an eligibility list for the 2020-21 academic year (see Bylaw 14.11.2).</p>	5/13/20
Full-time enrollment for 2020-21 academic year.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver to allow student-athletes who will exhaust their 10-semester/15-quarter period of eligibility during the 2020-21 academic year to participate in <u>practice</u> while enrolled part-time in at least nine-semester/eight-quarter hours for undergraduate and six-semester or six-quarter hours for graduate.</p> <p>(Note: student-athletes who practice while enrolled less than full-time would use a semester/quarter.)</p>	8/14/20
Impact on student-athletes who utilized Bylaw 14.1.7.1.7.3 (practice or competition – final semester/quarter) during the 2020 fall semester and implications for full-time enrollment in spring 2021.	Issued a blanket waiver to waive the application to permit student-athletes to retain their eligibility if they are not able to complete their graduation requirements in the fall 2020 term.	8/14/20
Progress-toward-degree requirements for the 2020-21 academic year.	Confirmed that progress-toward-degree requirements remain as legislated for the 2020-21 academic year.	8/14/20

<b>Bylaws 14.1/14.4: Full-Time Enrollment and Progress-Toward-Degree Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Application of the missed term exception.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver to allow the following student-athletes who choose to not enroll for the 2020 fall term to use the missed term exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A student-athlete in their first academic year in residence; and</li> <li>(2) A student-athlete who has previously used the missed term exception once during their collegiate enrollment.</li> </ul>	8/21/20

<b>Bylaw 14.5: Transfer Eligibility Issues</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
Two-year college transfer requirements for prospective student-athletes who are impacted by COVID-19 related issues (e.g., certifying institution does not accept pass/fail grades, two-year college ceased operations, two-year college transitioned to remote learning).	<p>Allowed institutions to self-apply a two-year college transfer waiver for prospective student-athletes transferring for the 2020-21 academic year provided all of the following criteria were met and the student-athlete was enrolled in the courses necessary entering the 2020 spring term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The student-athlete was on track to complete at least two full-time semesters or three quarters at the two-year college;</li> <li>(2) The student-athlete was on track to satisfactorily complete an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter hours of transferable credit for each full-time term of attendance at the two-year college;</li> <li>(3) The student-athlete was on track to satisfactorily complete the following transferable credit-hour requirements: a) six semester or eight quarter hours of English; b) three semester or four quarter hours of Math; and c) three semester or four quarter hours of natural or physical science; and</li> <li>(4) The student-athlete has presented a minimum transferable grade-point average of 2.2.</li> </ul>	<p>5/6/20</p> <p>Updated 5/13/20</p>

Bylaw 14.5: Transfer Eligibility Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
	The institution is responsible for maintaining documentation on campus as is currently required for progress-toward-degree waivers in the <a href="#">previously approved waiver checklist</a> .	
Application of the discontinued/nonsponsored sport exception as a result of COVID-19 cancellations.	<p>Adopted noncontroversial legislation to amend NCAA Bylaws 14.5.4.6.1 and 14.5.5.3.5 (discontinued/ nonsponsored sport exception) to specify that, if an institution does not participate in competition during the 2020-21 academic year due to COVID-19, a student-athlete does not have access to the discontinued/ nonsponsored sport exception to be immediately eligible for competition.</p> <p>This legislation applies to student-athletes transferring on or after January 7, 2021, except for those student-athletes who signed a written commitment prior to that date.</p>	1/6/21

Bylaw 14.7: Outside Competition Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
Application of outside competition (including unattached competition) legislation for the 2020-21 academic year.	Confirmed the legislation for outside competition apply as is for the 2020-21 academic year. If needed, institutions can file individual waiver requests.	8/14/20

Bylaw 15: Financial Aid Issues	Recommendation/Outcome	Decision Date
Financial aid equivalency limits for 2020-21 academic year.	Issued a blanket waiver to allow student-athletes who would have used their fourth season of competition or exhausted their 10-semester/15-quarter period of eligibility during the spring 2020 term to receive athletics aid for the 2020-21 academic year without counting toward team equivalency limits (i.e., treat these student-athletes as if they are receiving exhausted eligibility athletics aid).	<p>3/13/20</p> <p>Criteria amended 3/18/20 and 3/25/20</p>

Bylaw 15: Financial Aid Issues	Recommendation/Outcome	Decision Date
	This relief only applies if the student-athlete remains at their original institution. If the student-athlete transfers, the athletics aid received at the new institution would count toward team equivalency limits.	
Financial aid equivalency limits for the 2020-21 academic year.	Issued a blanket waiver to exempt from team equivalency limits athletics aid received by a fall sport student-athlete whose 10th semester/14th and 15th quarter is fall 2020 term (or for a student-athlete who has previously qualified for an extension of eligibility waiver) and qualifies for a one semester/two quarter extension to permit participation during the 2021 spring season.	9/2/20
If a student-athlete fails to report for practice or competition for reasons related to COVID-19 (e.g., unable to obtain visa, uncomfortable traveling to institution's locale, opting out of participation in countable athletically related activities), does this constitute voluntary withdrawal and the institution can reduce/cancel athletics aid?	Adopted noncontroversial legislation to amend NCAA Bylaw 15.5.4.3 (reduction or cancellation not permitted) to prohibit an institution from reducing or cancelling athletics aid for a student-athlete who, by October 1, 2020, chooses to opt out of countable athletically related activities during the 2020-21 academic year due to concerns about contracting COVID-19; further, to clarify that a student-athlete's decision to opt out of participation by October 1, 2020 does not constitute a voluntary withdrawal from the team.	3/18/20  Updated 8/21/20
Degree-Completion Awards for 2020-21.	For spring sports student-athletes who were awarded an extension request, waived current requirements so they can participate in their last season during the 2020-21 academic year and still receive the award. Additionally, a student-athlete may still receive athletics aid.	3/25/20  Updated 3/30/20
2020-21 academic year athletics aid reductions or cancellations due to COVID-19	Confirmed it is permissible for an institution to include a nonathletically related condition [see Bylaw 15.5.4.1.1] in its 2020-21 financial aid agreements related to COVID-19 (e.g., reduction of room and board if an institution only conducts online courses for the	5/6/20

Bylaw 15: Financial Aid Issues	Recommendation/Outcome	Decision Date
	fall 2020 term). Institutions are encouraged to consult with legal counsel and risk management.	
Conference postgraduate scholarships for the 2020-21 academic year.	Issued a blanket waiver to permit student-athletes with remaining eligibility to receive a postgraduate scholarship from a conference office during the 2020-21 academic year and exempt the aid from institutional team equivalency limits.	8/14/20
Financial aid equivalency limits for the 2021-22 academic year.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver to permit a student-athlete, regardless of sport, who would have used their fourth season of competition or exhausted their 10-semester/15-quarter period of eligibility during the 2020-21 academic year to receive athletics aid for the 2021-22 academic year without counting toward team equivalency limits (i.e., treat these student-athletes as if they are receiving exhausted eligibility athletics aid).</p> <p>This relief only applies if the student-athlete remains at their original institution. If the student-athlete transfers for the 2021-22 academic year, the athletics aid received at the new institution will count toward team equivalency limits.</p>	9/2/20
Degree-Completion Awards for 2021-22.	For student-athletes who received an extension request for the 2020-21 academic year due to COVID-19, waived the current Division II Degree Completion Award requirements so they can participate in their last season during the 2021-22 academic year and still receive the award. A student who has received an extension this year does not need to have exhausted their athletics eligibility to be nominated for the Division II Degree Completion Award and may still receive athletics aid from the institution during the 2021-22 academic year. The deadline for the award was adjusted from February 1, 2021 to February 15, 2021.	1/6/21

Bylaw 16: Awards and Benefits Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
Extra benefits (e.g., meals, lodging, travel).	Flexibility already exists for institutions to provide necessary housing and meals through the <a href="#">Committee for Legislative Relief incidental expense waiver list</a> .  Issued a blanket waiver to provide flexibility for institutions to provide any necessary transportation (e.g., flights to/from campus) to ensure the health and well-being of student-athletes.	3/13/20
Reimbursement of costs associated with a foreign tour.	Issued a blanket waiver to provide flexibility for institutions to reimburse student-athletes for any costs paid for a foreign tour that is cancelled.	4/15/20
Student-athlete housing blocks.	Issued a blanket waiver for the 2020-21 academic year to permit institutions to make housing arrangements as determined to be necessary with COVID-19 considerations, including student-athlete specific housing blocks.	6/10/20
Providing benefits (e.g., housing and meals) prior to the first permissible date of preseason practice.	Confirmed that it is permissible per Bylaw 16.4 (medical expenses) to provide benefits (e.g., housing and meals) to a student-athlete who needs to return to campus for medical reasons (e.g., COVID-19 testing, quarantine) prior to the start of preseason practice, as the institution has determined that an earlier return to campus is medically necessary.	6/10/20
Bylaw 17: Playing and Practice Seasons Questions	Outcome	Decision Date
Rescheduling a foreign tour during an otherwise impermissible period.	Kept the legislation as is. If needed, institutions can file individual waiver requests.	4/15/20

<b>Bylaw 17: Playing and Practice Seasons Questions</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
2020-21 playing and practice seasons – Division II fall championship sports.	Approved a blanket waiver that allows schools to adjust schedules during a fall sport’s championship segment and nonchampionship segment for the 2020-21 academic year only. Please see July 29, 2020, membership communication for additional details. Additional educational resources will be developed and distributed to the membership.	6/17/20  Updated 7/15/20, 7/22/20
2020-21 playing and practice seasons – basketball.	Approved a blanket waiver that allows schools to adjust schedules for the 2020-21 academic year only. Please see July 29, 2020, membership communication for additional details. Additional educational resources will be developed and distributed to the membership.	7/29/20
2020-21 playing and practice seasons – all other Division II winter championship sports.	<p>Approved a blanket waiver that allows schools to adjust schedules during a winter sport’s championship segment and nonchampionship segment for the 2020-21 academic year only. Please see July 29, 2020, membership communication for additional details. Additional educational resources will be developed and distributed to the membership.</p> <p>Approved a blanket waiver to increase the length of the 2020-21 swimming and diving playing and practice season from 144 days to 151 days due to the date change of the 2021 NCAA Division II Men’s and Women’s Swimming and Diving Championships.</p>	7/29/20  Updated 10/20/20
2020-21 playing and practice seasons – Division II spring championship sports.	Approved a blanket waiver that allows schools to adjust schedules during a spring sport’s championship segment and nonchampionship segment for the 2020-21 academic year only. Please see July 29, 2020, membership communication for additional details. Additional	7/29/20



<b>Bylaw 17: Playing and Practice Seasons Questions</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
	educational resources will be developed and distributed to the membership.	
Nonchampionship and out-of-season hour limitations during the fall 2020 term.	Confirmed the nonchampionship segment and out-of-season daily and hour limitations will remain as is for the 2020-21 academic year.	7/29/20
Voluntary workouts for prospective student-athletes prior to the start of the 2020-21 academic year.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver to permit incoming prospective student-athletes to participate in voluntary workouts prior to the start of the 2020-21 academic year, as follows:</p> <p>(a) Incoming fall sport prospective student-athletes who have moved into the dorms (or, for individuals living off-campus, in the locale of the institution) on/after the move-in date for all students may request voluntary workouts with their sport coaches prior to the start of the 2020-21 academic year (Note: fall sport prospective student-athletes are already permitted to request voluntary workouts with strength and conditioning coaches during the summer vacation period after June 1); and</p> <p>(b) Incoming winter or spring sport prospective student-athletes who have moved into the dorms (or, for individuals living off-campus, in the locale of the institution) on/after the move-in date for all students may request voluntary workouts with their sport coaches and/or strength and conditioning coaches prior to the start of the 2020-21 academic year.</p>	8/14/20
2020-21 playing and practice seasons – application of 14-consecutive day break after the nonchampionship segment.	In all sports, if the nonchampionship segment precedes the championship segment, student-athletes must be given a 14-consecutive calendar-day break, during which no countable athletically related activities may occur, at some point between the	11/4/20

Bylaw 17: Playing and Practice Seasons Questions	Outcome	Decision Date
	<p>nonchampionship and championship segments. Institutions may determine when the break occurs and it does not need to immediately follow the conclusion of the nonchampionship segment (teams may proceed directly into the 8-hour segment).</p> <p>Provided additional guidance to the enforcement staff to exercise flexibility from normal enforcement penalties for violations of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A failure to provide student-athletes with a 14-consecutive calendar-day break immediately following the nonchampionship segment that precedes the championship segment due to misunderstanding of the previous 2020-21 playing and practice season flexibility.</li> </ul>	

Bylaw 20: Membership Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
Impact of furloughs on membership requirements (e.g., full-time compliance administrator, athletics healthcare administrator).	Legislation remains the same. Waivers to be submitted as needed.	4/8/20
Waiving legal rights as a condition of participation.	Adopted noncontroversial legislation for the 2020-21 academic year only to amend NCAA Constitution 3.3.4 (conditions and obligations of membership) to prohibit an institution from requiring student-athletes to waive their legal rights regarding COVID-19 as a condition of athletics participation.	8/21/20
COVID-19 medical expenses.	Adopted noncontroversial legislation to amend NCAA Constitution 3.3.4 (conditions and obligations of membership) to specify that,	8/21/20

Bylaw 20: Membership Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
	<p>prior to a student-athlete participating in fall 2020 term competition (e.g., championship segment or nonchampionship segment competition; scrimmages combining teams from two different institutions; and practices combining teams from two different institutions), the institution shall:</p> <p>(1) Provide information on the waivers and legislative changes approved by Division II for student-athletes due to the impact of COVID-19 (e.g., accommodations for student-athletes who opt out, season-of-competition waivers);</p> <p>(2) Review the institution's institutional insurance coverage with student-athletes who plan to compete in the fall 2020 term, and advise student-athletes to review their own existing coverage;</p> <p>(3) Inform student-athletes of the risk classification of their sports according to the NCAA Resocialization of Sport: Developing Standards for Practice and Competition; and</p> <p>(4) Provide information about how the institution is complying with the NCAA Resocialization of Sport: Developing Standards for Practice and Competition.</p>	
Sports sponsorship.	Issued a blanket waiver of the sports sponsorship requirements for the 2020-21 academic year.	9/2/20
Five-sport/three-season requirement.	Issued a blanket waiver of the five-sport/three-season requirement for the 2020-21 academic year.	9/2/20
Annual SAAC meeting.	Issued a blanket waiver of the in-person conference student-athlete advisory committee annual meeting requirement for the 2020-21 academic year. Conferences will still be required to conduct an annual SAAC meeting, either in person or virtually.	9/30/20

Bylaw 20: Membership Issues	Outcome	Decision Date
Reporting deadline for ISSG Class 1 institutions.	<p>Issued a blanket waiver to extend the deadline for institutions in ISSG Class 1 from June 1, 2021, to May 31, 2022, due to COVID-19. Institutions in ISSG Class 1 will not move to a new class and shall submit their next ISSG by June 1, 2026.</p> <p>Note: This relief does not apply to Provisional Year One institutions in the membership process.</p>	12/7/20



**REPORT OF THE NCAA  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
JANUARY 13, 2021, VIDEOCONFERENCE**

**ACTION ITEMS:**

- None.

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:**

- 1. Welcome and announcements.** NCAA Board of Governors chair President John DeGioia convened the videoconference at approximately 1 p.m. Eastern time and welcomed the Governors. President DeGioia recognized President Tori Murden McClure, Heather Benning and Christopher Graham, as they were participating in their last Board of Governors meeting. President DeGioia gave special thanks to President Murden McClure for her service as vice chair and interim chair of the board, as well as her service on the NCAA Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee.
- 2. Consent agenda.** By way of a consent agenda, the Board of Governors approved the report of its October 27, 2020, videoconference, the appointment of four new members to the NCAA Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee, and the revised charter of and the appointment of four new members to the NCAA Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity.
- 3. NCAA president's report.** NCAA President Mark Emmert noted the significance of the upcoming year in college sports. The NCAA will continue to address the challenges caused by COVID-19, as well as a changing political and judicial environment. He also provided brief comments on several issues facing the Association that were part of the Governors meeting agenda.
- 4. Law, policy and governance strategic discussion.** The Board of Governors discussed the recent communication received from the U.S. Department of Justice in which concerns were expressed regarding the name, image and likeness proposals in all three divisions and the transfer proposal in Division I scheduled for a vote this week. While the board reinforced its commitment to modernizing NCAA rules, it noted that taking time to better understand the landscape and to clarify the concerns of regulators would be prudent prior to moving forward with legislative changes. The board unanimously voted to adopt the following resolution:

*On May 8, 2019, the NCAA Board of Governors approved the creation of an NCAA Federal and State Legislation Working Group to study whether the Association should work to develop a process whereby student-athletes could monetize name, image and likeness in a fashion that would be consistent with the NCAA's core values, mission and principles.*

*On October 29, 2019, the Board of Governors received and accepted a report of the Federal and State Legislation Working Group and voted to permit students participating in athletics the opportunity to benefit from the use of their name, image and/or likeness in a manner consistent with the values and beliefs of intercollegiate athletics. To effectuate this change, the Board of Governors directed each of the three divisions to immediately begin considering modification and modernization of relevant NCAA bylaws and rules in harmony with an agreed upon set of principles and guidelines. Further, that the divisions work to create new NCAA bylaws reflecting divisional priorities commencing immediately and concluding not later than January 2021.*

*On April 29, 2020, the Federal and State Legislation Working Group presented its final report to the Board of Governors, including its updated recommendations to allow student-athletes to receive compensation for activities related to name, image and likeness. The Board of Governors accepted the report and reinforced the importance of the divisions making significant progress on related rules changes consonant with the amended principles and guidelines and make those changes by January 2021, to be effective no later than the 2021-22 academic year.*

*WHEREAS all three divisions were charged with developing legislative proposals that would permit student-athletes to receive compensation for the use of their name, image and likeness.*

*WHEREAS all three divisions have developed legislative proposals that were ready to be voted on during the 2021 NCAA Convention.*

*WHEREAS in December 2020 and January 2021 a series of judicial, political, and governmental enforcement events occurred that call into question moving forward at this time with the anticipated votes on changing name, image and likeness rules in each division.*

*WHEREAS the NCAA believes its legislative proposals are fully compliant with U.S. antitrust laws, taking time to better understand the landscape and specific concerns of regulators would be prudent prior to moving forward with voting on legislative proposals.*

*NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that although each of the divisions was prepared to vote on the proposals in January 2021, given the current environment the Board of Governors believes it is responsible and prudent for the divisions to postpone votes until such time that the NCAA can gather additional relevant information about the potential impact of the various concerns at issue. The Board of Governors supports and agrees*

*with the divisional positions to postpone votes until that additional due diligence is completed. Further, the Board of Governors reaffirms the Association's commitment to providing name, image and likeness opportunities to all its student-athletes at the first practicable opportunity; and nothing about postponement should be taken as a sign that the NCAA is retreating from its public positions and months of hard work to develop name, image and likeness opportunities for student-athletes in a manner consistent with the collegiate model of athletics, without pay for play and distinguished from professional sports models.*

- a. **Legal and litigation update.** NCAA general counsel facilitated a privileged and confidential discussion regarding several matters of ongoing litigation.
  - b. **Government relations report.** The board was informed of the quarterly government relations activity report included in their meeting materials. Staff noted the continued interest in name, image and likeness by both chambers of the United States Congress, as well as continued state legislative activity with six states having passed legislation and additional states expected to reintroduce bills in the new legislative session this year. The board also was informed of the NCAA Virtual Week in Washington, D.C. scheduled for February 22-26, 2021, which will provide presidents with virtual engagement opportunities with Congress.
  - c. **NCAA COVID-19 Medical Advisory Group update.** The board received a report summarizing the NCAA's work over the past year in collaboration with public health officials, the NCAA COVID-19 Medical Advisory Panel and the expanded COVID-19 Medical Advisory Group. The board was reminded of the release of the resocialization documents as well as other guidance to the membership at it worked to return to college sports in a safe manner. The board also received information on vaccines and testing and the continued work to prepare for NCAA championships.
5. **Update on NCAA championships planning.** The board was updated on planning for upcoming NCAA championship events, including the NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Championships. Information was shared regarding the change in some championship formats, as well as the additional health and safety protocols that have been established. Staff remains in contact with local public health officials in host communities as they work to finalize championship plans.
6. **NCAA Board of Governors committee updates.**
- a. **2022 Campus Sexual Violence Policy Implementation Task Force update.** The board received the charge and roster of the Campus Sexual Violence Policy Implementation Task Force. Staff updated the board on the task force's introductory teleconference and the planned timeline for its work.

- b. Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity report.** The board discussed a recommendation from the Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity that it endorse the “Russell Rule” in principle for the Association and explore ways NCAA member institutions may implement the rule in compliance with state employment laws and regulations. The board discussed the “Russell Rule,” which requires institutions to include a member of a traditionally underrepresented community in the pool of final candidates for every athletics director, senior administrator, head coach and full-time assistant coach position in the athletics department. The board unanimously agreed to issue the following statement in response to the committee’s request:

*The Board of Governors has been briefed on the “Bill Russell Rule” adopted by some in the Association’s membership. The board agrees it may be one useful strategy to increase diverse leadership in intercollegiate athletics and encourages its approval and implementation by NCAA schools and conferences across the country where compliant with state laws and regulations. Further, the board urges each NCAA member to examine the results of its hiring decisions since signing the Presidential Pledge to determine whether adequate progress has been made and to share with the NCAA Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity other plans and actions that have contributed to success.*

- 7. NCAA Board of Governors Finance and Audit Committee report.** President Satish Tripathi, chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, presented the committee’s report.

- a. First quarter fiscal year 2020-21 budget-to-actual.** The board was informed that the first quarter results for the current fiscal year are reflecting a decrease in revenues of 4.3% from the prior year. This is offset by a 15.1% decrease in expenditures compared to the same period prior year. Revenues are showing lower due to a decrease in championships revenue, which is expected to continue throughout the year. In addition, the lower revenues reflect a deferral of a minor media payment that usually occurs in September but will not occur until January in this fiscal year. Expenditures are on track to be less than budgeted due to the \$66 million in budget cuts the NCAA national office has implemented.
- b. Fiscal year 2019-20 audited financial statements.** President Tripathi briefly reviewed the 2019-20 financial statements and noted that Crowe, the Association’s external auditors, were present at the December Finance and Audit Committee meeting and participated in an executive session with the committee. Crowe indicated no audit issues and the NCAA received an unqualified opinion. It was noted that the NCAA had a challenging financial year with a net revenue of negative \$55.8 million. The major highlights that drove the outcomes were:

(1) Total revenues decreased by \$600 million.

- (a) \$702 million decrease in television and marketing rights due to the cancellation of 2020 NCAA Division I Men’s Basketball Championship.



- (b) Championships revenues were down \$162 million.
- (c) Investment revenue was up \$26 million.
- (d) Loss of revenue insurance proceeds were \$270 million.
- (2) Total expenditures were down \$473 million.
  - (a) Division I revenue distribution was down \$365 million.
  - (b) Division I championships expenditures were down \$97 million.
  - (c) Division II and Division III spending was down \$28 million.
  - (d) Association-wide spending was up \$21.2 million, which included the Alston case plaintiff's attorney's fees of \$34.8 million.
  - (e) Management and general expenditures were down \$4 million, all due to budget cuts.

It was VOTED

"That the Board of Governor approve the FY 2019-20 financial report." **Approved**  
(Unanimous voice vote.)

- c. **NCAA 10-year financial plan.** The Board of Governors was reminded that the 10-year financial plan incorporates known revenues and provides estimates on increases for the remaining revenues and expenses. In addition, the board's approval of the updated plan provides the NCAA with the guidelines for the 2021-22 budget construction process.

It was VOTED

"That the Board of Governors approve the updated 10-year financial plan." **Approved**  
(Unanimous voice vote.)

- 8. **2020-22 NCAA Strategic Priorities – Financial stability discussion update.** The board was reminded of its decision in August 2020 to suspend fully introducing and executing the draft strategic plan; instead, deciding to move forward with a set of priorities that would be most impactful in the next 12 to 24 months. It was noted that one of the identified priorities is financial stability. Led by the NCAA Division I Presidential Forum, Division I recently began a review of financial sustainability and the Division I collegiate model. President Brian Hemphill, chair of the Division I Presidential Forum, shared with the board the goals, focus areas and expected timeline for the Division I review. Noting the importance of financial stability from an Association-wide perspective, the chair noted that the board will spend time in April discussing this topic.

- 9. NCAA Independent Accountability Oversight Committee update.** Grant Hill, chair of the Independent Accountability Oversight Committee, provided an overview about the Independent Accountability Resolution Process.
- 10. NCAA Board of Governors Executive Committee report.** President DeGioia reported on matters discussed in the Executive Committee meeting earlier in the day. Further, he reported that the Executive Committee unanimously nominated Chancellor Sandra Jordan to serve as vice chair of the Board of Governors.
- It was VOTED  
“That the Board of Governors elect Sandra Jordan as vice chair of the of the Board of Governors, effective at the conclusion of the meeting.” **Approved** (Unanimous voice vote)
- 11. Executive session.** The board convened in executive session to discuss various administrative matters.
- 12. Adjournment.** The videoconference adjourned at approximately 5:15 p.m. Eastern time.

*Board of Governors chair: John DeGioia, Georgetown University*  
*Staff liaisons: Jacqueline Campbell, Law, Policy and Governance*  
*Donald M. Remy, Law, Policy and Governance*

NCAA Board of Governors January 13, 2021, Videoconference	
<b>Attendees:</b>	
Heather Benning, Midwest Conference	
Rebecca Blank, University of Wisconsin-Madison.	
Grace Calhoun, University of Pennsylvania.	
Ken Chenault, General Catalyst.	
Rita Cheng, Northern Arizona University.	
Mary Sue Coleman, Association of American Universities.	
John DeGioia, Georgetown University.	
Philip DiStefano, University of Colorado.	
Mark Emmert, NCAA.	
Allison Garrett, Emporia State University.	
Robert Gates, Former U.S. Secretary of Defense.	
Christopher Graham, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference.	
Burns Hargis, Oklahoma State University.	
James Harris, University of San Diego.	
Grant Hill, CBS/Warner Media/Atlanta Hawks.	
Sandra Jordan, University of South Carolina Aiken.	
Renu Khator, University of Houston.	
Fayneese Miller, Hamline University.	
Jere Morehead, University of Georgia.	

NCAA Board of Governors Report

January 13, 2021

Page 7

---

Tori Murden-McClure, Spalding University.
Denise Trauth, Texas State University.
Satish Tripathi, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York.
David Wilson, Morgan State University.
Randy Woodson, North Carolina State University.
<b>Absentees:</b>
None.
<b>Guests in Attendance:</b>
Brian Hemphill, NCAA Division I Presidential Forum chair.
<b>NCAA Staff Liaisons in Attendance:</b>
Jacqueline Campbell and Donald Remy.
<b>Other NCAA Staff Members in Attendance:</b>
Scott Bearby, Joni Comstock, Dan Dutcher, Kimberly Fort, Abe Frank, Dan Gavitt, Derrick Gragg, Terri Gronau, Brian Hainline, Lynn Holzman, Kevin Lennon, Kathleen McNeely, Stacey Osburn, Naima Stevenson Stark, Cari Van Senus, Stan Wilcox and Bob Williams.

*Report is not final until approval of the Board of Governors*



**REPORT OF THE NCAA BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND EQUITY  
FEBRUARY 24, 2021, VIDEOCONFERENCE**

**ACTION ITEMS.**

- None.

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.**

1. **Welcome and introductions.** Chair Mark Lombardi convened the meeting at approximately 3 p.m. Eastern time and welcomed the committee members and staff to the videoconference.
2. **Review of NCAA Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity charter and roster.** The committee reviewed its revised charter and noted the appointment of four new members. Chair Lombardi introduced and welcomed new members Kristy Bayer, Zachary Brown, Christopher Paul and Joan Prince.
3. **Approval of December 3, 2020, videoconference report.** The committee reviewed and approved its December 3, 2020, videoconference report.
4. **Referral of NCAA Committee Member Appointment Process Analysis report to Divisions I, II and III.** At its November meeting, the committee voted to recommend that all three divisions review the NCAA Committee Member Appointment Process Analysis report and consider possible action items that support diverse representation in the governance committee structure. Staff reported that the NCAA Division I Strategic Vision and Planning Committee and NCAA Divisions II and III Management Councils will review the report at their upcoming spring and summer meetings.
5. **Legislative report on proposed bills impacting transgender student-athlete participation.** NCAA government relations and legal affairs staffs provided the committee with an overview of a legislative report on proposed state bills impacting transgender student-athlete participation. The committee reviewed the most recent NCAA statement on proposed bills and considered how the anti-discrimination policy would be applicable if any of the proposed bills are signed into law.
6. **West Coast Conference's Bill Russell Rule.** The committee engaged with West Coast Commissioner Gloria Nevarez, who provided insight on the conference's adoption and implementation of the Bill Russell Rule, which requires each member school to include a person from a traditionally underrepresented community in a pool of final candidates for every athletics director, senior administrator, head coach and full-time assistant coach position in the athletics department. The committee commended Commissioner Nevarez and the conference for implementation of the Russell Rule and expressed strong interest in continued dialogue.

Staff provided the committee with an update on its recommendation to the NCAA Board of Governors to review the Bill Russell Rule, endorse the rule in principle and consider ways to

support member institutions in implementing the rule in compliance with state employment laws and regulations. At its January 2021 meeting, the Board of Governors reviewed the West Coast Conference's Bill Russell Rule and found it to be a useful strategy to increase diverse leadership. The Board encouraged the rule's approval and implementation by NCAA schools and conferences, pending compliance with state laws and regulations. In addition, the Board urged each NCAA member to examine the results of its hiring decisions since signing the Presidential Pledge to determine whether adequate progress has been made and to share with the Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity other plans and actions that have contributed to success.

7. **NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey.** Staff summarized key findings from the NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey (Fall 2020), which are featured in two recently released studies. The study examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical and mental well-being of student-athletes during spring and fall 2020, while the NCAA Student-Athlete Activism and Racial Justice Engagement Study explores student-athlete perceptions and experiences in terms of civic engagement, student-athlete activism and racial justice engagement during fall 2020. The committee requested that the full studies be emailed to them following the meeting.

8. **Committee goals.**

- a. **NCAA Eight Point Plan to Advance Racial Equity and how CPCDE can support the identified action steps.** Chair Lombardi reminded the committee that the NCAA identified eight action items in June 2020 to address racial justice and equity at the national office and throughout the Association. Staff noted that the committee is tasked with supporting the goal of enacting a consortium with external organizations, businesses and associations to develop solutions and actionable efforts to address the issues of racism in society.
- b. **Committee goals and next steps.** Chair Lombardi noted that some goals are completed, and the remaining goals are in progress. The committee was reminded that the document is a "living document" that can be changed and prioritized by the will of the committee. In addition, Lombardi informed the committee that staff will solicit feedback on the goals from CPCDE members in April that can then support a substantive conversation about goals at the May meeting.

9. **NCAA inclusion, education and community engagement updates.**

- a. **NCAA leadership development.**

Staff highlighted a new search profile tool titled the Leadership Collective that launched in 2021. The Leadership Collective is a networking profile database that will allow senior athletics and school officials access to career profiles of seasoned people of color who are

athletics administrators and coaches. The profiles will detail their job experiences and responsibilities, educational backgrounds and professional development involvement. The database will include accompaniments, such as videos, as well as descriptions of their personal philosophies and interview questions and answers that provide additional insight on their experiences.

Directly supporting the goals of the Presidential Pledge, the NCAA Leadership Collective serves as a tool to progress toward an environment of diverse representation in collegiate coaching and athletics administration. The platform is currently being populated with candidate profiles and will be available to the membership in May 2021.

- b. NCAA office of inclusion.** Staff informed the committee of its ongoing internal and external efforts to educate and support the membership and national office during the current social and racial justice movement. The office of inclusion continues to operationalize the NCAA Eight-Point Plan to Advance Racial Equity, which includes initiatives such as providing racial and social justice programming for the membership and national office and implementing unconscious bias training for all national office staff.

Staff informed the committee of the virtual 2021 NCAA Inclusion Forum to be conducted June 2-4, 2021. The Inclusion Forum's theme is "A Vision for Change: Empowering Voices and Rising to Action," inspired by two late civil rights leaders: award-winning author Maya Angelou and U.S. Rep. John Lewis. The Inclusion Forum will feature specific programming for student-athletes as well as for Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designees.

Staff also highlighted resources that have been made available on NCAA.org or are in development to assist the membership in its diversity, equity and inclusion efforts, including a resource to support and help operationalize Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designees.

- 10. NCAA Campus Sexual Violence Policy Implementation Task Force update.** Staff reported on the work of the task force, which the Board of Governors commissioned to provide guidance to the membership on new requirements in the Association-wide sexual violence policy. The task force will provide a report to the Board of Governors in April 2021. The new policy requirements are effective beginning with the 2022-23 academic year.
- 11. Other business.** The committee discussed ways to increase engagement and representation of key leadership within the Association, particularly chancellors and presidents, at the virtual 2021 NCAA Inclusion Forum. Specifically, the committee suggested the office of inclusion develop programming at the Inclusion Forum exclusively for chancellors and presidents.

**12. Future meeting schedule.**

- May 6, 2021, videoconference.
- August 12, 2021, videoconference.

**13. Adjournment.** The videoconference adjourned at approximately 5 p.m. Eastern time.

*Committee chair:* Mark Lombardi, Maryville University  
*Staff liaisons:* Derrick Gragg, Inclusion, Education and Community Engagement  
DeeDee Merritt, Leadership Development  
Amy Wilson, Office of Inclusion

NCAA Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity February 24, 2021, Videoconference	
<b>Attendees:</b>	
Marco Barker, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.	
Kristy Bayer, Emporia State University.	
Mark Becker, Georgia State University.	
Kate Conway-Turner, Buffalo State College.	
Dianne Harrison, California State University, Northridge.	
Sue Henderson, New Jersey City University.	
Tom Jackson, Humboldt State University.	
Mark Lombardi, Maryville University.	
Christopher Paul, University of Tulsa.	
Joan Prince, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.	
Talia Williams, Carleton College.	
<b>Absentees:</b>	
Zachary Brown, University of North Georgia.	
Jennifer Lynne Williams, Alabama State University.	
<b>Guests in Attendance:</b>	
Gloria Nevarez, West Coast Conference.	
<b>NCAA Staff Liaison (or Staff Support if subcommittee) in Attendance:</b>	
Derrick Gragg, DeeDee Merritt and Amy Wilson.	
<b>Other NCAA Staff Members in Attendance:</b>	
Lydia Bell, Dawn Buth, Jackie Campbell, Gail Dent, Niya Blair Hackworth, Craig Malveaux, Jean Merrill, Tiana Myers and Jared Tidemann.	



**PRESIDENTS COUNCIL**

Attached for your review are the legislative drafts of the proposals being sponsored by the NCAA Division II Presidents Council for the 2022 NCAA Convention.

The Management Council is recommending the effective date for Proposal No. PC-3 (enforcement policies and procedures -- negotiated resolution) change from August 1, 2022, to immediate.

Proposal No. PC-4 is new for you to review in legislative format. This proposal was previously reviewed and approved by the NCAA Division II Management Council and NCAA Division II Presidents Council in concept, but has not yet been approved in legislative form.



# 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

**Division:** II

**Proposal Number:** PC-1

**Title:** ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES -- COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE -- TOOLS TO FACILITATE COOPERATION

**Convention Year:** 2022

**Date Submitted:** July 22, 2020

**Status:** SPOPL

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2022

**Source:** NCAA Division II Presidents Council [Management Council (Enforcement and Infractions Task Force)]

**Category:** Presidents Council

**Topical Area:** Enforcement

**Intent:** To amend enforcement policies and procedures related to cooperation as follows: (a) To further define full cooperation in the infractions process; (b) To establish that the Committee on Infractions may infer that failure or refusal to produce requested materials supports an alleged violation; (c) To establish that the Committee on Infractions may view the failure or refusal to interview as an admission that an alleged violation occurred; (d) To protect a "whistleblower" who voluntarily reports information about a potential violation; and (e) To confirm that information upon which the Committee on Infractions bases its decision could be information that both directly and circumstantially supports an alleged violation.

**A. Administrative:** Amend 32.1.3, as follows:

32.1.3 Cooperative Principle. The cooperative principle imposes an affirmative obligation on each institution to assist the enforcement staff in developing full information to determine whether a possible violation of NCAA legislation has occurred and the details of the infraction. An important element of the cooperative principle requires that all individuals who are subject to NCAA rules protect the integrity of the investigation. A failure to do so may be a violation of the principles of ethical conduct. The enforcement staff will usually share information with the institution during an investigation; however, it is understood that the staff, to protect the integrity of the investigation, may not in all instances be able to share information with the institution.

**32.1.3.1 Full Cooperation. Full cooperation pursuant to the cooperative principle and responsibility to cooperate set forth in Bylaw 19.01.3 includes, but is not limited to:**

**(a) Affirmatively reporting instances of noncompliance to the Association in a timely manner and assisting in developing full information to determine whether a possible violation has occurred and the details thereof;**

**(b) Timely participation in interviews and providing complete and truthful responses;**

**(c) Making a full and complete disclosure of relevant information, including timely production of materials or information requested, and in the format requested;**

**(d) Disclosing and providing access to all electronic devices used in any way for business purposes;**

**(e) Providing access to all social media, messaging and other applications that are or may be relevant to the investigation;**

**(f) Preserving the integrity of an investigation and abiding by all applicable confidentiality rules and instructions; and**

**(g) Instructing legal counsel and/or other representatives to also cooperate fully.**

**B. Administrative:** Amend 32.3, as follows:

## 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

### 32.3 Investigative Procedures.

[32.3.1 through 32.3.10 unchanged.]

32.3.11 Failure to Cooperate. In the event that a representative of an institution ~~refuses to submit relevant information to the Committee on Infractions or the enforcement staff on request~~**fails to satisfy the responsibility to cooperate**, a notice of allegations may be issued alleging a violation of the cooperative principles of the NCAA bylaws and enforcement policies and procedures. Institutional representatives and the involved individual may be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions at the time the allegation is considered.

**32.3.11.1 Failure or Refusal to Produce Materials. If an institution or individual fails or refuses to produce materials requested by the enforcement staff during an investigation, the Committee on Infractions may infer that the requested materials would support an alleged violation for which the party may be subject to penalty pursuant to Bylaw 19.5 (see Bylaw 32.8.8.3.2).**

**32.3.11.2 Failure or Refusal to Participate in Interview. If an individual fails or refuses to participate in an interview requested by the enforcement staff, and he or she is later deemed to be an involved individual, the Committee on Infractions may view the failure or refusal as an admission that an alleged violation, for which the individual may be subject to penalty pursuant to Bylaw 19.5, occurred (see Bylaw 32.8.8.3.3).**

**32.3.12 Protection for Cooperation. An institution shall not retaliate against a current or former institutional staff member or prospective or enrolled student-athlete who voluntarily reports information about potential violations to his or her conference, member institution and/or the Association.**

[32.3.12 renumbered as 32.3.13, unchanged.]

#### **C. Administrative:** Amend 32.8.8.3, as follows:

32.8.8.3 Basis of Decision. The Committee on Infractions shall base its decision on information presented to it that it determines to be credible, persuasive and of a kind on which reasonably prudent persons rely in the conduct of serious affairs. **The information upon which the committee bases its decision may be information that directly or circumstantially supports the alleged violation.**

**32.8.8.3.2 Materials Not Produced. The Committee on Infractions may infer that materials requested during an investigation by the enforcement staff but not produced by an institution or individual would support an alleged violation for which the party may be subject to penalty pursuant to Bylaw 19.5.**

**32.8.8.3.3 Failure or Refusal to Participate in Interview. The Committee on Infractions may view the failure or refusal to participate in an interview requested by the enforcement staff as an admission that an alleged violation, for which the individual may be subject to penalty pursuant to Bylaw 19.5, occurred.**

**Rationale:** Following the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Councils' review of the increase in Division II major infractions cases in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending legislative/policy changes to enhance the process in Division II. After membership input, the task force recommends enhancing the tools available to the enforcement staff to facilitate cooperation by further defining full cooperation, clarifying the information the Committee on Infractions (COI) may rely upon and protecting whistleblowers. Identifying common examples of cooperation during an investigation promotes cooperation, educates parties on the membership's expectations and makes the process more transparent and efficient. Confirming that the COI may make inferences based on a party's non-cooperation promotes cooperation, provides transparency of potential repercussions for failing to cooperate and makes the process more efficient. Similarly, confirming the COI's discretion to rely on information that both directly and circumstantially supports alleged violations provides transparency and creates efficiency in case processing. Finally, protecting staff members, prospects and student-athletes from retaliation for voluntarily reporting information about potential violations within the context of major cases may prompt them to come forward.

## 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

### Review History:

Jun 29, 2020: Recommends Approval - Enforcement and Infractions Task Force

Jul 21, 2020: Approved in Concept - Management Council

Aug 5, 2020: Approved in Concept - Presidents Council

Oct 20, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Management Council

Oct 28, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Presidents Council

---

# 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

**Division:** II

**Proposal Number:** PC-2

**Title:** ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES -- COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS HEARINGS -- POSTHEARING COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS -- BASIS OF DECISION -- IMPORTATION OF FACTS

**Convention Year:** 2022

**Date Submitted:** July 22, 2020

**Status:** SPOPL

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2022

**Source:** NCAA Division II Presidents Council [Management Council (Enforcement and Infractions Task Force)]

**Category:** Presidents Council

**Topical Area:** Enforcement

**Intent:** To specify that: (a) Facts established by a decision or judgment of a court, agency, accrediting body or other administrative tribunal of competent jurisdiction, which is not under appeal, or by a commission, or similar review of comparable independence, authorized by a member institution or the institution's university system's board of trustees, may be accepted as true in concluding whether an institution or individual violated NCAA legislation; and (b) Evidence submitted and positions taken in such a matter may be considered in the infractions process.

**Administrative:** Amend 32.8.8.3, as follows:

32.8.8.3 Basis of Decision. The Committee on Infractions shall base its decision on information presented to it that it determines to be credible, persuasive and of a kind on which reasonably prudent persons rely in the conduct of serious affairs. **The information upon which the committee bases its decision may be information that directly or circumstantially supports the alleged violation.**

**32.8.8.3.1 Importation of Facts. Facts established by a decision or judgment of a court, agency, accrediting body, or other administrative tribunal of competent jurisdiction, which is not under appeal, or by a commission, or similar review of comparable independence, authorized by a member institution or the institution's university system's board of trustees and regardless of whether the facts are accepted by the institution or the institution's university system's board of trustees, may be accepted as true in the infractions process in concluding whether an institution or individual participating in the previous matter violated NCAA legislation. Evidence submitted and positions taken in such a matter may be considered in the infractions process.**

**Rationale:** Following the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Councils' review of the increase in Division II major infractions cases in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending legislative/policy changes to enhance the process in Division II. After membership input, the task force recommends that legislation expressly authorize the Committee on Infractions (COI) to import adjudicated facts, or consider evidence submitted and positions taken in judicial and other administrative proceedings. Current legislation does not expressly permit the COI to accept as true facts established by decisions or judgments from courts, agencies, accrediting bodies or other administrative tribunals, or by a commission, or similar review of comparable independence, authorized by an institution or the institution's university system's board of trustees. Likewise, legislation does not expressly permit the COI to consider evidence submitted and positions taken in such matters. These modifications will clarify the acceptable use of such information and increase efficiency in the process. Further, the modifications will help the enforcement staff close the gap between known and processed violations of legislation.

**Review History:**

## **2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals**

Jun 29, 2020: Recommends Approval - Enforcement and Infractions Task Force

Jul 21, 2020: Approved in Concept - Management Council

Aug 5, 2020: Approved in Concept - Presidents Council

Oct 20, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Management Council

Oct 28, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Presidents Council

---

# 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

**Division:** II

**Proposal Number:** PC-3

**Title:** ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES -- NEGOTIATED RESOLUTION

**Convention Year:** 2022

**Date Submitted:** July 22, 2020

**Status:** SPOPL

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2022

**Source:** NCAA Division II Presidents Council [Management Council (Enforcement and Infractions Task Force)]

**Category:** Presidents Council

**Topical Area:** Enforcement

**Intent:** To establish a negotiated resolution process to allow the enforcement staff to negotiate resolution of a case with an institution or involved individual about alleged violations and proposed penalties, subject to the review and approval of the Committee on Infractions, as specified.

**A. Bylaws:** Amend 19.1.3, as follows:

19.1.3 Duties. The committee shall:

[19.1.3-(a) through 19.1.3-(d) unchanged.]

(e) Upon concluding that one or more violations occurred, prescribe an appropriate penalty or "show-cause" requirement on a Division II member found to be involved in a major violation (or on appeal on a Division II member found to be involved in a secondary violation) or recommend to the Division II Presidents Council suspension or termination of membership; ~~and~~

**(f) Review negotiated resolutions (see Bylaw 32.6); and**

[19.1.3-(f) relettered as 19.1.3-(g), unchanged.]

**B. Administrative:** Amend 32, as follows:

32 Enforcement Policies and Procedures

[32.1 through 32.5 unchanged.]

**32.6 Negotiated Resolution.**

**32.6.1 Scope. At any time from the beginning of the enforcement staff investigation until Committee on Infractions review of a summary disposition report pursuant to Bylaw 32.8.1.4 or an infractions hearing held pursuant to Bylaw 32.9.7, the enforcement staff may negotiate a resolution with an institution or involved individual about alleged violations and proposed penalties. The negotiated resolution is subject to approval by the Committee on Infractions and must resolve all known violations for which the party or parties included in the negotiated resolution may be subject to penalty pursuant to Bylaw 19.5.**

**32.6.2 Written Agreement.**

**32.6.2.1 All Participating Parties Agree on Resolution. If all parties participating in the case agree on a resolution of the case, they shall submit the written agreement of negotiated resolution to the chair of the Committee on Infractions for Committee on Infractions review and approval. The enforcement staff shall include the violations by and penalties related to any party not participating in the case in the written agreement. The Committee on Infractions shall review the negotiated resolution if the parties submit the written agreement prior to issuance of the summary disposition report or notice of**

## 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

allegations.

32.6.2.2 Not All Participating Parties Agree on Resolution. If some, but not all, parties participating in the case agree on resolution of the case, the enforcement staff shall include the written agreement of negotiated resolution in the summary disposition report or notice of allegations submitted in connection with parties who are not included in the negotiated resolution, or amended summary disposition report or notice of allegations if the agreement is reached after issuance of the summary disposition report or notice of allegations.

32.6.2.3 Elements of Written Agreement. Any written agreement of a negotiated resolution shall contain the following:

- (a) A brief description of the case, including the involvement of the parties included in the negotiated resolution;
- (b) The agreed-upon violation(s);
- (c) Other violations the enforcement staff considered and agreed or opted not to allege;
- (d) The agreed-upon type of agreed-upon violation(s) (i.e., major or secondary);
- (e) The agreed-upon penalties;
- (f) The nature of any participation or cooperation provided by a party pursuant to the negotiated resolution, and consequences for a party's failure or refusal to strictly adhere to the agreed-upon participation and cooperation conditions;
- (g) Waiver of appellate opportunities; and
- (h) Other material terms of the agreement.

32.6.3 Scope of Review. The Committee on Infractions shall only reject a negotiated resolution if it is not in the best interests of the Association or the agreed-upon penalties are manifestly unreasonable pursuant to Bylaw 19.5.

32.6.4 Preliminary Assessment of Penalties. Prior to submission of a written agreement of negotiated resolution, parties included in the negotiated resolution may request the Committee on Infractions to preliminarily assess whether the agreed-upon penalties are manifestly unreasonable pursuant to Bylaw 19.5. The preliminary assessment is not binding.

32.6.5 Negotiated Resolution Approved. If the Committee on Infractions approves the negotiated resolution, the committee shall forward the approval to the enforcement staff and the other parties, and publicly announce the resolution of the case. The approval shall be final and have no precedential value.

32.6.5.1 Approval When Not All Participating Parties Agree on Resolution. If some, but not all parties participating in the case agree on resolution of the case, the Committee on Infractions shall not approve the negotiated resolution until the committee resolves the remainder of the case.

32.6.5.2 Approval in Conjunction with Preliminary Assessment. If all parties participating in the case request a preliminary assessment of penalties in accordance with Bylaw 32.6.4 and the parties submit all required elements of an agreement of negotiated resolution set forth in Bylaw 32.6.2.3, the Committee on Infractions may approve the negotiated resolution in conjunction with its preliminary assessment unless the parties instruct otherwise in their request for preliminary assessment.

32.6.6 Negotiated Resolution Not Approved. If the Committee on Infractions does not approve the negotiated resolution, the committee may return the negotiated resolution to the parties included in the negotiated resolution for additional information or clarification or to respond to issues identified by the committee that preclude approval of the negotiated resolution, and request that the parties submit an amended written agreement of negotiated resolution in response. In the alternative, the committee may reject the negotiated resolution and issue instructions for processing of the case pursuant to Bylaw 32.8 or Bylaw 32.9.

[32.6 through 32.11 renumbered as 32.7 through 32.12, unchanged.]

## 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

**Rationale:** Following the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Councils' review of the increase in Division II major infractions cases in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending legislative/policy changes to enhance the Division II process. After membership input, the task force recommends establishing a process where the enforcement staff may negotiate a resolution of a major case with an institution or involved individual when there is agreement on the facts, violations and penalties, subject to Committee on Infractions review and approval. Presently, the enforcement staff cannot resolve a major case with an institution or involved individual beyond a hearing or summary disposition. The staff has and exercises discretion in alleging violations but does not negotiate with parties or recommend penalties. This often frustrates cooperating member institutions who seek to negotiate resolution in favor of more expeditious case processing. Beyond membership frustration, the inability to negotiate resolutions taxes the resources of the infractions process and forgoes an opportunity to secure assistance from institutions or individuals who have useful information. Negotiated resolution creates efficiencies in processing cases.

### Review History:

Jun 29, 2020: Recommends Approval - Enforcement and Infractions Task Force

Jul 21, 2020: Approved in Concept - Management Council

Aug 5, 2020: Approved in Concept - Presidents Council

Oct 20, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Management Council

Oct 28, 2020: Approved in Legislative Format - Presidents Council

---



# 2022 Presidents Council Sponsored Proposals

**Division:** II

**Proposal Number:** PC-4

**Title:** PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- REQUIRED DAY OFF -- CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

**Convention Year:** 2022

**Date Submitted:** January 15, 2021

**Status:** Ready for Consideration by Management Council

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2022

**Source:** NCAA Division II Presidents Council [Management Council (Student-Athlete Advisory Committee)].

**Category:** Presidents Council

**Topical Area:** Playing and Practice Seasons

**Intent:** To specify that all countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

**Bylaws:** Amend 17.1.6, as follows:

17.1.6 Time Limits for Athletically Related Activities. In all sports, the following time limitations shall apply:

[17.1.6.1 through 17.1.6.7 unchanged.]

**17.1.6.8 Required Day Off -- Civic Engagement. All countable athletically related activities (per Bylaw 17.02.1) shall be prohibited on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.**

[17.1.6.8 renumbered as 17.1.6.9, unchanged.]

**Rationale:** This proposal is designed to provide more opportunities for student-athletes to participate in civic engagement (e.g., voting, volunteering, community engagement). By requiring an annual day off from countable athletically related activities each year, student-athletes will have focused time to civically engage, including time to vote in presidential and some congressional, state and local elections, and will have more opportunities to amplify their voice. This proposal supports the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee's "Total Package Student-Athlete" goal that encourages student-athletes to be well-rounded students and exercise their right to vote. This proposal would promote equity across the division since the legislation would impact all institutions in the same manner.

## Review History:

Nov 22, 2020: Recommends Approval - Student-Athlete Advisory Committee

Jan 11, 2021: Approved in Concept - Management Council

Jan 12, 2021: Approved in Concept - Presidents Council

---



Presidents Council-Sponsored Legislation  
In Concept

The Management Council recommends that the Presidents Council take action to approve the following legislative concepts for sponsorship at the 2022 NCAA Convention:

**1. 2022 Convention Legislation -- NCAA Bylaws 19 and 32 -- Infractions Program and Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Mission of the Infractions Program, Principle of Accountability and Principles of Shared Responsibility.**

- a. Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention to amend NCAA Bylaws 19 (infractions program) and 32 (enforcement policies and procedures, as follows:
  - (1) To clarify that: (a) it is the mission of the NCAA infractions program to uphold integrity and fair play among the NCAA membership, and to prescribe appropriate and fair penalties if violations occur; (b) one of the fundamental principles of the infractions program is to ensure that those institutions and student-athletes abiding by the NCAA constitution and bylaws are not disadvantaged by their commitment to compliance; (c) the program is committed to the fairness of procedures and the timely resolution of infractions cases; (d) member institutions are responsible to self-report violations; and (e) the ability to investigate allegations and penalize infractions is critical to the common interests of the Association's membership and the preservation of its enduring values
  - (2) To specify that the infractions program shall hold institutions, coaches, administrators and student-athletes who violate the NCAA constitution and bylaws accountable for their conduct, both at the individual and institutional levels; further, to specify that each institution has an affirmative obligation to monitor and control its athletics programs, its representatives and its student-athletes to ensure compliance with the constitution and bylaws of the Association; and
  - (3) To specify that each institution has an affirmative obligation to report all instances of noncompliance to the Association in a timely manner.
- b. Effective Date. August 1, 2022.
- c. Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions

process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

The task force recommends modifying the mission of the infractions program to better reflect the values of Division II. The task force agreed a fundamental principle of the infractions program is to ensure that those institutions and student-athletes abiding by the NCAA legislation are not disadvantaged by their commitment to compliance. The mission should reflect the membership's commitment to promoting an atmosphere of compliance by proactively educating and monitoring its institutional staff, prospective and current student-athletes and representatives of athletics interests. The legislation should be updated to reflect that "eliminating" violations is not a realistic expectation, but rather, each institution is responsible to self-report violations. It was agreed that there should be fairness and transparency in procedures and timely resolution of violations. Finally, the mission should include a statement to uphold integrity and fair play among the NCAA membership, and to prescribe appropriate and fair penalties if violations occur.

Current legislation does not explicitly set forth a principle of accountability. Although there has been no expressed concern that there is a lack of accountability in Division II, the task force recommends legislation to reaffirm that institutions, their coaches and administrators, and student-athletes are accountable for violations of NCAA legislation.

The Division II legislation does not explicitly set forth principles of shared responsibility. The task force recommends that the legislation clearly outline these principles and that specific expectations be identified for given roles within the compliance and enforcement processes to ensure that all relevant and material facts are developed during an investigation.

d. Estimated Budget Impact. None.

e. Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**2. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaws 19 and 32 -- Infractions Program and Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Public Disclosure about a Pending Case During Investigation, Temporary Substitutes, Representation by Legal Counsel, Presence of Institutional Representatives During Interview and Institutional Hearing Representatives.**

a. Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaws 19 (infractions program) and 32 (enforcement policies and procedures) as follows:

- (1) To specify the enforcement staff shall not publicly confirm or deny the existence of an infractions case before complete resolution of the case pursuant to this article; also, to specify, if information concerning a case is made public, the institution, enforcement staff and the involved individual may confirm, correct or deny the information made public;
- (2) To specify that if it appears that one or more members of the Committee on Infractions will be unable to participate in the hearing of a case, the chair may request the Management Council to designate a former member or members of the committee to rejoin the committee for purposes of the consideration and disposition of the case;
- (3) To clarify that when the enforcement staff member conducts an interview, the individual questioned may be represented by personal legal counsel;
- (4) To specify that if an interview with an enrolled student-athlete or athletics department staff member is conducted, an institutional representative (as designated by the institution) may be present during the interview, provided the subject matter to be discussed in the interview relates directly to the individual's institution or could affect the individual's eligibility or employment at the institution; further, to specify that if the enforcement staff wishes to discuss information with a student-athlete or staff member that is related solely to institutions other than the one in which the student-athlete is enrolled or the staff member is employed, and would not reasonably affect the student's eligibility or the staff member's employment at that institution, the institution may designate a representative to be present during the interview, provided the representative is someone who would not compromise the integrity of the investigation and whose participation would not prejudice the subject institution or any involved individual; and
- (5) To specify that the senior compliance administrator be required to be present at institutional hearings.

b. Effective Date. August 1, 2022

c. Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation does not provide the authority for the parties to confirm, correct or deny information when it becomes public during an investigation. The task force recommends adopting legislation that states an institution, enforcement staff and involved individuals should be able to confirm, correct or deny information made public during an investigation.

Current legislation does not explicitly permit the Management Council to appoint a temporary substitute to the Committee on Infractions when a committee member is unable to serve on a case. In practice, however, the Management Council appoints temporary substitutes when necessary. The task force recommends modifying the legislation to specify that the Committee on Infractions chair may request that the Management Council designate a former member of the committee to consider a case. The task force noted that when the Committee on Infractions chair requests a temporary substitute for a hearing and the Management Council is between its meetings, the Division II Administrative Committee will be empowered to designate such member(s).

Current legislation includes language that may be interpreted to qualify when an individual is permitted to have an attorney. The task force recommends that the legislation expressly state that when an individual is interviewed by the enforcement staff, that he or she may be represented by personal legal counsel.

Current legislation only permits institutional representatives to be present for interviews if the subject matter to be discussed relates directly to the individual's institution or could affect the individual's eligibility or employment at the institution. The task force agreed that institutional representatives may be permitted to be present for interviews that do not involve the institution the staff member is employed at or the student-athlete is enrolled. This presence could occur if the subject matter to be discussed in the interview would not reasonably affect the student-athlete's eligibility or the staff member's employment at that institution and the institutional representative's presence would not compromise the integrity of the investigation.

For Committee on Infractions' hearings, current legislation requires the attendance of the institution's president or chancellor, head coach of the sport(s) in question, director of athletics, legal counsel (if any) and any other institutional representatives requested by the committee, but does not require the attendance of senior compliance administrators and faculty athletics representatives. The task force recommends the institution's senior compliance administrator be required to attend hearings. The Committee on Infractions and involved institution could potentially benefit from the participation of senior compliance administrators at hearings. Likewise, attending hearings may provide an educational benefit for

senior compliance administrators. The task force believes that faculty athletics representatives should not be required, but invited, as necessary.

d. Estimated Budget Impact. None.

e. Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**3. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 17.1.5.1 -- Sickle Cell Solubility Test -- Elimination of Written Release/Waiver.**

a. Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 17.1.5.1 to eliminate the option for a student-athlete to sign a written release or waiver declining the sickle cell solubility test.

b. Effective date. August 1, 2022.

c. Rationale. Relevant considerations related to the administration of sickle cell solubility tests, student-athlete privacy and institutional management of the care of trait positive student-athletes have evolved since the adoption of the original legislation which permits a student-athlete to sign a written release or waiver to “opt out” of test participation. The legislation was intended to provide institutions with the flexibility to evaluate individual program risks and practices and determine test participation requirements at the campus level. Since there is now an opportunity for schools to efficiently and effectively manage the administrative and privacy burdens historically tied to testing, the benefits related to the appropriate monitoring of sickle cell trait positive student-athletes support the idea of consistent mandatory testing across institutions.

d. Estimated budget impact. Variable. Many current, institutional policies already require mandatory student-athlete participation with no opportunity to decline the sickle cell solubility test. Where the change will require additional tests, it is anticipated that most institutions will be able to negotiate testing rates with labs such that overall impact is manageable.

e. Student-athlete impact. This recommendation is in the best interest of student-athlete well-being and is intended to reduce participation risks associated with sickle cell trait.



NCAA Division II Management Council Report  
Other Action Items

At its April 12-13 meeting, the Management Council took action on the following items and recommends that the Presidents Council take the appropriate action, as indicated below:

*[Note: These items can be taken as a package.]*

1. **Nominating Committee Appointments.** Appoint the following individuals to serve on Division II and Association-wide committees, effective as indicated. See Attachment A for committee rosters.
  - a. **Division II Championships Committee (two September 2021 vacancies).** **Linda Bell**, senior woman administrator/director of compliance, Fort Valley State University, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; and **Chris Colvin**, commissioner, Conference Carolinas.
  - b. **Division II Committee on Infractions (two reappointments and one September 2021 vacancy).** **Jessica Chapin**, director of athletics, American International College, Northeast-10 Conference; reappoint **Melissa Reilly**, associate commissioner/senior woman administrator, East Coast Conference (term 2); and **Jason Sobolik**, assistant athletic director, Minnesota State University, Moorhead, Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference (term 3).
  - c. **Division II Infractions Appeals Committee (one reappointment).** **Dixie Cirillo**, senior woman administrator, Colorado School of Mines, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference (term 2).
  - d. **NCAA International Student Records Committee (one reappointment).** **Greg Gilbert**, assistant athletic director, University of Findley, Great Midwest Athletic Conference (term 2).
  - e. **Division II Legislation Committee (two September 2021 vacancies).** **Audra Kedy**, senior compliance administrator, Great American Conference; and **Melinda Terry**, senior woman administrator/senior associate director of athletics, St. Edwards University, Lone Star Conference.
  - f. **Division II Committee for Legislative Relief (one September 2021 vacancy).** **Tammy Ikerd**, senior woman administrator/associate athletic director, Southern Nazarene University.
  - g. **NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee (one September 2021 vacancy).** **Thomas Buning**, director of athletics, Chaminade University, Pacific West Conference.

- h. NCAA Playing Rules Oversight Panel (one September 2021 vacancy).** **Robert Davenport**, director of athletics, Oklahoma Baptist University, Great American Conference.
    - i. Division II Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement (one reappointment).** **Jessica Harbison Weaver**, senior woman administrator, Pacific West Conference (term 2).
    - j. Division II Nominating Committee (two September 2021 vacancies).** **George Bright**, director of athletics, Elizabeth City State University, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Atlantic region); and **Tony Duckworth**, director of athletics, Albany State University (Georgia), Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (South region).
    - k. NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics (one September 2021 vacancy).** **Greg Bamberger**, director of athletics, Fairmont State University, Mountain East Conference.
- 2. Management Council Elections.** Approve the following elections to the Management Council. The **Attachment B** shows the Management Council composition if the appointments are approved as recommended. The terms will run through the conclusion of the 2026 NCAA Convention.

  - a. Lone Star Conference (replacing Judy Sackfield, senior woman administrator, Texas A&M University-Commerce). **Sandee Mott**, director of athletics, Texas Woman's University.
  - b. Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference (replacing Doug Peters, director of athletics, Minnesota State University Moorhead). **Erin Lind**, commissioner, Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference.



**2020-21 DIVISION II CHAMPIONSHIPS COMMITTEE**

**Composition:** Twelve members, including one member of the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee and two members of the Management Council. The vice-chair of the Management Council serves as an ex officio, nonvoting member.

**Appointment Preferences:** **Some sport committee or regional advisory committee experience is preferred. The committee should also have representatives from each region. The committee also determined that conference rotation should be considered when making appointments.**

**Vacancies:** **Two September 2021 vacancies; one should be from South region.**

**Staff Liaison:** Roberta Page,

Region	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
East	N/M	AD	Matt Kilcullen Mercy College	East Coast	Kilcullen	Kilcullen	Kilcullen*	
<b>Central</b>	<b>N/F</b>	<b>SWA</b>	<b>Terri Holmes Northern State University</b>	<b>Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference</b>	<b>Holmes*</b>			
West	Y/F	SWA/ Assoc Com	Carol Rivera California Collegiate Athletic	California Collegiate Athletic	Rivera	Rivera	Rivera	Rivera*
Atl	N/M	Comm	Reid Amos Mountain East Conference	Mountain East	Amos	Amos	Amos*	
Central	N/F	SWA/De puty AD	Kristy Bayer Emporia State University	Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletic	Bayer	Bayer	Bayer	Bayer*
SoE	N/M	AD	Dick Christy University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Peach Belt	Christy	Christy	Christy*	
SoCen	N/M	AD	Nathan Gibson University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	Rocky Mountain Athletic	Gibson	Gibson	Gibson	Gibson*
<b>West</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>Steve Card Western Washington University</b>	<b>Great Northwest Athletic</b>	<b>Card*</b>			
Midwest	N/F	AD	Suzanne Sanregret Michigan Technological University	Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic	Sanregret	Sanregret*		
	N/F	MC REP	Carrie Michaels <sup>2</sup> Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Athletic	Michaels <sup>2</sup>	Michaels <sup>2</sup>	Michaels <sup>2</sup>	Michaels <sup>2</sup> (1/24*)
	N/M	MC REP	Jim Johnson <sup>2</sup> Pittsburg State University	Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletic	Johnson <sup>2</sup>	Johnson <sup>2</sup> (1/22*)		
	N/M	SAAC REP	Grant Foley Delta State University	Gulf South	Foley (1/21*)			

**Nonvoting members:**

Region	EM/GEN	Role	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE/ ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
South	N/M	MC VICE- CHAIR	Courtney Lovely <sup>2</sup> Palm Beach Atlantic University	Sunshine State	Lovely <sup>2</sup>	Lovely <sup>2</sup> (1/22*)		

\* Not eligible for reappointment.

<sup>2</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division II Management Council 08/20/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS

**Composition:** Seven members, including one member of the Management Council and one member of the general public. three, three-year terms (no more than nine years).

**Vacancies:** One September 2021 vacancy, no restrictions.

**Reappoint:** Sobolik (term 2); Reilly (term 2)

**Appointment Preferences:** The committee should include at least one athletics administrator. Nominees should be aware that the committee is work intensive.

**Staff Liaisons:** Joel McGormley, Shep Cooper, Jim Elworth

REG	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23
SoE	N/F	SWA	Christie Ward <sup>2</sup> Georgia Southwestern State University	Peach Belt	Ward <sup>2</sup>	Ward <sup>2</sup>	Ward <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)
<b>West</b>	<b>Y/F</b>	<b>Asst Com</b>	<b>Jane Teixeira Humbolt State University</b>	<b>California Collegiate Athletic Association</b>	<b>Teixeira (term 3*)</b>		
<b>Cen</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Asst AD</b>	<b>Jason Sobolik Minnesota State University Moorhead</b>	<b>Northern Sun Intercollegiate</b>	<b>Sobolik (term 1)</b>		
	N/M	PUBLIC	John Lackey Paul & Lackey		Lackey (term 3)	Lackey (term 3)	Lackey (term 3*)
SoC	N/M	FAR	Richard Loosbrock Adams State University	Rocky Mountain Athletic	Loosbrock (term 2)	Loosbrock (term 2)	(Loosbrock (term 2)
<b>East</b>	<b>N/F</b>	<b>SWA/ Assoc Com</b>	<b>Melissa Reilly East Coast Conference</b>	<b>East Coast</b>	<b>Reilly (term 1)</b>		
MidW	N/F	SWA/Sr. Assoc Com	Leslie Schuemann Great Midwest Athletic	Great Midwest Athletic	Schuemann (term1)	Schuemann (term1)	Schuemann (term1 9/23)

\* Not eligible for appointment    <sup>2</sup> Management Council representatives    07/13/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II INFRACTIONS APPEALS COMMITTEE

Legislated Requirements: Five members, including one public member and one Management Council representative. Appointed for three-year term. A member may be reappointed but shall not serve more than nine years on the committee.

**Vacancies:** One immediate vacancy. Public member.

**Reappoint:** Cirillo (term 2)

**Staff Liaison:** Wendy Walters, Joyce Thompson

POS	GEN	EM	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23
Sr Assoc Com	M	Y	Eddie Weatherington Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association	Central Intercollegiate Athletic	Weatherington (term 2)	Weatherington (term 2)	Weatherington (term 2)
<b>SWA</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Dixie Cirillo Colorado School of Mines</b>	<b>Rocky Mountain Athletic</b>	<b>Cirillo (term 1)</b>		
FAR	M	N	Doug Blais Southern New Hampshire University	Northeast-10	Blais (term 2)	Blais (term 2)	Blais (term 2)
MC Rep	M	Y	J. Lin Dawson <sup>2</sup> Clark Atlantic University	Southern Intercollegiate Athletic	Dawson <sup>2</sup>	Dawson <sup>2</sup> (1/22*)	
<b>PUBLIC</b>							

<sup>2</sup>Term concurrent with Management Council term.

\* Not eligible for reappointment

07/13/2020

## 2020-21 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT RECORDS COMMITTEE

**Composition:** The committee shall consist of six members, including two Division I representatives, two Division II representatives and two representatives who may be from either Division I or Division II. **Three-year renewable terms (maximum of three terms).**

**Duties:** Assist in reviewing initial-eligibility standards for international students. This committee shall report to the Committee on Academics.

**Vacancies:** One September 2021 vacancy, Lopez does not want to be reappointed. One Division I vacancy, any subdivision.

**Reappoint:** **DI Miller (term 3); DII Gilbert (Term 2)**

**Preference:** **Individuals with expertise in international records review.**

**Staff Liaison:** Alyson Grady, Morgan Adcock

**Chair:**

DIV.	EM/ GEN	POS.	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23
FBS	N/M	Sr. Assoc AD	Josh Daume Arkansas State University	Sun Belt Conference	Daume (term 1)	Daume (term 1)	Daume (term 1)
DI	N/F	Sr Assoc AD/SWA	Meghan Miller Fairfield University	Metro Atlantic Athletic	Miller (term 2)		
DI	Y/F	Assoc Dir	Ruth Lopez University of North Florida	ASUN	Lopez (term 2)		
II	N/F	International Admissions Counselor	Brittany Henson Palm Beach Atlantic University	Sunshine State	Henson (term 3)	Henson (term 3)	Henson (term 3 9/23*)
<b>II</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Asst AD</b>	<b>Greg Gilbert University of Findlay</b>	<b>Great Midwest Athletic</b>	<b>Gilbert (term 1)</b>		
II	N/M	Compliance	Ricco Righetti II Lake Superior State University	Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic	Righetti (Term 1)	Righetti (Term 1)	

\* Not eligible for reappointment 09/09/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

**Composition:** Twelve members, including two members of the Management Council and one member from SAAC.

**Vacancies:** Two September 2021 vacancies.

**Appointment Preferences:** The committee should have at least one representative from each region. Committee members should have compliance/legislative knowledge or background with a minimum of three years' experience in athletics administration. Athletics directors and senior level campus administrators. At least one member of the DII CCACA.

**Staff Liaison:** Karen Wolf, Chelsea Hooks

Region	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
SoE	N/F	SWA CCACA	Diana Kling Peach Belt Conference	Peach Belt	Kling	Kling*		
East	Y/F	Sr Compliance	Christine Lowthert Assumption College	Northeast-10	Lowthert	Lowthert	Lowthert*	
West	N/M	Assoc AD	Jason Stock California State University, San Marcos	California Collegiate Athletic	Stock	Stock	Stock*	
<b>SoC</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Sr Assoc AD</b>	<b>Scott Larson Lubbock Christian University</b>	<b>Lone Star</b>	<b>Larson*</b>			
South	N/M	AD	Brian Summers Christian Brothers University	Gulf South	Summers	Summers	Summers*	
MidW	N/M	AD MC rep	David Marsh <sup>2</sup> Northwood University	Great Lakes Intercollegiate	Marsh <sup>2</sup>	Marsh <sup>2</sup>	Marsh <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)	
SoE	N/F	FAR MC rep	Brenda Cates <sup>2</sup> University of Mount Olive	Conference Carolinas	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup> (1/24*)
South	N/F	AD	Pennie Parker Rollins College	Sunshine State	Parker	Parker	Parker*	
<b>MidW</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Sr Assoc AD</b>	<b>Scott Young University of Indianapolis</b>	<b>Great Lakes Valley</b>	<b>Young*</b>			
Cen	F/Y	FAR	Kara Lindaman Winona State University	Northern Sun Intercollegiate	Lindaman	Lindaman	Lindaman	Lindaman*
Atl	N/F	Assoc Com/ SWA CCACA	Carlin Chesick Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference	Pennsylvania State Athletic	Chesick	Chesick	Chesick*	

\* Not eligible for reappointment      <sup>2</sup>Management Council representative      09/09/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II COMMITTEE FOR LEGISLATIVE RELIEF

Composition: The Division II Committee for Legislative Relief shall consist of five members, including one member of the Division II Management Council.  
 Terms: Members of the Division II Committee for Legislative Relief shall be elected for one four-year term.  
 Preference: **Athletics administrators with Division II longevity who have a clear understanding of NCAA Bylaws 12 and 14.**  
 Vacancies: **Two September 2021 vacancies.**  
 Staff Liaison: Chelsea Hooks

Region	EM/GEN	POS	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
<b>SoE</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Sr Assoc AD</b>	<b>Matthew Finley Anderson University (South Carolina)</b>	<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>Finley*</b>			
<b>Cen</b>	<b>N/F</b>	<b>FAR</b>	<b>Ellen Fagerstrom Minnesota State University Moorhead</b>	<b>Northern Sun Intercollegiate</b>	<b>Fagerstrom*</b>			
Atl	N/M	Assoc AD	Larry Earnesty Millersville University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Athletic	Earnesty	Earnesty	Earnesty*	
SoC	Y/M	Assoc AD	Marlon Furlongue St. Mary's University (Texas)	Lone Star	Furlongue	Furlongue	Furlongue	Furlongue*
West	N/F	MC Rep	Amy Henkelman <sup>2</sup> Dominican University of California	Pacific West	Henkelman <sup>2</sup>	Henkelman <sup>2</sup>	Henkelman <sup>2</sup>	Henkelman <sup>2</sup> (1/25)*

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>2</sup>Management Council representative

01/22/2021

## 2020-21 OLYMPIC SPORTS LIAISON COMMITTEE

**Legislated Requirements:** Fourteen members, including one from each division and subdivision of Division I. One student-athlete from each division shall serve as a member of the committee and may serve on the committee up to two years after the completion of his or her intercollegiate eligibility.

**Duties:** In Division II and Division III at least one representative will be a member of the Management Council as addressed in Bylaw 21.8 and 21.6. Facilitates communication among the NCAA, the U.S. Olympic Committee and the national governing bodies of Olympic sports. Also to study and make recommendations concerning the Association's appropriate role in the involvement of student-athletes in international athletics.

**Vacancies:** **Two January 2021 Vacancies.** One Division I, any subdivision; **One Division II vacancy.**

**Committee preference:** **Olympic or international sport experience; campus experience with one or more Olympic sports; campus experience with international student-athletes; work experience with national governing bodies and/or the USOC; familiarity with NCAA amateurism regulations.**

**Staff Liaisons:** Alex Smith

DIV.	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
FBS	N/F	Deputy AD/SWA	Kimberly Keenan-Kirkpatrick Syracuse University	Atlantic Coast Conference	Keenan-Kirkpatrick	Keenan-Kirkpatrick	Keenan-Kirkpatrick	Keenan-Kirkpatrick*
FBS	Y/F	Asst Com	Korinth Patterson Mid-American Conference	Mid-American	Patterson*			
D1	Y/M	AD	Charles Guthrie University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	Horizon League	Guthrie	Guthrie	Guthrie*	
DI	N/F	SWA/Sr Assoc AD	Jill Hollembeak DePaul University	Big East	Hollembeak	Hollembeak	Hollembeak*	
FCS	N/F	SWA/Sr Assoc AD	Rosemary Shea College of the Holy Cross	Patriot League	Shea	Shea*		
DI	N/F	AD	Elizabeth Jarnigan Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	Missouri Valley	Jarnigan	Jarnigan	Jarnigan*	
DI	N/F	Dep AD/SWA	Sarah Fraser Quinnipiac University	Metro Atlantic Athletic	Fraser	Fraser*		
<b>II</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>Thomas McPhail Lees-McRae College</b>	<b>Conference Carolinas</b>	<b>McPhail*</b>			
II	N/M	FAR	Steven Winter <sup>2</sup> Sonoma State University	California Collegiate Athletic	Winter <sup>2</sup>	Winter <sup>2</sup>	Winter <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)	
III	N/F	AD	Michelle Morgan <sup>3</sup> John Carrol University	Ohio Athletic	Morgan <sup>3</sup>	Morgan <sup>3</sup>	Morgan <sup>3</sup> (1/23*)	
III	N/M	Asst AD	Bruce Gillman Vassar College	Liberty League	Gillman	Gillman*		

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>2</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division II Management Council

<sup>3</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division III Management Council

09/09/2020

## 2020-21 PLAYING RULES OVERSIGHT PANEL

(Association-Wide Rules Administration)

Twelve members. Six Division I: three members selected by the Division I Council (one of which must have experience working with playing rules; preference: one from the Championships Oversight Committee); the remaining three shall be appointed by the Division I Collegiate Commissioners Association. Three Division II members: one current member of the Division II Championships Committee; two at-large members (one of which must have officiating experience, previous service on a rules committee or on a championships committee with responsibility for playing rules administration or coaching experience). Three Division III members: one current member of the Division III Championships Committee; two at-large members (one of which must have officiating experience, previous service on a rules committee or on a championships committee with responsibility for playing rules administration or coaching experience). A single conference may not have more than one representative on the panel.

**Must have officiating experience, previous service on a rules committee or on a championships committee with responsibility for playing rules administration or coaching experience.**

Duties: Makes final approvals of playing rules recommendations.

**Vacancies: Three At-large September 2021 vacancies;** Two Division I., any subdivision, Cleary is eligible for reappointment; conference held position since 2020; **One Division II vacancy;** One Division III vacancy -Gary Williams has resigned and will be an immediate replacement.

Staff Liaison: Rachel Seewald, Ty Halpin

DIV	POS	EM/ GEN	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
FBS	At-Large	Y/F	Angie Torain University of Notre Dame	Atlantic Coast	Torain*			
DI	At-Large	Y/F	Valerie Cleary Portland State University	Big Sky	Cleary			
FBS	At-Large Assoc Com/SW A	Y/F	Tiffany Daniels Southeastern Conference	Southeastern	Daniels	Daniels	Daniels	Daniels*
<i>FBS</i>	<i>CCA</i>	<i>N/M</i>	<i>Keith Gill Sun Belt Conference</i>	<i>Sun Belt Conference</i>				
<i>FCS</i>	<i>CCA</i>	<i>N/F</i>	<i>Jen Heppel Patriot League</i>	<i>Patriot League</i>				
<i>DI</i>	<i>CCA</i>	<i>N/M</i>	<i>Jeff Hurd Western Athletic Conference</i>	<i>Western Athletic Conference</i>				
<i>II</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>N/M</i>	<i>Steve Card Western Washington University</i>	<i>Great Northwest Athletic</i>	<i>Card*</i>			
II	AD	N/M	David Hicks King University	Conference Carolinas	Hicks	Hicks	Hicks*	
<b>II</b>	<b>At-Large COM</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Matt Wilson Gulf South Conference</b>	<b>Gulf South</b>	<b>Wilson*</b>			
<i>III</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>N/F</i>	<i>Robin Baker University of Wisconsin Eau Claire</i>	<i>Wisconsin Intercollegiate Athletic</i>	<i>Baker</i>	<i>Baker</i>	<i>Baker (1/23*)</i>	
III	At-Large AD	N/M	Gary Williams Wittenberg University	North Coast Athletic	Williams*			
III	At-Large AD	N/F	Ronda Seagraves Concordia University Texas	American Southwest	Seagraves	Seagraves*		

\*Not eligible for reappointment 10/09/2020



## 2020-21 DIVISION II COMMITTEE ON STUDENT-ATHLETE REINSTATEMENT

Composition: Five members, including one member of the Management Council. Two, 3-year terms of service.

Vacancies: **No September 2021 vacancies**

Reappoint: **Harbison Weaver (term 2)**

Appointment: **Committee members should have significant compliance/legislative knowledge or background.**

Preferences:

Staff Liaisons: Danielle Teetzel, Jess Rigler

Region	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23
MidW	N/F	FAR	Teresa Clark <sup>2</sup> Cedarville University	Great Midwest Athletic	Clark <sup>2</sup>	Clark <sup>2</sup> (1/22*)	
SoE	N/F	AD	Lynn Griffin Coker University	South Atlantic	Griffin (term 1)	Griffin (term 1)	Griffin (term 1)
MidW	N/F	Assoc AD	Katelyn Severance Texas A&M University – Commerce	Lone Star	Severance (term 1)	Severance (term 1)	
<b>West</b>	<b>N/F</b>	<b>SWA</b>	<b>Jessica Harbison Weaver</b> <b>Pacific West Conference</b>	<b>Pacific West</b>	<b>Weaver</b> <b>(term 1)</b>		
Atl	Y/M	Assoc Com	Marcus Grant Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association	Central Intercollegiate Athletic	Grant (term 2)	Grant (term 2)	Grant (term 2*)

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>2</sup>Management Council representative

07/13/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Composition: Twelve members, including two members of the Management Council and one member from SAAC.

Vacancies: One September 2021 vacancy.

**Appointment Preferences:** The committee should have at least one representative from each region. Committee members should have compliance/legislative knowledge or background with a minimum of three years' experience in athletics administration. Athletics directors and senior level campus administrators. At least one member of the DII CCACA.

Staff Liaison: Karen Wolf, Chelsea Hooks

Region	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
SoE	N/F	SWA CCACA	Diana Kling Peach Belt Conference	Peach Belt	Kling	Kling*		
East	Y/F	Sr Compliance	Christine Lowthert Assumption College	Northeast-10	Lowthert	Lowthert	Lowthert*	
West	N/M	Assoc AD	Jason Stock California State University, San Marcos	California Collegiate Athletic	Stock	Stock	Stock*	
SoC (West)  Pending	N/M (Y/F)  Approval*	Sr Assoc AD (Sr. Compliance)	Scott Larson Lubbock Christian University (Audra Kedy Great American Conference)	Lone Star (Great American)	Larson*	Kedy	Kedy	Kedy (9/25)*
South	N/M	AD	Brian Summers Christian Brothers University	Gulf South	Summers	Summers	Summers*	
MidW	N/M	AD MC rep	David Marsh <sup>2</sup> Northwood University	Great Lakes Intercollegiate	Marsh <sup>2</sup>	Marsh <sup>2</sup>	Marsh <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)	
SoE	N/F	FAR MC rep	Brenda Cates <sup>2</sup> University of Mount Olive	Conference Carolinas	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup>	Cates <sup>2</sup> (1/24*)
South	N/F	AD	Pennie Parker Rollins College	Sunshine State	Parker	Parker	Parker*	
<b>MidW</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Sr Assoc AD</b>	<b>Scott Young University of Indianapolis</b>	<b>Great Lakes Valley</b>	<b>Young*</b>			
Cen	F/Y	FAR	Kara Lindaman Winona State University	Northern Sun Intercollegiate	Lindaman	Lindaman	Lindaman	Lindaman*
Atl	N/F	Assoc Com/ SWA CCACA	Carlin Chesick Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference	Pennsylvania State Athletic	Chesick	Chesick	Chesick*	

\* Not eligible for reappointment      <sup>2</sup>Management Council representative      09/09/2020

## 2020-21 DIVISION II COMMITTEE FOR LEGISLATIVE RELIEF

Composition: The Division II Committee for Legislative Relief shall consist of five members, including one member of the Division II Management Council.  
 Terms: Members of the Division II Committee for Legislative Relief shall be elected for one four-year term.  
 Preference: **Athletics administrators with Division II longevity who have a clear understanding of NCAA Bylaws 12 and 14.**  
 Vacancies: **One September 2021 vacancy.**  
 Staff Liaison: Chelsea Hooks

Region	EM/GEN	POS	NAME, INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
<b>SoE</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Sr Assoc AD</b>	<b>Matthew Finley Anderson University (South Carolina)</b>	<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>Finley*</b>			
Cen  Pending	N/F (N/F)  Approval	FAR (Assoc AD/SW A)	Ellen Fagerstrom Minnesota State University Moorhead (Tammy Ikerd, Southern Nazarene University)	Northern Sun Intercollegiate (Great American)	Fagerstrom*	Ikerd	Ikerd	Ikerd (9/25)*
Atl	N/M	Assoc AD	Larry Earnesty Millersville University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Athletic	Earnesty	Earnesty	Earnesty*	
SoC	Y/M	Assoc AD	Marlon Furlongue St. Mary's University (Texas)	Lone Star	Furlongue	Furlongue	Furlongue	Furlongue*
West	N/M	MC Rep	Josh Doody <sup>2</sup> Notre dame de Namur University	Pacific West	Doody <sup>2</sup> (1/21*)			

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>2</sup>Management Council representative

02/24/2021

## 2020-21 DIVISION II NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Composition: Eleven members, including two members of the Division II Management Council.

Vacancies: **Three September 2021 vacancies. One from Atlantic and South regions.**

Appointment: **The committee should have at least one representative from each region (Atlantic, Central, East, Midwest, South, South Central, Southeast, West). Preference should be given to individuals with previous experience and/or Division II longevity.**

Preferences:

Staff Liaison: Jen Roe

REG	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
West	N/M	Comm	Bob Hogue Pacific West Conference	Pacific West	Hogue	Hogue	Hogue*	
East	N/F	Sr. Assoc Comm	Molly Belden Northeast-10 Conference	Northeast-10	Belden*	Belden	Belden	Belden*
MidW	N/F	Comm	Kris Dunbar Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic	Dunbar	Dunbar*		
<b>West</b>	<b>N/F</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>Anita Barker California State University, Chico</b>	<b>California Intercollegiate Athletic</b>	<b>Barker*</b>			
<b>Atl</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>Jamie Joss Davis &amp; Elkins College</b>	<b>Mountain East</b>	<b>Joss*</b>			
<b>South</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Asst AD</b>	<b>Robert Fiedler University of Tampa</b>	<b>Sunshine State</b>	<b>Fiedler*</b>			
Cen	N/M	AD	Eric Schoh Winona State University	Northern Sun Intercollegiate	Schoh	Schoh	Schoh	Schoh*
East	N/M	FAR	James Crawley Dominican College (New York)	Central Atlantic Collegiate	Crawley	Crawley	Crawley	Crawley*
Cen	N/M	AD (MC Rep)	Jeff Williams <sup>2</sup> East Central University	Great American Conference	Williams <sup>2</sup>	Williams <sup>2</sup>	Williams <sup>2</sup>	Williams <sup>2</sup> (1/24*)
SoE	Y/F	Asst. AD	Colleen Cannon Queens University of Charlotte	South Atlantic Conference	Cannon	Cannon	Cannon*	
SoCen	N/F	SWA (MC Rep)	Judy Sackfield <sup>2</sup> Texas A&M University- Commerce	Lone Star	Sackfield <sup>2</sup>	Sackfield <sup>2</sup>	Sackfield <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)	

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>2</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division II Management Council. 07/13/2020

## 2020-21 COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

Legislated Requirements:	Eighteen members, including a current chancellor or president and student-athlete from each Division. Six members from Division I, six from Division II and six from Division III. Six positions shall be allocated for men, six for women and six unallocated. Student-athletes may serve on the committee up to two years after the completion of his or her intercollegiate eligibility.
Duties:	In Division II and Division III at least one representative will be a member of the Management Council. Studies and makes policy recommendations concerning opportunities for women, and other issues directly affecting women's athletics. This committee is subject to the direction of the Board of Governors.
Vacancies:	<b>One September 2021 vacancy, Division II. Appointee must be male.</b>
Committee Preference:	<b>At least one coach.</b>
Staff Liaisons:	Jean Merrill, Kristin Fasbender, Jan Gentry, Emily Capehart

DIV.	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
FCS	Y/M	CEO	Miguel Martinez-Saenz St. Francis College Brooklyn	Northeast	Martinez-Saenz	Martinez-Saenz	Martinez-Saenz	Martinez-Saenz*
FBS	Y/F	Dep AD	Monica Lebron Tulane University	American Athletic	Lebron	Lebron	Lebron*	
FCS	N/M	CEO	Robert Nelsen California State University, Sacramento	Big Sky	Nelsen	Nelsen	Nelsen*	
FCS	Y/F	SWA	Valencia Jordan Tennessee State University	Ohio Valley	Jordan	Jordan*		
DI	N/F	SWA/Sr Assoc AD	Renie Shields Saint Joseph's University	Atlantic 10	Shields	Shields	Shields*	
<i>I</i>	<i>Y/F</i>	<i>S/A</i>	<i>Halie Mariano Bucknell University</i>	<i>Patriot League</i>	<i>Mariano (6/21)</i>			
II	N/F	CEO	Donna Price-Henry The University of Virginia's College at Wise	South Atlantic	Price-Henry	Price-Henry	Price-Henry*	
II	N/F	Assoc AD/SWA	Kellianne Milliner, West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference	Milliner	Milliner	Milliner*	
<b>II</b>	<b>N/M</b>	<b>Asst AD</b>	<b>John Kietzmann Metropolitan State University of Denver</b>	<b>Rocky Mountain Athletic</b>	<b>Kietzmann*</b>			
II	N/M	FAR	David Kuhlmeier <sup>2</sup> Valdosta State University	Gulf South	Kuhlmeier <sup>2</sup>	Kuhlmeier <sup>2</sup>	Kuhlmeier <sup>2</sup> (1/23*)	
II	Y/F	SWA	Suzette McQueen Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association	Central Intercollegiate Athletic	McQueen	McQueen*		
<i>II</i>	<i>N/F</i>	<i>S/A</i>	<i>Gabby Cabanero Dixie State University</i>	<i>Pacific West</i>	<i>Cabanero (1/19*)</i>			

DIV.	EM/GEN	ROLE	NAME AND INSTITUTION	CONFERENCE	9/20-9/21	9/21-9/22	9/22-9/23	9/23-9/24
III	N/F	AD	Renee Bostic Notre Dame of Maryland University	Colonial States Athletic	Bostic	Bostic	Bostic*	
III	N/M	AD	Jason Doviak Alfred State College	American Collegiate Athletic	Doviak	Doviak*		
III	Y/F	AD	Miriam Merrill, Pomona Pitzer Colleges	Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic	Merrill	Merrill	Merrill*	
III	N/F	AD	Denise Udelhofen <sup>3</sup> Loras College	American Rivers	Udelhofen <sup>3</sup> (1/21*)			
III	N/F	CEO	Marjorie Hass Rhodes College	Southern Athletic	Hass*			
<i>III</i>	<i>N/F</i>	<i>S/A</i>	<i>Samantha Kastner</i> <i>Notre Dame of Maryland University</i>	<i>Colonial States Athletic</i>	<i>Kastner</i> <i>(1/20*)</i>			

\* Not eligible for reappointment

<sup>1</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division I Management Council. <sup>2</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division II Management Council. <sup>3</sup> Term concurrent with service on Division III Management Council.  
05/21/2020



**Division II Management Council Composition  
Following April 2021 Election**

<b>Representative</b>	<b>AD</b>	<b>SWA</b>	<b>FAR</b>	<b>Conf Admin</b>	<b>SAAC</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Ethnic Min</b>
<b><u>California Collegiate</u></b> Steve Winter Sonoma State University			•			•		
<b><u>Conference Carolinas</u></b> Brenda Cates University of Mount Olive			•				•	
<b><u>Central Atlantic</u></b> Mark Corino Caldwell College	•					•		
<b><u>Central Intercollegiate</u></b> Marcus Clarke Conference Administrator				•		•		•
<b><u>East Coast Conference</u></b> Robert Dranoff Conference Administrator				•		•		
<b><u>Great American Conference</u></b> Jeff Williams East Central University	•					•		
<b><u>Great Lakes Intercollegiate</u></b> Dave Marsh Northwood University	•					•		
<b><u>Great Lakes Valley</u></b> Jerry Wollmering Truman State University	•					•		
<b><u>Great Midwest Athletic</u></b> Teresa Clark Cedarville University			•				•	
<b><u>Great Northwest Athletic</u></b> Amy Foster Seattle Pacific University		•					•	
<b><u>Gulf South</u></b> Laura Clayton Eady University of West Georgia		•					•	
<b><u>Lone Star</u></b> Sandee Mott Texas Women's University	•						•	
<b><u>Mid-America</u></b> Jim Johnson Pittsburg State University	•					•		
<b><u>Mountain East Conference</u></b> Kristi Kiefer Fairmont State University		•					•	
<b><u>Northeast-10</u></b> Danny McCabe Adelphi University	•					•		
<b><u>Northern Sun</u></b> Erin Lind Conference Administrator				•			•	

Representative	AD	SWA	FAR	Conf Admin	SAAC	Male	Female	Ethnic Min
<b><u>Pacific West Conference</u></b>								
Amy Henkelman Dominican University of California	•						•	
<b><u>Peach Belt</u></b>								
Christie Ward Georgia Southwestern State University		•					•	
<b><u>Pennsylvania State</u></b>								
Carrie Michaels Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania		•					•	
<b><u>Rocky Mountain Athletic</u></b>								
Jackie Wallgren Colorado State University- Pueblo		•					•	
<b><u>South Atlantic</u></b>								
Marty Gilbert Mars Hill University			•			•		
<b><u>Southern Intercollegiate</u></b>								
J. Lin Dawson Clark Atlanta University	•					•		•
<b><u>Sunshine State</u></b>								
Courtney Lovely Palm Beach Atlantic University		•					•	•
<b><u>At-Large</u></b>								
Julie Rochester Northern Michigan University			•				•	
<b><u>At-Large</u></b>								
David Kuhlmeier Valdosta State University			•			•		•
<b><u>At-Large</u></b>								
Harry Stinson III Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)	•					•		•
<b><u>SAAC Reps</u></b>								
Madeleine McKenna California University of Pennsylvania					•		•	
Braydon Kubat University of Minnesota Duluth					•	•		
<b>Composition Before Vacancies</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Composition Following Election (if Approved)</b>	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>





**NCAA Division II Management Council Report**  
**Informational Items**

The following Management Council items do not require formal action by the Presidents Council and are being reported to the Presidents Council for informational purposes only.

**1. Academic Requirements Committee.**

- a. Recommendations Regarding the Application of Initial-Eligibility Requirements Impacted by COVID-19.** The Management Council extended the flexibility of the COVID-19 initial-eligibility policies and automatic waiver criteria for students who initially enroll full time in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years, as specified [Attachment A].
- b. Potential Flexibility Regarding Full-Time Enrollment Legislation.** The Division II Academic Requirements Committee will discuss at an upcoming meeting whether there should be any flexibility provided to the full-time enrollment legislation for the 2021-22 academic year to student-athletes who were granted an additional year and season of competition due to waivers provided this year to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Management Council was asked to offer feedback prior to that meeting as to whether any flexibility should be provided. While some members of the Council felt that providing relief may create competitive inequity, other members were open to providing some relief for student-athletes. Some of the reasons for providing relief include:
  - (1) Student-athletes and/or institutions were provided the additional seasons of competitions/extensions; therefore, some flexibility should be provided;
  - (2) Student-athletes and/or institutions should not have to pay for classes that student-athletes do not ultimately need, especially given the financial climate we find ourselves in; and
  - (3) Providing some sort of flexibility will allow student-athletes to take classes that are practical and necessary towards graduation rather than starting a degree program that a student-athlete has no desire to complete, rather is just returning to compete.

It was noted that if relief is provided, there should be a requirement for student-athletes to be enrolled in a required minimum number of courses (e.g., nine hours for undergraduate students and six hours for graduate students to have access to practice and competition).

It was further noted that this relief should apply to student-athletes nearing their degree/graduating in the 2021-22 academic year and not necessarily a freshman

and/or sophomore since they still have a few years to make accommodations for completing their degree program.

Finally, the Council noted that traditional waiver opportunities would remain available for institutions to file for student-athletes to practice/compete while enrolled less than full time in the event no flexibility is provided and/or the student-athlete does not fit in the category of such blanket relief provided.

## **2. Championships Committee.**

- **Replacement Policies for Spring Championships.** The Management Council waived the normal application of NCAA Division II Bylaw 31.3.4.1-(g) (requirements – division championship – conference champion ineligible, declines to or cannot compete) and approved the following replacement policies for 2021 spring sport championships:

### **Policies to apply *before* the announcement of the team championship bracket.**

- Should an automatic qualifier, as determined by each conference, be unable to meet the medical protocols and participate in its first game of the championship, then the conference may designate a replacement team, as determined by its AQ policy and submitted by the designated deadline.
- The replacement AQ team shall be appropriately seeded and placed into the bracket prior to announcement of the championship field and bracket.
- Any potential at-large team that is determined by the institution to be unable to meet the medical protocols and participate in its first game of the championship should notify the respective Division II championship manager prior to announcement of the championship field and bracket.

### **Policies to apply *after* the announcement of the team championship bracket.**

- Conferences may replace their AQ, if it is unable to participate due to COVID-19, with their pre-approved contingency replacement team if it can produce the required negative tests. The national sport committee has the authority to re-rank the bracket if necessary. If the conference is unable to provide a replacement team, its first game shall be declared a “No Contest” and its opponent shall advance to the next round.
- For any at-large team unable to participate, due to COVID-19, the policy for replacing that team is as follows:

- The top teams not selected as at-large teams for the original field shall be notified and must follow all tournament medical protocols to be considered a potential replacement team.
- All teams will move up in the bracket and the replacement team will be inserted at the bottom of the bracket.

**Policies to apply after the announcement of *individuals* selected to the field.**

- If an individual sport participant must withdraw from the championship due to COVID-19, the sport committee shall follow its standard procedure for individual replacements.

\*\*\*\*\*

***The deadline for consideration of replacing a team or individual unable to participate due to COVID-19 is 24 hours after the selection announcement.***

Once the tournament has begun, no teams will be used to replace a team that has a COVID-19 or any other issue and can no longer participate in the championship. Their opponent would advance to the next round via the NCAA's "No Contest" rule. This is consistent with normal championship policy.

**3. Membership Committee.**

- **Overview of Institutions that Submitted Applications for Division II Membership in 2021.** The Management Council received information that the following institutions submitted applications to enter the Division II membership process in the 2021-22 academic year:
  - a. Edwards Waters College located in Florida; and
  - b. Emory & Henry College located in Virginia.

**4. Management Council Identity Subcommittee.**

- **Recommendation Regarding the Formal Name of the Division II Game Day Initiative.** The Management Council approved the formal name for the division's new game day initiative as "Make Game Day Yours." Referring to the initiative as Make Game Day Yours will help identify the initiative with the Division II membership. In addition, institutions and conferences will have the ability to customize the initiative and make it their own, much like the Division II brand, Make It Yours.

**5. NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics.**

- **Division Membership, Personnel, Amateurism, Financial Aid and Playing and Practice Seasons – Emerging Sports for Women - STUNT.** The Management Council did not recommend sponsorship of legislation to add STUNT as an emerging sport for women. The Council noted that acrobatics and tumbling was recently added as an emerging sport for women and the Association is working to increase participation in this sport, according to the emerging sports for women process. Adding STUNT this soon could hinder the growth of sponsorship for acrobatics and tumbling. The Council also noted that adding an emerging sport during a pandemic could be hard for institutions. The Council members agreed to discuss the recommendation and concerns during their respective upcoming conference meetings and gather feedback on whether Division II institutions currently sponsor or would consider sponsoring STUNT, if added to the emerging sports list. They agreed to bring conference feedback for discussion at the July meeting for further discussion.

**6. Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designee Resource.** The NCAA office of inclusion has developed a new resource [Attachment B] designed to provide an overview to institutions on the new ADID designation.



**NCAA Division II Academic Requirements Committee  
Discussion Related to Regulations and Policies Impacted by COVID-19**

<b>Initial Eligibility Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Point of Contact</b>	<b>Decision Maker</b>
Should 2021-22 COVID-19 initial-eligibility policies (alternative standards, pass/fail grades, unofficial documents) be extended to the 2022-23 academic year?	Recommend that students who initially enroll full time in the 2022-23 academic year will be eligible to compete if they meet legislated qualifier or early academic qualifier requirements without test scores. Also, such students will receive 2.3 quality points for successfully completed pass/fail courses in 2021-22 and unofficial documents may be used in the certification.	Doug Healey	Management Council
Should pre-COVID automatic initial-eligibility waiver criteria be adjusted for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years to ensure similar outcomes for students who do not present a test score?	Recommend that students who initially enroll full time in the 2021-22 or 2022-23 academic years will receive an automatic initial-eligibility waiver if their academic record is commensurate with pre-COVID automatic waiver criteria.	Doug Healey	Management Council



# The Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designee (ADID)



## What is the ADID?

The ADID is a staff member designated by the chancellor/president or commissioner (or their proxy), who serves as the conduit for information related to national-, local- and campus-level issues of diversity and inclusion and supports diverse and inclusive practices related to athletics.

## Who can serve as the ADID?

- The ADID must be an employee of the campus or conference office, but does not have to be employed within the athletics department. For example, a member school may decide to make the institution's chief diversity officer its ADID.
- As appointed by the chancellor/president or commissioner (or their proxy), each campus and conference office is free to determine which staff member will assume this designation.
- Other suggested qualifications are that the individual:
  - a) Has access to student-athletes, coaches and athletics administrators;
  - b) Has regular meetings and/or regular correspondence with the president, director of athletics and members of senior staff within the department of athletics; and
  - c) Is cleared to receive reports related to institutional demographics and diversity and inclusion metrics.

## What are the main functions of the ADID?

- The ADID is the primary contact for information related to initiatives, programming and resources from the NCAA national office, specifically from diversity-related committees and the office of inclusion.
- At the direction of the campus/conference office leadership, the ADID participates in training and development to increase and enhance competencies associated with leading and facilitating inclusion initiatives.
- It is recommended that the ADID be involved in discussions about policy changes and the hiring process within athletics.

## Why is the ADID important?

- The ADID represents the Association's recognition of inclusion as a core value. The designation supports the [Presidential Pledge and Commitment to Promoting Diversity and Gender Equity in Intercollegiate Athletics](#).
- While the NCAA national office provides valuable resources and programming to support the membership's efforts toward creating and maintaining inclusive environments, campus and conference office personnel are sometimes unaware of available resources and opportunities. The ADID creates a network of colleagues who serve as the conduit for consistent and thorough dissemination of diversity- and inclusion-related information between conference offices, campuses, athletics departments and the NCAA.

## How can the ADID best support their athletics department and conference office?

- The ADID can support their athletics department or conference office's diversity, inclusion, and equity strategic planning reviews, including providing support to the athletics department and conference office's diversity, inclusion, and equity committee, if there is one in place.
- The ADID can regularly connect with and support their campus and conference Student-Athlete Advisory Committees (SAACs).
- The ADID can serve as a resource for their athletics department and conference office to partner with and utilize broader diversity, inclusion, and equity services available on campus.

## How does a school or conference submit its ADID to the NCAA?

Annually on August 1, the contact information for the ADID is submitted through the NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Demographic Form.

For more information about the Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designee, contact Niya Blair Hackworth, Director of Inclusion, at [odi@ncaa.org](mailto:odi@ncaa.org).







**PRESIDENT COUNCIL NOMINEES**  
**April 2021 Election for Immediate through January 2027 Term of Office**

## Region 4

[illegible]





**PRESIDENT COUNCIL NOMINEES**  
**April 2021 Election for July 1, 2021, through January 2027 Term of Office**

## At Large

Name	Title	Institution	Telephone Number	Email Address	Mailing Address	Conference	Public/Private	Enrollment
Cheryl Lovell	President	Adams State University	719-587-7341	<a href="mailto:president@adams.edu">president@adams.edu</a>	208 Edgemont Boulevard Alamosa, CO 81101	Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference	Public	1631
<i>Self-Nominated</i>								
Ronald Rochon	President	University of Southern Indiana	812-464-1756	<a href="mailto:rochon@usi.edu">rochon@usi.edu</a>	8600 University Boulevard Evansville, IN 47712	Great Lakes Valley Conference	Public	6426
<i>Self-Nominated</i>								
Sandra Woodley	President	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	432-552-3100 512-922-2095 (c)	<a href="mailto:sandra.woodley@utpb.edu">sandra.woodley@utpb.edu</a>	4901 East University Blvd Odessa, TX 79762	Lone Star Conference	Public	2153
<i>Nominated by Jay Poerner, Commissioner, Lone Star Conference</i>								
Frank Wu	President	Queen College (NY)	718-997-5550	<a href="mailto:president@qc.cuny.edu">president@qc.cuny.edu</a>	65-30 Kissena Boulevard Queens, NY 11367	East Star Conference	Public	16680
<i>Nominated by Bob Dranoff, Commissioner, East Coast Conference</i>								



**Division II Presidents Council**  
**Vice Chair Election**

**ACTION ITEM.**

**Division II Presidents Council Vice Chair Election.**

1. Recommendation. That the Presidents Council elect Steven Shirley as vice chair. The duties of the vice chair, as stated in NCAA Constitution 4.3.2.2 are as follows:
  - a. Take the chair's place and perform the chair's duties, if the chair is absent or incapacitated;
  - b. Report to the Division II membership at each annual Convention on the financial affairs of the division;
  - c. Serve as a member of the Association's Board of Governors;
  - d. Serve as a member of the Division II Administrative Committee; and
  - e. Serve as the chair of the Division II Planning and Finance Committee.
2. Effective Date. Immediately, for the period ending August 31, 2022. Constitution 4.3.3.2.1 provides for the vice chair to serve for three years; additionally, the person elected to serve in the position must have been a member of the Presidents Council for at least one year.
3. Rationale. Steven Shirley has been nominated to serve and has an interest in serving as vice chair. Allison Garrett was elected as chair in January 2021 to complete the unexpired term of Sandra Jordan, who is resigning from the Council due to her retirement from her institution. As his term on the Council does not expire until January 2025, he is eligible to serve a second and third term of office, if re-elected.
4. Budget Impact. None.
5. Student-Athlete Impact. None.



NCAA Constitution 5.3.1.1.2, 5.3.5 and 5.4.2 –  
Legislative Authority and Process –  
Emergency Legislation, Special Convention and Resolutions

**Potential Options:**

*Emergency Legislation*

1. The NCAA Division II Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention to amend Constitution 5.3.1.1.2 (emergency legislation) to specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to adopt emergency legislation when significant values or harm are at stake and the use of the regular legislative cycle is likely to cause undue hardship to the Association or the Division II membership because of the delay in its effective date.

[Note: Emergency legislation adopted by the Presidents Council will still require ratification by the full Division II membership at the next annual Convention.]

2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.3.1.1.2.

*Resolutions*

1. The Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Constitution 5.4.2 (resolutions) to specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to sponsor and adopt resolutions at any time; further, that resolutions adopted by the Presidents Council shall be ratified by the Division II membership at the next regularly scheduled NCAA Convention.
2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.4.2.

*Special Conventions*

1. The Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Constitution 5.3.5 (submission deadline) to reduce the special Convention sponsorship deadlines for division dominant and federated provision amendments sponsored by the Presidents Council from 90 days to 30 days.
2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.3.5.



**NCAA Constitution 5.3.1.1.2, 5.3.5 and 5.4.2 –  
Legislative Authority and Process –  
Emergency Legislation, Special Convention and Resolutions**

**Issue:**

Whether the NCAA Division II Presidents Council should sponsor legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention to:

1. Amend NCAA Constitution 5.3.1.1.2 (emergency legislation) to specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to adopt emergency legislation when significant values or harm are at stake and the use of the regular legislative cycle is likely to cause undue hardship to the Association or the Division II membership because of the delay in its effective date;
2. Amend Constitution 5.4.2 (resolutions) to specify that the Presidents Council may sponsor and adopt a resolution at any time; and
3. Amend Constitution 5.3.5 (submission deadline) to reduce the special Convention sponsorship deadlines for division dominant and federated provision amendments sponsored by the Presidents Council from 90 days to 30 days.

**Background:**

Since March 13, 2020, the Division II Administrative Committee has met almost weekly to take action on regulations and policies impacted by COVID-19. While Constitution 4.10.2 (duties) authorizes the Administrative Committee to transact items of business clearly necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of Division II in the interim between meetings of the Presidents Council and Management Council, the committee has to abide by existing legislative and waiver authority. Due to the nature of some of the issues presented by COVID-19, which were not necessarily contemplated when the existing legislation was adopted, the committee (as well as Presidents Council and Management Council) was limited in their options when adopting legislative changes. The Presidents Council is asked to consider whether an expansion of legislative authority is appropriate should the division be faced with similar challenges in the future.

*Current Legislative and Waiver Authority:*

Current legislation grants the Presidents Council (or, in the interim between meetings of the Presidents Council and Management Council, the Administrative Committee) the authority to take the following actions, outside of sponsoring legislation for the NCAA Convention:

1. Adopt noncontroversial legislation clearly necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of the division's legislation. (Constitution 4.3.2-e);

2. Grant relief (or waivers) from the application of legislation in circumstances in which significant values are at stake or the use of the regular legislative process is likely to cause significant harm or hardship to the Association or the Division II membership because of the delay in its effective date (Constitution 4.3.2-f); and
3. Adopt emergency legislation in situations where the NCAA must respond to, or comply with, a court, alternate dispute resolution (ADR) or government order or when the Council deems it appropriate to limit or avoid NCAA liability (Constitution 5.3.1.1.2).

If a legislative action does not meet the legislated definition of emergency legislation, the only legislative option available to the Presidents Council for immediate adoption is noncontroversial legislation. Noncontroversial legislation requires a three-fourths majority vote of Presidents Council (or the Management Council) and must be deemed “clearly necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of the division’s legislation.”

The division’s response to COVID-19 has illustrated examples where the Presidents Council needs to act immediately but may not fit under the scope of its emergency authority. For example, the Presidents Council was not able to adopt the reduction to Bylaw 17 maximum contests/dates of competition for the 2020-21 academic year through emergency legislation because the action was not necessary as a response to, or comply with, a court, alternate dispute resolution or government order or to limit or avoid NCAA liability. This action had to be done through noncontroversial legislation.

#### *Resolutions:*

Legislation of a temporary nature, and effective only for a specified time period, may be enacted through resolutions. Currently, resolutions may only be sponsored for a vote by the full membership at the annual Convention. Resolutions must be submitted by November 1, except the Presidents Council may sponsor resolutions at any time after that deadline, provided copies are distributed at the Division II business sessions.

The adoption of resolutions requires a majority vote of the Division II membership present and voting at an annual or special Convention. The legislation does not currently provide the Presidents Council the authority to adopt a resolution without a full membership vote at the annual Convention.

The division’s response to COVID-19 illustrated examples where the Presidents Council may need to adopt temporary legislation but cannot wait until the next annual Convention (or special Convention) to adopt a resolution. For example, the Presidents Council was not able to adopt the reduction to Bylaw 17 maximum contests/dates of competition for the 2020-21 academic year through a resolution due to the timing of the issue. While the legislative change is temporary and the maximum limitations will return to normal for the 2021-22 academic year, this action had to

be done through noncontroversial legislation with a sunset provision included to clarify for the membership that it was not a permanent change.

*Divisions I and III Legislative Authority:*

The legislative authority for emergency legislation and resolutions is different in Divisions I and III:

1. Division I:

- a. *Emergency legislation:* Emergency legislation is not defined in the Division I Manual but is addressed in the Division I Council policies and procedures as follows:

“Legislative proposals shall be considered emergency legislation only if:

- a. Significant values or harm are at stake; and
- b. The use of the regular legislative cycle is likely to cause undue hardship to the Association or the Division I membership because of the delay in its effective date.

Examples of situations in which it may be appropriate to consider legislation emergency include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Immediate health and safety concerns or issues.”

- b. *Resolutions:* While resolutions are defined legislatively in the same manner as Division II, Division I does not require resolutions of federated provisions to be adopted at an annual or special Convention. As such, the Division I Board of Directors or Division I Council may adopt a resolution at any time. In order to adopt temporary legislation as a resolution outside of the normal legislative process, the change must be determined to be emergency or noncontroversial in nature and adopted with the corresponding voting requirement of a three-fourths majority vote.

2. Division III:

- a. *Emergency legislation:* Division III does not have emergency legislation authority. Division III utilizes noncontroversial legislation to address issues that would be considered emergency legislation in Division II.

- b. *Resolutions:* Division III legislation pertaining to resolutions is the same as Division II legislation. As such, the Division III Presidents Council may only sponsor a resolution to be voted on by the full membership at an annual or special Convention.

#### *Special Conventions:*

The Presidents Council is authorized to call a special Convention of Division II to vote on amendments to division dominant and federated provisions. Constitution 5.3.5 (submission deadline) requires such amendments to be sponsored 90 days in advance of a special Convention. The submission deadlines are consistent across the three divisions. A special Convention is like an annual Convention. Each Division II school and conference will have a vote on each proposal.

#### **Questions to Consider:**

1. Are there any unintended consequences that may result from expanding the Presidents Council's emergency legislative authority?
2. Are there any unintended consequences that may result if the Presidents Council is permitted to sponsor and adopt resolutions at any time?
3. Should resolutions adopted by the Presidents Council outside of the NCAA Convention be required to meet the definition of emergency or noncontroversial? Or should the Presidents Council have the authority to adopt a resolution for any reason?
4. Should resolutions adopted by the Presidents Council be subject to membership ratification at the next annual Convention?
5. With the ability to conduct a Convention virtually, is 30 days enough notice to call for a special Convention?

#### **Conclusions:**

**[NOTE: Because any changes will be considered at the 2022 Convention, the Presidents Council will provide its initial thoughts on sponsoring legislative changes as well as request other committees and the Management Council to provide their feedback.]**

#### *Emergency Legislation*

1. The Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention to amend Constitution 5.3.1.1.2 (emergency legislation) to specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to adopt emergency legislation when significant values or harm are at

stake and the use of the regular legislative cycle is likely to cause undue hardship to the Association or the Division II membership because of the delay in its effective date.

2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.3.1.1.2.

#### *Resolutions*

1. The Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Constitution 5.4.2 (resolutions) to specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to sponsor and adopt resolutions at any time; further, that resolutions adopted by the Presidents Council shall be ratified by the Division II membership at the next regularly scheduled NCAA Convention.
2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.4.2.

#### *Special Conventions*

1. The Presidents Council **agrees** to sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Constitution 5.3.5 (submission deadline) to reduce the special Convention sponsorship deadlines for division dominant and federated provision amendments sponsored by the Presidents Council from 90 days to 30 days.
2. The Presidents Council **does not support** the sponsorship of legislation to revise Constitution 5.3.5.

#### **Applicable Division II Constitution/Bylaw(s):**

##### **4.3.2 Duties and Responsibilities.** The Presidents Council shall:

- (a) Implement policies adopted by the Association's Board of Governors;
- (b) Establish and direct the general policy of Division II;
- (c) Establish a strategic plan for Division II;
- (d) Elect a chair and vice chair;
- (e) Adopt noncontroversial and intent-based amendments, administrative bylaws and regulations to govern Division II;



- (f) Sponsor Division II legislation or grant relief from the application of legislation in circumstances in which significant values are at stake or the use of the regular legislative process is likely to cause significant harm or hardship to the Association or the Division II membership because of the delay in its effective date;
- (g) Identify, before the printing of the notice of any Convention, Division II proposals for which a roll-call vote of the eligible voters may be required and designate during the Convention the roll-call votes that must occur;
- (h) Establish the final sequence of legislative proposals in the agenda for the Division II business session at the annual Convention, within the provisions of Constitution 5.1.4.3.1;
- (i) Call for a special Convention of Division II;
- (j) Delegate to the Management Council responsibilities for specific matters it deems appropriate;
- (k) Approve recommendations of the Management Council (see Constitution 4.7);
- (l) Ratify, amend or rescind the actions of the Management Council (see Constitution 4.7);
- (m) Ensure that there is gender and ethnic diversity among its membership, the membership of the Management Council (see Constitution 4.7) and the membership of each of the other bodies in the Division II governance structure;
- (n) Develop and approve the budget and the use of funds allotted to Division II (e.g., enhancement funds, funds for the operation of championships);
- (o) Approve regulations providing for expenditures and income to Division II;
- (p) Approve regulations providing for the administration of Division II championships;
- (q) Advise the Board of Governors concerning the employment of the NCAA president and concerning the oversight of his or her employment;
- (r) Convene same-site meetings, as necessary, with the Management Council; and
- (s) Appoint such committees or subcommittees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this constitution or the Division II bylaws.

**4.10.2 Duties.** The Administrative Committee shall transact items of business clearly necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of Division II in the interim between meetings of the Presidents Council and Management Council. The Presidents Council representatives on the

Administrative Committee shall have the authority to act alone to transact items of business that clearly fall within the sole jurisdiction of the Presidents Council. The Administrative Committee may authorize the vice president for Division II to act for it in approving routine waiver requests and sports committee recommendations, unless there is a question of interpretation or application, and these actions shall be subject to the approval of the Management Council and Presidents Council at their next regularly scheduled meetings.

**5.2.4 Resolutions.** [\*] Legislation of a temporary character effective only for a specified time period may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the constitution, bylaws (including administrative bylaws) and special rules of order (see Constitution 5.4.2).

**5.3.1.1.1 Noncontroversial Amendment.** The Presidents Council, or an entity designated by the Presidents Council, in the interim between annual Conventions, by a three-fourths majority of its members present and voting, may adopt noncontroversial legislative amendments clearly necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of the division's legislation. The Presidents Council, or an entity designated by the Presidents Council, shall sponsor legislation at the next annual Convention to confirm the adoption of such amendments.

**5.3.1.1.2 Emergency Legislation.** The Presidents Council may adopt "emergency" legislation that shall be effective immediately in situations when the NCAA must respond to, or comply with, a court, alternative dispute resolution or government order or when the Presidents Council deems it appropriate to limit or avoid NCAA liability as a result of litigation, ADR or governmental proceedings. Such "emergency" legislation shall be adopted by at least a three-fourths majority of the members of the Presidents Council present and voting. Further, "emergency legislation" adopted by the Presidents Council must be ratified by the Division II membership at the next regularly scheduled NCAA Convention.

### **5.3.5.3 Legislation.**

**5.3.5.3.1 Amendment.** Deadline dates for receipt at the national office of proposed amendments are as follows:

#### **5.3.5.3.1.2 Amendments Sponsored by Presidents Council.**

(a) Annual Convention -- September 1.

(b) Special Convention -- Ninety days before a special Convention.

**5.3.5.3.1.2.1 Exception -- Annual Convention.** The Presidents Council, by a three-fourths majority of its members present and voting, may submit amendments after September 1 when necessitated by action taken by

Division I or Division III. In such instances, the Presidents Council shall submit amendments not later than November 1.

## **5.4.2 Resolutions.**

**5.4.2.1 Authorization.** [\*] Legislation pertaining to one or more divisions may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the constitution, bylaws (including administrative bylaws) and special rules of order.

**5.4.2.2 Scope and Application.** [\*] Legislation enacted through resolutions shall be of a temporary nature, effective only for a limited time as specified in the resolution itself.

### **5.4.2.5 Federated Provisions.**

**5.4.2.5.1 Sponsorship.** A resolution related to a federated provision may be sponsored by:

(a) The Presidents Council;

(b) Fifteen or more active member institutions with voting privileges on written verification of sponsorship signed by each sponsoring member's president or chancellor or the president or chancellor's designated representative; or

(c) At least two member conferences with voting privileges when submitted by the chief elected officer or president or chancellor of the conferences on behalf of 15 or more of their active member institutions and signed by the chairs of the conference's official presidential administrative groups or at least two presidents or chancellors of a conference's member institutions if a conference has no presidential administrative group.

**5.4.2.5.2 Submission Deadline.** A proposed resolution related to a federated provision must be submitted in writing to the national office before November 1.

**5.4.2.5.2.1 Exception.** The applicable Presidents Council may sponsor resolutions at the time of the Convention without meeting this deadline, provided the proposed resolution has been approved by a two-thirds vote of the Presidents Council and copies are distributed before or during the business sessions.

**5.4.2.5.3 Cost Considerations.** The sponsors of each proposed resolution that, if adopted, would require significant expenditures from the division's budget and/or by member institutions shall provide, before the deadline set forth in this section,

written documentation of the estimated costs to the Association and/or the members. The information shall be included with the copy of the proposed resolution distributed to the membership.

#### **5.4.2.5.4 Voting Requirements.**

**5.4.2.5.4.1 Adoption -- Annual/Special Convention.** Adoption of a resolution shall require a majority vote of the delegates of the applicable division present and voting at an annual or special Convention.

**5.4.2.5.4.2 Mail Ballot.** If a majority of the delegates of the applicable division present and voting so direct, a resolution shall be referred to the members of the applicable division for a mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Presidents Council. A two-thirds majority of members of the applicable division voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

# 2020-21 Division II Priorities



## COVID-19 Response

Since early March 2020, the Division II governance structure has actively taken steps to ease the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on student-athletes, schools, conferences and the division overall:

- Provided significant flexibility in academic eligibility, awards and benefits, championships, financial aid, membership, transfer eligibility, playing and practice seasons, recruiting, reinstatement, and more.
- Approved changes to the division's long-range budget, prioritizing expenses in the following order in accordance with the Division II budget guidelines and principles: (1) contractual obligations; (2) championships; (3) enhancement fund; (4) conference grant program; and (5) strategic initiatives.
- Waived the sports sponsorship and three-season requirement for conferences and schools, and approved changes to the minimum number of contests for championships selection, and maximum number of contests and dates of competition for the 2020-21 academic year only.
- Continues addressing ongoing and emerging concerns.

## Championships

**Winter and Spring Sports.** Given the challenges associated with COVID-19, the Championships Committee will make recommendations to the Management and Presidents Councils on items such as bracket/field size and timing of championships for winter and spring sports to provide student-athletes with a safe and rewarding experience.

**Triennial Budget Requests.** Championships priorities for the 2021-24 triennial budget (e.g., officiating fees, travel reimbursement, per diem, participation opportunities, championships experience) will be considered in the fall/winter of 2020-21.



## NIL Legislation

Following the charge of the NCAA Board of Governors, Division II will consider legislation at the 2021 NCAA Convention to permit student-athletes to benefit from their name, image and likeness. The fall will focus on membership education regarding the current legislation and proposals. After Convention, assuming adoption of the proposals, Division II will shift its attention to helping the membership (including student-athletes as the group most directly impacted) effectively implement the new legislation.



## Division II University

After a successful first year using DII U to administer the required annual coaches certification, 2020-21 will look to build on that accomplishment by adding four courses on NCAA rules and one on health and safety. Coaches seeking to recruit off campus and participate in countable athletically related activities will be required to complete a course on Bylaw 17 and Life in the Balance, which includes tips and best practices developed by the Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. Future modules will target other Division II constituents, including courses on gameday operations and customer service, as well as courses directed at faculty athletics representatives.

# 2020-21 Division II Priorities

## SAAC

**Total Package Student-Athlete.** The Division II SAAC will continue focusing on initiatives supporting the overarching goal called the “Total Package Student-Athlete”:

- **Total: Mental health.** Break the stigma and inspire others to promote mental wellness.
- **Package: Diversity and inclusion.** Celebrate the diversity within athletics and promote inclusion to enhance the student-athlete experience.
- **Student: Professional development.** Prepare student-athletes for experiences and challenges in life after athletics.
- **Athlete: Love2Play.** Encourage young athletes to play multiple sports and to have fun while they play.

**RISE to Vote.** Partnering with the Ross Initiative in Sports for Equality (RISE) and the Divisions I and III SAACs, the Division II SAAC will educate student-athletes on how to vote in the 2020 U.S. presidential election, the importance of voting and how student-athletes can use their platform to amplify their voice for civic engagement.

**Monitoring Transfer Portal.** With the Division II membership adopting the notification of transfer model beginning Aug. 1, 2020, the division will monitor the NCAA Transfer Portal to review the rate at which student-athletes transfer in the new legislation compared to the previous permission-to-contact legislation



## Coaches Connection

The successful program that uses former coaches to strengthen communication between the coaching constituency and the NCAA national office will expand to include women's rowing.



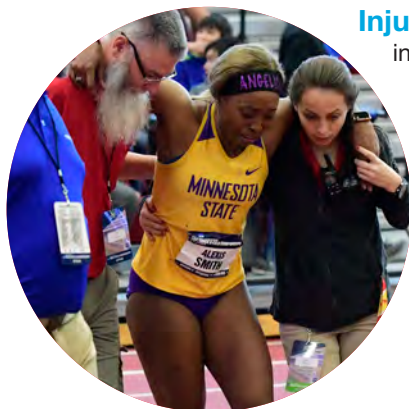
## Inclusion Forum

Fund activation teams from approximately 40 Division II institutions to attend the 2021 forum April 16-18 and develop institution-specific action plans to enhance diversity and inclusion on campus.



## Health and Safety

**Survey.** Seek input on the organizational and administrative aspects of athletics health care delivery and incorporate responses into the Institutional Performance Program so that schools can compare their programs with institutional peer groups.



**Injury Surveillance Program.** Continue increasing the number of institutions that voluntarily participate in the program to build data that help inform injury prevention policies and practices.

**Mental Health Resources.** Monitor concerns and develop resources to help student-athletes and other campus stakeholders address unique challenges that have impacted them, including those related to COVID-19.

## Division II Brand

As the Division II membership embraces the Make It Yours brand and the Life in the Balance philosophy to help student-athletes make the Division II experience their own through academics, athletics, community engagement and more, explore unique ways to continue promoting both for the membership and prospective student-athletes.



REPORT OF THE NCAA  
DIVISION II CONVENTION PLANNING PROJECT TEAM  
MARCH 24, 2021, VIDEOCONFERENCE

**ACTION ITEMS.**

- None.

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.**

1. **Welcome and Introductions.** The chair convened the teleconference and welcomed the new Management Council members appointed to the project team.
2. **Debrief 2021 NCAA Convention.** The project team reviewed and discussed the results of the 2021 NCAA Convention survey [Attachment A] that was completed by Division II delegates.
3. **General Information from Convention Management.**
  - a. **Tentative Schedule for the 2022 Convention.** The project team reviewed the draft Association-wide schedule put together by Convention management for the 2022 Convention. While programming is still in the infancy stages, the team has created a schedule that would primarily remain the same for delegates. A more finalized Association-wide schedule will be available for the project team's June meeting and for the councils' July and August meetings
  - b. **Logistics.** The 2022 Convention will be held January 19-22 in Indianapolis with the Division II headquarter hotel being the Indianapolis Marriott Downtown.

Most Division II events will take place at the Indianapolis Marriott Downtown with Association-wide sessions being held at the Indianapolis Convention Center and JW Marriott. There will be several lodging overflow hotels, all located within walking distance. Convention management staff will know more about logistics for meeting rooms in the coming months. The portal to request meeting space is expected to open late June.
4. **Draft Division II Core Schedule.** The project team reviewed a draft schedule [Attachment B] of Division II programs and activities for the Convention. Division II activities are tentatively planned to remain the same as they occurred at the 2020 Convention, which was the last in-person Convention.

The project team also began discussions regarding potential Division II core schedule changes for future Conventions based on survey feedback. The project team was supportive of offering educational sessions in a virtual format that would allow additional institutional and conference office staff to access the sessions at their convenience. The project team also supported staff looking into the possibility of moving the Division II business session

to Friday so delegates could depart the Convention late Friday afternoon. It was noted that the Keynote Session could possibly be integrated into the business session. Finally, the project team was informed that the staff will continue to work with Convention management of the feasibility of schedule changes, but it was acknowledged that it may not be viable for the 2022 Convention. The staff will provide an update at the June meeting.

5. **Educational Programming.** The project team discussed potential topics [Attachment C] for educational programming for both divisional and Association-wide sessions and would like the Management Council and Presidents Council to provide feedback during their April meetings. A more definitive list for approval in the summer will be developed once input is received.
6. **Future Meeting.** The project team will conduct its next teleconference at 3 p.m. Eastern time June 30.

*Project Team Chair: Julie Rochester, Northern Michigan University*

*Liaisons: Terri Steeb Gronau, Division II Governance*

*Maritza Jones, Division II Governance*

NCAA Division II Convention Planning Project Team March 24, 2021, Videoconference	
<b>Members in Attendance:</b>	
Robert Dranoff, East Coast Conference.	
Jim Johnson, Pittsburg State University.	
Kristi Kiefer, Fairmont State University.	
Danny McCabe, Adelphi University.	
Julie Rochester, Northern Michigan University.	
Harry Stinson III, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania).	
Jackie Wallgren, Colorado State University-Pueblo.	
<b>Absentees:</b>	
None.	
<b>Guests:</b>	
Jessica Arnold and Emily Tisdale, Shorts Travel.	
<b>NCAA Staff Support:</b>	
Jessi Faulk, Terri Steeb Gronau, Maritza S. Jones, Ann Martin, Melissa Piening, Crystal Reimer, Lisa Rogers, Stephanie Quigg and Jill Waddell.	



# 2021 NCAA® CONVENTION

## *2021 NCAA Convention Survey - Attendees Division II*

### 1. What is your position?

Answer	Count	Percent
Assistant or Associate AD	23	14.56%
Assistant or Associate Commissioner	12	7.59%
Commissioner	8	5.06%
Director of Athletics	44	27.85%
Faculty Athletics Representative	22	13.92%
President/Chancellor	7	4.43%
SAAC Member	5	3.16%
Senior Woman Administrator	12	7.59%
Other, please specify:	25	15.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 2. What is your position, Other?

Compliance
Compliance Coordinator
Assistant Coach
Coach
Coach

Coach
Compliance and Academic Services Coordinator
Compliance
Admin. Asst.
Coach
Athletics Healthcare Administrator / Head Athletic Trainer
Vice President for Student Affairs
Athletics Health Care Administrator
Head coach, former administrator

*Position Other CONTINUED*

Compliance officer
Coach
ADID
ATC
Communications and Marketing Specialist
Compliance Coordinator
Athletic dept administration
Head Coach
Head Coach
Coach
Athletics Business Manager

**3. What is your division?**

Answer	Count	Percent
Division II	158	100.00%

**4. How much did the following factors influence your decision to participate in the 2021 NCAA Convention?**

Question	Major Effect	Moderate Effect	Minor Effect	No Effect	Count
NCAA business/voting	66.67%	11.11%	7.19%	15.03%	153
Education sessions	48.72%	32.05%	11.54%	7.69%	156
Affordability	41.40%	17.20%	12.74%	28.66%	157
Opportunities to connect with other participants	15.03%	24.84%	21.57%	38.56%	153
Virtual format	36.36%	22.73%	10.39%	30.52%	154

**5. Please list any other factors that influenced your decision to participate in the 2021 NCAA Convention.**

Compliance
I'm the voting member for my school
staying current
It fit easier with my schedule
League Meetings
Great forum for information and resources.
Should always be virtual
I am new to athletics so the virtual sessions allowed for me to learn and hear from seasoned professionals in the field.
Financially and time ... we didn't have to travel
COVID 19
The spacing out of virtual sessions allowed for minimal impact daily with more sessions attended.
The business of our association and support of DII colleagues who have spent time to put this convention together.
I used to be in administration and I miss convention so bad now that I'm a coach. The sessions, the official 'business,' I was SO GLAD when it was opened up this year!
Virtual format and no cost
I value the programming - missed the in person networking and all of the great experiences attached to the Convention typically, but this was a great effort.

Business. People. Networking.
I was encouraged by our President and AD.
Our college receiving the Award of Excellence
If it had been in-person, the ability to connect with others would have been a major effect. Also, it is hard to focus on the programming when you don't actually leave your office and the accompanying whirlwind of day-to-day duties behind.
To gain a better understanding of the information that the NCAA provides.
The virtual experience made it more convenient for me to attend - thank you!

**6. Did the 2021 NCAA Convention schedule allow you to attend the sessions or events that you most wanted to attend?**

Answer	Count	Percent
Yes	135	87.10%
No	20	12.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100%</b>

**7. What aspects of the schedule prevented your attendance at sessions or events at their scheduled time? (Select all that apply)**

Answer	Count	Percent
Overlap with convention session	3	9.38%
Sequence	2	6.25%
Time of day	9	28.13%
External conflict	12	37.50%
Other, please specify:	6	18.75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

**8. What aspects of the schedule prevented your attendance at sessions or events at their scheduled time, Other?**

conflict with on campus responsibilities
There seemed to be confusion as to the time of some events and they seemed to change time after they had been added to my calendar (thus I was unable to attend some events that I had hoped to attend because other things had been planned for my calendar based on the original time of NCAA sessions).
Not being in-person at the convention
If they could have been condensed into 2 full days, then would have adjusted calendar as if out of town. by only having 1, maybe two meetings a day, it allowed the sessions to be booked over by pressing university meetings.

I couldn't attend them live, but I did watch all of the ones that I wanted to at a later time, usually in evening/weekend. The conflicts tended to be un-scheduled day-to-day tasks of my normal worklife interrupting the schedule.

I couldn't make the time to attend sessions I wanted to because of my work load.

**9. Of the sessions you participated in, describe how you consumed your selected Convention sessions (Select all that apply)**

Answer	Count	Percent
Participated virtually at the scheduled session time for ALL my sessions.	41	24.55%
Participated virtually at the scheduled session time for MOST of my sessions.	55	32.93%
Participated virtually at the scheduled session time for SOME of my sessions and on-demand after the scheduled session time for others.	56	33.53%
Participated in NONE of all my sessions at the scheduled session time and instead viewed them on-demand after the scheduled time.	9	5.39%
None of the above.	6	3.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100%</b>

**10. For future Convention planning, please list any session topics or presentations in which you have an interest.**

ways to expand traditional FAR roles and responsibilities
Fundraising, marketing, external issues - especially for non-Division I audience
Virtual Fundraising; virtual CARA; Leadership in Times of Crisis; Leadership to disparate and scattered staffs; concepts and practices to maintain communication with students, staff, and coaches when you cannot all be together; Virtual networking strategies; How to conduct effective student-athlete focused meetings; Maximizing the strength of your conference to help all conference members;
State of College Sports, Student-athlete mental health, Diversity, Business session
I liked the virtual, however, when working at my office and having virtual options was hard. I did, however, like the evening options and being able to go back and hear the presentations.
Session on Athletes Rights and how changing legislation might impact DII
Sport sponsorship at small colleges; pros and cons of using sport sponsorship as an enrollment tool
Always keep some component of student athlete health and well being on the schedule. And find student-athletes to place on these panels to hear their perspectives.
Continuing education on mental health and creative ways to acquire services for our student-athletes.
How the FAR can work with the AD

Mental Health, compliance, academic support, but tuned towards what coaches can use
I have a big interest in Soft Skills and Emotional Intelligence in interactions with our student-athletes and professional staff and decision making.
topics for this convention was relevant and timely.

### *Future Planning CONTINUED*

D II Education sessions; Honors
legislative updates and changes in compliance
Gender equity, continued emphasis on student-athlete programming related to well-being (mental health, social justice, life after sport, etc.)
Covid Recovery. What have we learned, what will we do differently.
HBCUs student athletes and social justice
Pay increase for the entire staff, not just the top of the podium.
Always love mental health!
You might consider 'tiering' some sessions, particularly those designed to informative/educational. I've been serving as a FAR for less than 6 months ... and even a few sessions geared for what a FAR needs to know might be helpful (e.g., FAR 'Survival Kit' sessions, starting with NCAA rules and regulations pertinent to FAR responsibilities: from timesheet to eligibility to infractions to reinstatement appeals).
Anything on the mental health of student athletes and concepts that differentiate student athletes from the overall population are important as are changes to requirements or reporting by the NCAA.
How new federal legislation will impact Title IX and participation of transgender student-athletes on teams
State of mind of the athlete per the COVID situation.
Choking Under Pressure in Sports and how it affects the athlete's overall perspectiveBudgeting & planning are very key to making financial effectively & efficiently. Also, I would like to see a session topics related to NCAA Reporting. I am so glad I had the opportunity to attend the sessions virtually and would like to be able to attend more as it relates to the business & financial to assist others that may less knowledge of understanding various areas of athletics.

### **11. Did you watch the State of College Sports session?**

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	120	75.95%
No	38	24.05%

<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>
--------------	------------	-------------

**12. If yes, what encouraged you to watch? (Select all that apply)**

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Interest in NCAA president's address	99	51.30%
Date and time	16	8.29%
Interest in Pat Summitt Award	17	8.81%
On-demand availability	17	8.81%
Ease of virtual participation	43	22.28%
Other	1	0.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100%</b>

**13. If yes, what encouraged you to watch? (Select all that apply)**

NO DATA
---------

**14. If no, why not?**

Work to do on my campus
just too much everyday life events. Not being at the Convention meant I couldn't shut out home and work responsibilities; everything stayed on my calendar.
Another meeting.
Consumed with COVID duties.
We are all busy. When asked to attend virtually, on-campus commitments will take priority.
Schedule did not permit
I can always read the synopsis later. Not much of the pep rally type.
Timing conflicted with home life.
Timing
Conflicted with teaching responsibilities
schedule conflict

I totally missed it! I was so bummed. I do plan to go back and view it, but it just slipped by my schedule :(

I thought it was only for upper admin.

*Why Not CONTINUED*

busy with school meetings
Other issues took precedence
not being on site made it difficult to step away from work during all of this.
Busy
Not interested
I had a scheduling conflict with a meeting on campus
I plan on watching it on demand
Schedule conflict
Schedule conflict
I was unable to get onto the site.
Not interested
Scheduling issue
Scheduling conflict due to not being in person at the conference. Understand the reasoning behind a virtual conference, but definitely looking forward to future in-person conferences.
Conflict of schedule

**15. Indicate your overall evaluation of the State of College Sports session.**

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very good	40	33.33%
Good	65	54.17%
Fair	15	12.50%
Poor	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>



**16. Please list any additional feedback on the State of College Sports session.**

Emmert is untrustworthy and comes off as a shady politician and used car salesperson
I was disappointed that issues that conferences have been working and voting on for the past year were not acted on at this convention. It felt like student and conference voices were not being heard.
Keep being transparency.
short and to the point.
This is a must for all and one of the most look-forward to sessions Important for all to have same message from president
I appreciated the candor
I know we always do a year in review but WHEW this year's was emotional. Reviewing the pandemic year was harder than I thought.

**17. How did you get news and information about the 2021 NCAA Convention? (Select all that apply)**

Answer	Count	Percent
Emails or newsletters from NCAA national office	141	47.32%
Digital NCAA Convention platform	35	11.74%
ncaa.org	36	12.08%
NCAA social media channels	14	4.70%
#NCAAConv hashtag	2	0.67%
NCAA divisional hashtags	3	1.01%
Media reports	2	0.67%
Conference office	35	11.74%
Colleagues or friends	29	9.73%
Other	1	0.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100%</b>

**18. How did you get news and information about the 2021 NCAA Convention, Other?**

Internal communication.
-------------------------

**19. How would you rate the overall effectiveness of the digital 2021 Convention platform you used to access sessions?**

Answer	Count	Percent
Very good	74	48.05%
Good	69	44.81%
Fair	11	7.14%
Poor	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100%</b>

**20. Please list any additional feedback regarding the digital 2021 Convention platform you used to access sessions.**

One of the major reasons for the NCAA Convention is connectivity to friends and colleagues. That did not happen this year.
Online voting during the business session was very easy to use
Making sure that you can add to the calendar all sessions.
I had a hard time logging in. And I couldn't ever figure out how to access it on my phone.
It took me a couple of sessions before I could remember how/where to unmute the speakers.
When I watched the session live, I would get buffering delays for a few seconds a few times during the session. Also, I didn't like that you had to unmute the session. That didn't make much sense. I also would have liked if when I pulled up the agenda, it went to the present day instead of always starting on All Days
Some issues in interruption of live stream.
Impressive production and technology. Congratulations - that was a daunting challenge.
I loved the ease of the digital platform.
I loved it!
On the very first day I went to sign in (after having registered), I was disappointed to learn that I had NOT been sent the ticket number I needed to log in to the Convention website. Support staff were helpful in figuring this out ... and in providing me with my ticket number. In addition, I also was a bit dismayed to find that once I could log in, I was unable to hear anything ... because my laptop has Safari as my default browser, and this was not compatible with the Convention platform. Each time I logged in ('Here'), I had to copy that link ... and paste it in Google Chrome ... so I was able to both watch and listen. If certain browsers will not work ... participants need to be informed of that.
While this was a great resource in a time we couldn't travel, I missed the in-person conversations and networking!
At first it was hard for me to navigate all we had to do in the business session.
Please continue to provide a virtual option! It was great to save the money and still participate in the sessions!

**21. If you followed social media channels for NCAA Convention news, which did you follow? (Select all that apply)**

Answer	Count	Percent
InsidetheNCAA Twitter	10	5.75%
NCAA Twitter	44	25.29%
NCAA Instagram	16	9.20%
Other NCAA accounts (NCAADII; NCAADIII; NCAAResearch etc.)	20	11.49%
YouTube	3	1.72%
Did not follow NCAA social media channels	81	46.55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100%</b>

**22. How much interest do you have in receiving the following types of NCAA Convention information through NCAA digital platforms during the Convention?**

Question	Strong Interest	Some Interest	No Interest	Count
Meeting recaps	42.86%	43.54%	13.61%	147
Previews of upcoming events	38.73%	43.66%	17.61%	142
Education sessions	55.78%	35.37%	8.84%	147
Student-athlete stories	38.36%	47.26%	14.38%	146
Features on award winners	22.14%	50.71%	27.14%	140
Discussion on new legislation	65.33%	28.67%	6.00%	150

**23. For each of the following events you watched during the 2021 NCAA Convention, please use the scale below to indicate your overall evaluation.**

Question	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Count
Welcome/Board of Governors Report (Tuesday)	29.79%	58.51%	10.64%	1.06%	94
Honors Celebration (Wednesday)	35.59%	45.76%	16.95%	1.69%	59
Saluting Excellence: 2021 Diversity & Inclusion and Ford Awards (Thursday)	39.06%	45.31%	12.50%	3.13%	64

**24. For each of the following events you watched during the 2021 NCAA Convention, please indicate the channel you used to view them:**

Question	Digital Convention Platform	NCAA Twitter	NCAA YouTube	Other	Count
----------	-----------------------------	--------------	--------------	-------	-------

Welcome/Board of Governors Report	92.63%	2.11%	3.16%	2.11%	95
State of College Sports	92.17%	1.74%	4.35%	1.74%	115
Honors Celebration	86.79%	7.55%	3.77%	1.89%	53
Saluting Excellence: 2021 Diversity & Inclusion and Ford Awards	87.69%	4.62%	4.62%	3.08%	65

**25. For each of the following events you watched during the 2021 NCAA Convention, please indicate whether you viewed them live or after the live showing:**

Question	Live	After the Live Showing	Count
Welcome/Board of Governors Report	86.17%	13.83%	94
State of College Sports	87.72%	12.28%	114
Honors Celebration	69.81%	30.19%	53
Saluting Excellence: 2021 Diversity & Inclusion and Ford Awards	70.49%	29.51%	61

**26. Please evaluate the Convention registration process.**

Question	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Count
Online registration	79.59%	19.05%	0.68%	0.68%	147
Advance information for virtual and on-demand participation	67.81%	25.34%	5.48%	1.37%	146
Electronic Convention materials	64.58%	29.86%	5.56%	0.00%	144

**27. Would you recommend attending the 2022 NCAA Convention to someone else?**

Answer	Count	Percent
Yes	148	98.67%
No	2	1.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

**28. What aspects of the Convention make you unable to recommend it?**

NO DATA
---------

**29. Indicate your overall evaluation of the 2021 NCAA Convention.**

Answer	Count	Percent
Very good	66	43.42%
Good	68	44.74%

Fair	15	9.87%
Poor	2	1.32%
No opinion	1	0.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100%</b>

**30. Now thinking specifically about NCAA national office staff support of your experience during the 2021 NCAA Convention, please evaluate staff's support overall (including pre-Convention and during the core Convention week).**

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very good	77	50.99%
Good	44	29.14%
Fair	3	1.99%
Poor	0	0.00%
No opinion	27	17.88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100%</b>

**31. What can NCAA staff members do to improve or make your experience better?**

More reminders with ways to participate
2022 needs to return to in-person for a number of reasons. This just really wasn't very effective for Convention.
Staff did the best they could under the circumstances this year, thank you.
I got kicked out of my session a couple of times and had to log back in
Honestly, I didn't really have contact with any staff members during the convention. That is definitely something that gets lost in the virtual... there really isn't a way to have the social communication.
NCAA Staff were incredible in these challenging times. Thank you.
the staff is absolutely amazing and pulled this off seamlessly
Kudos on a job well done under trying circumstances
Maybe use different platform.

***NCAA Staff CONTINUED***

I think staff did all they possibly could do to maximize this experience for us in this unusual year. Well done!
--

FYI this was least interaction with NCAA Staff due to the virtual format.....great that it was easy but disappointing I had no interaction with NCAA staff in the hallways, pre and post sessions, etc...

Make sure every registered participant has been sent their ticket number days before the opening sessions.

Notate multi-divisional schools so we can access DI & DII offerings without a separate registration!

Given the present circumstances, everything was done great.

More virtual sessions

**32. If you participated in the following session at the NCAA Convention, please mark the scale to indicate your overall evaluation.**

Question	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Count
NCAA Division II Business Session	54.03%	35.48%	8.87%	1.61%	124

**33. Please provide additional feedback on any of the Division II sessions you participated in during the Convention and list any Division II topics that should be featured at the 2022 NCAA Convention.**

expanding FAR roles and responsibilities on campuses

Haven't watched the State of College Sports yet, but plan to do so later this week.

The business session was a one and a half hour session that could have wrapped up in 20 minutes. Too much fluff. I did other work with the session in the background until it was time for the vote.

Voting was 5 minutes, it took 80 minutes. A waste of 75 minutes.

I've really appreciated the focus on social justice, diversity and inclusion and overall health (with emphasis on mental health) at this year's convention. The topic was extremely timely and appropriate.

I was not able to attend the full meeting due to work obligations

Really stretched out for only one item of business

No need for all the extraneous presentations and conversation in the virtual format of the Business Session. Consider moving the Business Session up in the calendar to reduce total amount of time committed to the Convention.

***Division II Sessions CONTINUED***

Very well done.

It was way too long for how short the number of proposals were for voting. I understand that this also gives us updates from the past and what to look forward too for the future, but since this was virtual, it was just a waste of an hour before we got to vote. I kept finding myself doing something

else or zoning out and not knowing where we were when I tuned back it. It's nice in-person, but that portion could have been recorded and watched when we have time.

For having to provide the business session virtually, it was done very well. Congratulations to all the NCAA staff and digital partners to make this work and work very well. Thank you.

I liked and benefit from the NCAA Education Session which I attended (e.g., W 1/13: The FAR Role; TH 1/14: Mental Health; T 1/19: The Gallup Study). I have not yet been involved in any investigation, but appreciate the careful attention to procedure and detail offered in this session. Finally, although I thought I'd be interested in the SA Social Justice session (F 1/22), I found myself too burdened with work demands to be willing to listen to testimonials and anecdotes (of which there are thousands).

Great job, as always. Fingers crossed that we get to actually SEE eachother in 2022!

It worked well during unusual times, but I still think in-person is important for at least part of the Convention! If we'd had more proposals that were controversial, I don't think the business session would have worked as well. That part always needs to be in-person for the floor debate.

State of College Sports

I loved the digital format for everything except the business session. It was not conducive for discussion. The window for discussion and voting was extremely short. I considered speaking against the proposal, but after the first two speakers spoke in favor, it went almost immediately to vote. There was no time to absorb what was just spoken and then share my opinion. Similarly with voting, if you didn't already have your mind made up prior to the vote, you would not have had any opportunity to consider what was just shared before voting. I would love to see a session the day before the business session that provided an opportunity for staff to present the proposed legislation and allowed the membership to ask questions and discuss the proposals prior to going to the business session. I know this has been done at times in the past and I found it very helpful to better understand the proposals and get a feel for where the membership is on the topic. This gives the membership one last opportunity to consider their vote before submitting it at the business session.

The session is always stretched longer than necessary, I think to justify having it. This year's felt even longer than normal possibly because of the virtual format.

I enjoyed all the ones I was able to attend, but the Budgeting Through COVID-19 really stood out to me. I would like more topics related to this. I would like to see sessions related to NCAA Reporting.

### **34. You may provide additional feedback on the 2021 NCAA Convention here.**

Enjoy the sessions that had Q&A with the Commentators responding to questions

The format was poor and not effective...through no fault of the awesome NCAA D-II staff. It just is what it is this year.

It seems that during the DII Business Session that there was supposed to be a split screen; one showing a power point and one with President Jordan. I, like many others, did not have a view that saw both screens. I was watching as a Zoom Webinar and there is not option of changing the view like there is on the normal Zoom meeting platform.

I understand that COVID, Racial Justice, and mental health were big for 2020. But I felt overall that the sessions this year were lazy. There were still other factors that student-athletes, coaches, and athletic staff faced this year. Variety would have been nice. The sessions were covered for many months prior by NACDA, and other groups with virtual presentations seminars, and Zoom meetings. In general, this convention held little interest for me because the sessions were on topics that had been covered almost ad-nauseum this past year. I think some forward-thinking sessions that weren't so knee jerk reaction to 2020 would have been a nice surprise and a breath of fresh air away from the topics that none of us were able to avoid this past year.

As a cost savings measure for not only the membership, but also the national office, the virtual convention should be utilized on a regular basis.

I LOVED the opportunity to include others on my campus who cannot attend the convention in person. Every year we have sessions that I know our head Athletic Trainer would enjoy and gain value from. Even if budget wasn't an issue, the timing of convention just doesn't allow for her to leave campus for more than 2-3 days. I got lucky one year and was able to get her to APPLE in Nashville, but the overlap difference in locations did not make it possible for her to attend education sessions. Adding a virtual component adds tremendous education opportunities on my campus.

Andy Katz was a superb host of the Honors Celebration. He earned the right to return in this role. Please, never allow Jack Ford to come anywhere near the Honors Celebration again. We have seen the alternative (Katz) and he is exemplary.

The NCAA did an exceptional job!

Thank you for allowing additional staff to participated who normally don't attend.

Difficult with a virtual convention - I know there was no other choice. It was too easy to forget or not participate in the sessions live due to several factors.

Even when it goes back to in person....find a way to keep it virtual too! It allows those of us not in administration to still learn!

I like the virtual convention for January. I think we should continue virtual business session in January. Then, in the summer, team with NACDA for all the other NCAA events. Thank you and all the best in 2021.

Congratulations on a successful event, and thank you for all that you did to make it happen.

I so look forward to meeting in person in 2022!

#### ***Additional Feedback CONTINUED***

It might be helpful to provide information about 'tracks' within the program (e.g., for ADs, SWAs, FARs, others), as well as by level of experience (e.g., 1st timers/novices, veterans) so that it is a bit easier for us to find appropriate sessions. For example, I thought the DII Business Meeting would be interesting, but as I was not voting, the attention to voting procedure online quickly led me to lose interest.

Nice Job for pulling it off!



Thank you for providing this platform to new coaches. This convention and information will be very helpful in regards to recruiting student athletes. Understanding the state of their future, will allow me to give relevant information to families as it pertains to their future in college. Any other information that you may have that needs to be addressed and answers, is well needed. Thank you and continue to be a blessing to all.

Love the digital format due to the cost savings and convenience of watching on-demand. It was a huge savings for a D2 school like ours and allowed us to have much more members of the department attend.

The challenge with the virtual format was that almost every session felt like a 'webinar' that too often gets scheduled over. This is nobody at the NCAA's fault, and I have no suggestions. In my opinion, it is just the situation that we are in due to the pandemic and remote setting.

Looking forward to being a participant yearly. I hope there is an option for both when all staff is not able to attend in person.



**2022 NCAA Convention  
Division II Core Schedule of Events**

**Wednesday, January 19**

8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Division II Management Council Meeting

1:30 to 5 p.m. NCAA Board of Governors Meeting

6 to 9 p.m. Honors Celebration

**Thursday, January 20**

7:30 to 9:45 a.m. Division II Presidents Council/Management Council/Student-Athlete Advisory Committee Breakfast

8:30 a.m. to 10 a.m. Breakfast for New Division II Athletics Directors

10 to 11:30 a.m. Division II Presidents Council/Management Council Joint Meeting

11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Division II Presidents Council Meeting

11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. Division II Management Council Mentor/Mentee Meeting and Lunch

1:15 to 4 p.m. Education Sessions and other Association-Wide Programming

4:30 to 6 p.m. NCAA Plenary Session – State of College Sports

6 to 7:30 p.m. NCAA Delegates Reception

8 to 9:30 p.m. Division II Management Council Toast

**Friday, January 21**

7:30 to 8:30 a.m. Division II Delegates Breakfast

8 to 11:15 a.m. Division II Chancellors and Presidents Breakfast

8:30 to 11:15 a.m. Division II Education Sessions and/or Keynote Speaker

11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Association Luncheon and Gerald Ford Award Presentation

1:30 to 5:30 p.m. Division II Conference Meetings

5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Division II Faculty Mentor Award Presentation and Reception

**Saturday, January 22**

7 to 8 a.m. Delegates Breakfast

8 a.m. to Noon Division II Business Session

Hotel Departure

**Date to be Determined**

2 to 3 hours in length Game Day Programming



**2022 NCAA Convention  
Programming Ideas for Division II Educational Opportunities**

**Potential Keynote Ideas:**

- Lindsey Pollack - <https://lindseypollak.com/>
- Former Division II student-athlete panel.

**Possible Topics for Any Division II-Specific Session:**

- Mental wellness – including student-athletes, coaches, athletics administrators and others.
- COVID-19 recovery; what we have learned and what we can do better; what legislation/waivers should be implemented on a permanent basis.
- Name, image and likeness. Athlete's rights and how changing legislation may impact Division II.
- Future of Division II athletics.
- Emergency preparedness for athletics departments.
- Social justice and activism.
- Game day initiative panel.
- Budgeting constraints and how to be creative.
- Fundraising, development, revenue sources for Division II; virtual fundraising.
- FAR-specific programming; ways to expand the traditional roles and responsibilities; how can FARs effectively work with their ADs.
- Enforcement and infractions.
- Sports medicine and athletic trainers; use of the Athletics Health Care Administrator position in Division II.
- Engaging and managing coaches.
- To do's and don'ts when hiring and firing; generating a diverse candidate pool.

- Risk management.
- Trends within intercollegiate athletics.
- Best practices for academic advisors/graduation rates.
- Championships.
- Developing freshman orientations/bridge programs for student-athletes.
- Conflict resolution.
- Title IX and transgender student-athletes.
- Workplace engagement, work-family conflict and workaholism in college athletics.



**The Presidents Council will consider the action items in this report during the report of the Division II Management Council's April 12-13 meeting (Agenda Item No. 6).**

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 18  
DII Presidents Council 04/21**

**REPORT OF THE  
NCAA DIVISION II ENFORCEMENT AND INFRACTIONS TASK FORCE  
FEBRUARY 23, 2021, VIDEOCONFERENCE**

**ACTION ITEMS.**

**1. Legislative Items.**

**a. 2022 NCAA Convention Legislation -- NCAA Bylaw 19.01.1 -- Infractions Program -- General Principles -- Mission of the Infractions Program.**

- (1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 NCAA Convention to amend NCAA Bylaw 19.01.1 (mission of the infractions program) to clarify that: (1) it is the mission of the NCAA infractions program to uphold integrity and fair play among the NCAA membership, and to prescribe appropriate and fair penalties if violations occur; (2) one of the fundamental principles of the infractions program is to ensure that those institutions and student-athletes abiding by the NCAA constitution and bylaws are not disadvantaged by their commitment to compliance; (3) the program is committed to the fairness of procedures and the timely resolution of infractions cases; (4) member institutions are responsible to self-report violations; and (5) the ability to investigate allegations and penalize infractions is critical to the common interests of the Association's membership and the preservation of its enduring values.
- (2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.
- (3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

The task force recommends modifying the mission of the infractions program to better reflect the values of Division II. The task force agreed a fundamental principle of the infractions program is to ensure that those institutions and student-athletes abiding by the NCAA legislation are not disadvantaged by their commitment to compliance. The mission should reflect the membership's commitment to promoting an atmosphere of compliance by proactively educating and monitoring its institutional staff, prospective and current student-athletes and representatives of athletics

interests. The legislation should be updated to reflect that "eliminating" violations is not a realistic expectation, but rather, each institution is responsible to self-report violations. It was agreed that there should be fairness and transparency in procedures and timely resolution of violations. Finally, the mission should include a statement to uphold integrity and fair play among the NCAA membership, and to prescribe appropriate and fair penalties if violations occur.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**b. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 19 -- Infractions Program -- Public Disclosure about a Pending Case During Investigation.**

(1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 19 (infractions program) to specify the enforcement staff shall not publicly confirm or deny the existence of an infractions case before complete resolution of the case pursuant to this article; also, to specify, if information concerning a case is made public, the institution, enforcement staff and the involved individual may confirm, correct or deny the information made public.

(2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022

(3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation does not provide the authority for the parties to confirm, correct or deny information when it becomes public during an investigation. The task force recommends adopting legislation that states an institution, enforcement staff and involved individuals should be able to confirm, correct or deny information made public during an investigation.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**c. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 19.1 -- Infractions Program -- Committee on Infractions -- Temporary Substitutes.**

(1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 19.1 (committee on infractions) specify that if it appears that one or more members of the Committee on Infractions will be unable to participate in the hearing of a case, the chair may request the Management Council to designate a former member or members of the committee to rejoin the committee for purposes of the consideration and disposition of the case.

(2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.

(3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation does not explicitly permit the Management Council to appoint a temporary substitute to the Committee on Infractions when a committee member is unable to serve on a case. In practice, however, the Management Council appoints temporary substitutes when necessary. The task force recommends modifying the legislation to specify that the Committee on Infractions chair may request that the Management Council designate a former member of the committee to consider a case. The task force noted that when the Committee on Infractions chair requests a temporary substitute for a hearing and the Management Council is between its meetings, the Division II Administrative Committee will be empowered to designate such member(s).

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**d. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 32 -- Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Principle of Accountability.**



- (1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 32 (enforcement policies and procedures) to specify that the infractions program shall hold institutions, coaches, administrators and student-athletes who violate the NCAA constitution and bylaws accountable for their conduct, both at the individual and institutional levels.
- (2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.
- (3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation does not explicitly set forth a principle of accountability. Although there has been no expressed concern that there is a lack of accountability in Division II, the task force recommends legislation to reaffirm that institutions, their coaches and administrators, and student-athletes are accountable for violations of NCAA legislation.

- (4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.
- (5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**e. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 32 -- Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Principles of Shared Responsibility.**

- (1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 32 (enforcement policies and procedures) to specify that each institution has an affirmative obligation to monitor and control its athletics programs, its representatives and its student-athletes to ensure compliance with the constitution and bylaws of the Association; further, to specify that each institution has an affirmative obligation to report all instances of noncompliance to the Association in a timely manner.
- (2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.
- (3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II

major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

The Division II legislation does not explicitly set forth principles of shared responsibility. The task force recommends that the legislation clearly outline these principles and that specific expectations be identified for given roles within the compliance and enforcement processes to ensure that all relevant and material facts are developed during an investigation.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**f. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 32 -- Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Investigative Procedures -- Representation by Legal Counsel.**

(1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 32.3.6 (representation by legal counsel) to clarify that when the enforcement staff member conducts an interview, the individual questioned may be represented by personal legal counsel.

(2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.

(3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation includes language that may be interpreted to qualify when an individual is permitted to have an attorney. The task force recommends that the legislation expressly state that when an individual is interviewed by the enforcement staff, that he or she may be represented by personal legal counsel.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**g. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 32.3.4.1 -- Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Investigative Procedures -- Interviews with Member Institution -- Presence of Institutional Representatives During Interview.**

(1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 32.3.4.1 (presence of institutional representative during interview) to specify that if an interview with an enrolled student-athlete or athletics department staff member is conducted, an institutional representative (as designated by the institution) may be present during the interview, provided the subject matter to be discussed in the interview relates directly to the individual's institution or could affect the individual's eligibility or employment at the institution; further, to specify that if the enforcement staff wishes to discuss information with a student-athlete or staff member that is related solely to institutions other than the one in which the student-athlete is enrolled or the staff member is employed, and would not reasonably affect the student's eligibility or the staff member's employment at that institution, the institution may designate a representative to be present during the interview, provided the representative is someone who would not compromise the integrity of the investigation and whose participation would not prejudice the subject institution or any involved individual.

(2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.

(3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

Current legislation only permits institutional representatives to be present for interviews if the subject matter to be discussed relates directly to the individual's institution or could affect the individual's eligibility or employment at the institution. The task force agreed that institutional representatives may be permitted to be present for interviews that do not

involve the institution the staff member is employed at or the student-athlete is enrolled. This presence could occur if the subject matter to be discussed in the interview would not reasonably affect the student-athlete's eligibility or the staff member's employment at that institution and the institutional representative's presence would not compromise the integrity of the investigation.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**h. 2022 Convention Legislation -- Bylaw 32.8.6.2 -- Enforcement Policies and Procedures -- Committee on Infractions Hearings -- Institutional Hearing Representatives.**

(1) Recommendation. Sponsor legislation for the 2022 Convention to amend Bylaw 32.8.6.2 (attendance at hearings) to specify that the senior compliance administrator be required to be present at institutional hearings.

(2) Effective Date. August 1, 2022.

(3) Rationale. Following the review by the NCAA Division II Management Council and Presidents Council of the increase in number of Division II major infractions cases opened and processed by the NCAA enforcement staff in recent years, the NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force was created and charged with studying recent changes to the Division I infractions process and recommending any legislative/policy changes that would enhance the infractions process in Division II. This proposal is part of Phase Three of a three-phase review that is expected to be voted as a comprehensive package at the 2022 Convention.

For Committee on Infractions' hearings, current legislation requires the attendance of the institution's president or chancellor, head coach of the sport(s) in question, director of athletics, legal counsel (if any) and any other institutional representatives requested by the committee, but does not require the attendance of senior compliance administrators and faculty athletics representatives. The task force recommends the institution's senior compliance administrator be required to attend hearings. The Committee on Infractions and involved institution could potentially benefit from the participation of senior compliance administrators at hearings. Likewise, attending hearings may provide an educational benefit for senior compliance administrators. The task force believes that faculty athletics representatives should not be required, but invited, as necessary.

(4) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

**2. Nonlegislative Items.**

- None.

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.**

- 1. Welcome and Announcements.** The chair convened the virtual meeting, welcoming the task force and staff.
- 2. December 3, 2020, Videoconference Report.** The task force approved the report from its December videoconference, as presented.
- 3. Areas and Phases for the Review.** The task force was provided an overview of the areas and phases for this review. Phase One included the review of tools to facilitate cooperation with the enforcement staff during an investigation, the type of information the Committee on Infractions may rely on in decision-making, and a negotiated resolution process to resolve infractions cases. Phase Two encompassed the review of the violation structure, the penalty structure, and committee composition. Phase Three incorporates the review of other elements of the investigative, hearing and appeals processes, principles related to accountability and shared responsibility, and the mission of the infractions process. The task force was also provided an overview of the Phase One proposals that were recommended for the 2022 Convention. Finally, the task force was reminded that it agreed no changes were recommended to the Phase Two review areas.
- 4. Next Steps.** The task force was provided an update that the concepts would be reviewed by the Management Council and Presidents Council during their April meetings. If the concepts are approved by both councils, they will be reviewed in legislative form during the summer meetings as two proposals. The first would include changes related to investigative and hearing processes (see Legislative Action Item Nos. 1-b, 1-c, 1-f, 1-g and 1-h) and the second would include changes related to the mission and principles of the infractions program (see Legislative Action Item Nos. 1-a, 1-d and 1-e). The task force was informed that the staff is developing a plan to educate the membership on the recommendations developed. Depending on the education developed, task force members may be asked to participate in session(s) (e.g., NCAA Convention sessions, regional rules).

*Task Force Chair: Allison Garrett, Emporia State University*

*Staff Liaisons: Terri Steeb Gronau, Division II Governance*

*Maritza Jones, Division II Governance*

NCAA Division II Enforcement and Infractions Task Force February 23, 2021, Videoconference	
<b>Attendees:</b>	
Doug Blais, Southern New Hampshire University.	
Dixie Cirillo, Colorado School of Mines.	
Allison Garrett, Emporia State University.	
Jim Johnson, Pittsburg State University.	
Dan Mara, Central Atlantic Collegiate Conference.	
Kim Pate, Lenoir-Rhyne University.	
Carol Rivera, California Collegiate Athletic Association.	
Julie Rochester, Northern Michigan University.	
Eric Schoh, Winona State University.	
Harry Stinson III, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania).	
Christie Ward, Georgia Southwestern State University.	
Cherrie Wilmoth, Southeastern Oklahoma State University.	
<b>Absentees:</b>	
M. Christopher Brown II, Kentucky State University.	
<b>Guests in Attendance:</b>	
None.	
<b>NCAA Staff Support in Attendance:</b>	
Terri Steeb Gronau and Maritza Jones.	
<b>Other NCAA Staff Members in Attendance:</b>	
Jordan Lysiak, Laura Wurtz McNab, Heather McVeigh, Joyce Thompson Mills, Todd Shumaker, Jill Waddell, Wendy Walters and Karen Wolf.	



# TRANSFER PORTAL

# KEY POINTS ABOUT THE TRANSFER PORTAL



The transfer portal was implemented to ensure compliance with student-athlete / coach communication and for compliance administrators to systematically manage the transfer process.



With the adoption of notification of transfer replacing permission to contact, Division II was required to use the transfer portal for notification of transfer starting August 1, 2020.



The student-athlete's notification of transfer is entered in the transfer portal by the compliance administrator at the student-athlete's request.



The compliance office can grant access for coaches to view the notification of transfer. Coaches do not have access to the transfer tracer. The tracer includes the student-athlete's academic and athletic history for eligibility certification.

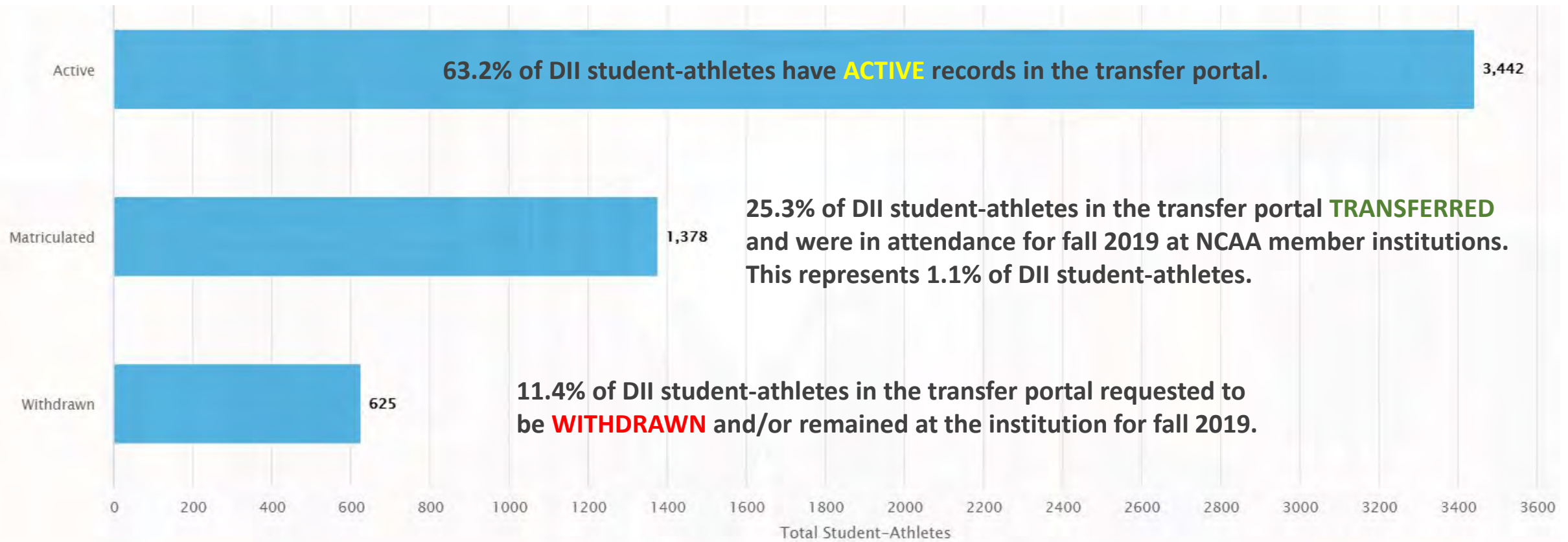


# DIVISION II DATA SUMMARY

**2018-19 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
Transfer Portal Records from  
October 15, 2018 – July 31, 2019

*\*Division II voluntary but encouraged use of the transfer portal*

**5,445** DIVISION II STUDENT-ATHLETES ENTERED THE TRANSFER PORTAL (4.4% of DII STUDENT-ATHLETES)



*Data is based on information entered in  
the transfer portal by member institutions.*

***Data as of 4/11/2021***

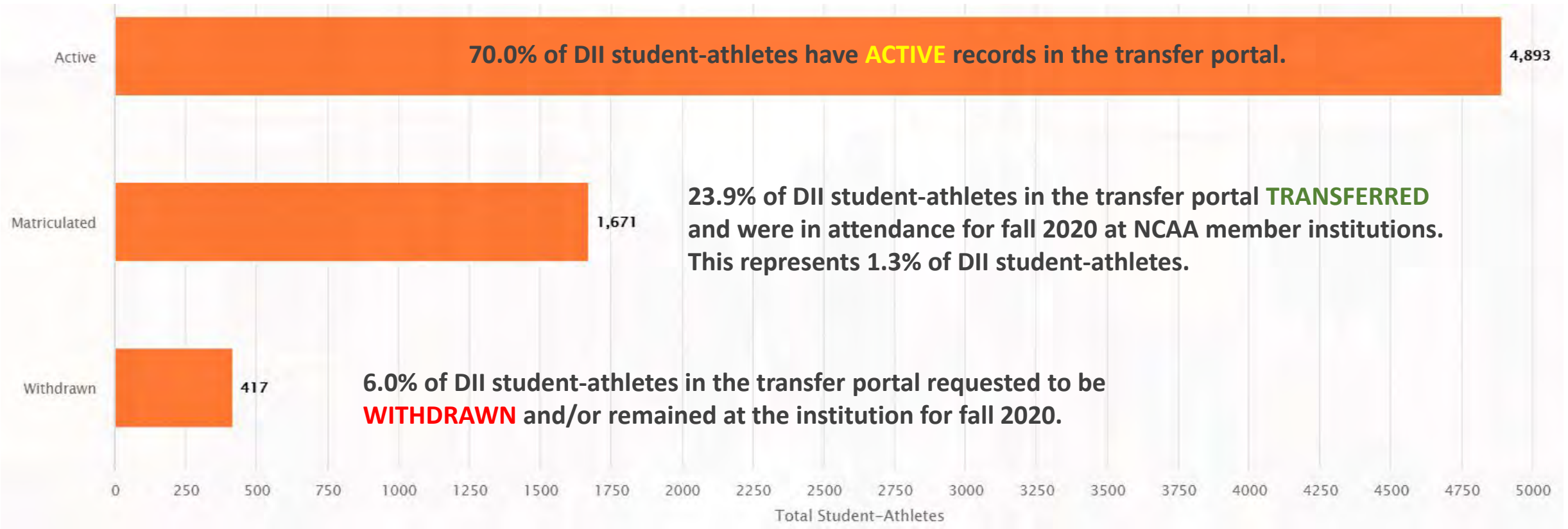
# DIVISION II DATA SUMMARY

*\*Division II voluntary but encouraged use of the transfer portal*

**2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
Transfer Portal Records from  
August 1, 2019 – July 31, 2020

**6,981** DIVISION II STUDENT-ATHLETES ENTERED THE TRANSFER PORTAL (5.6% of DII STUDENT-ATHLETES)

- **73% SCHOLARSHIP STUDENT-ATHLETES / 27% NON-SCHOLARSHIP STUDENT-ATHLETES**
- **90% UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT-ATHLETES / 10% GRADUATE STUDENT-ATHLETES**



*Data is based on information entered in  
the transfer portal by member institutions.*

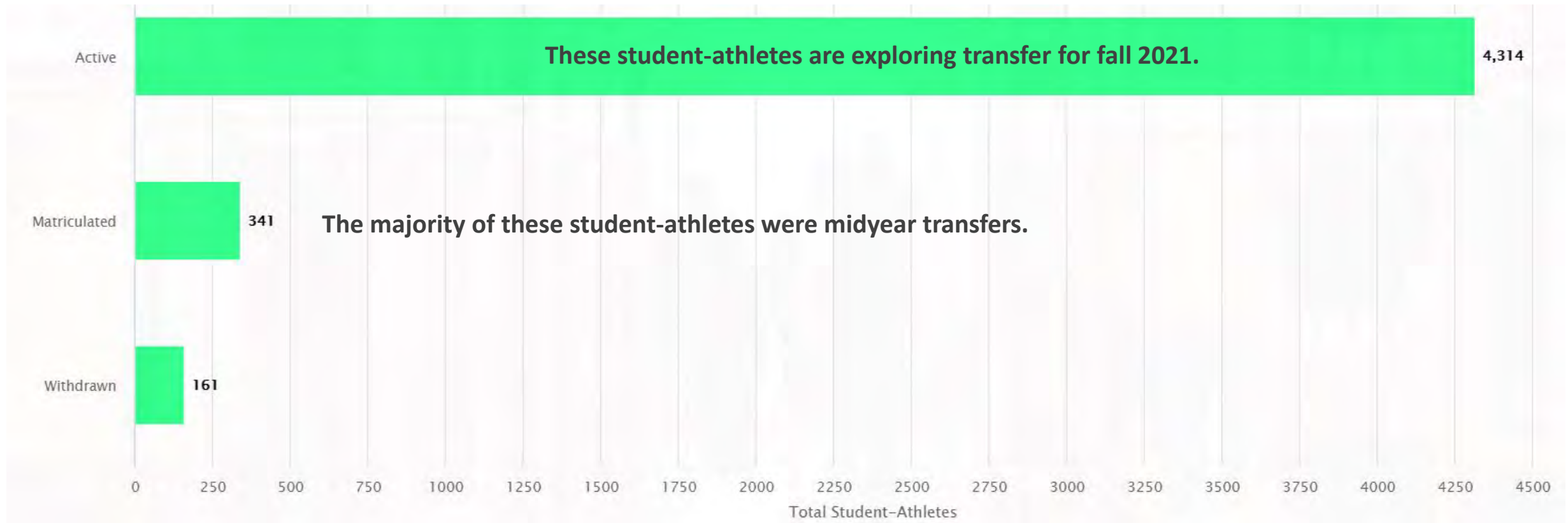
***Data as of 4/11/2021***

# DIVISION II DATA SUMMARY

*\*Division II required use of the transfer portal*

**2020-21 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
Transfer Portal Records from  
August 1, 2020 – July 31, 2021

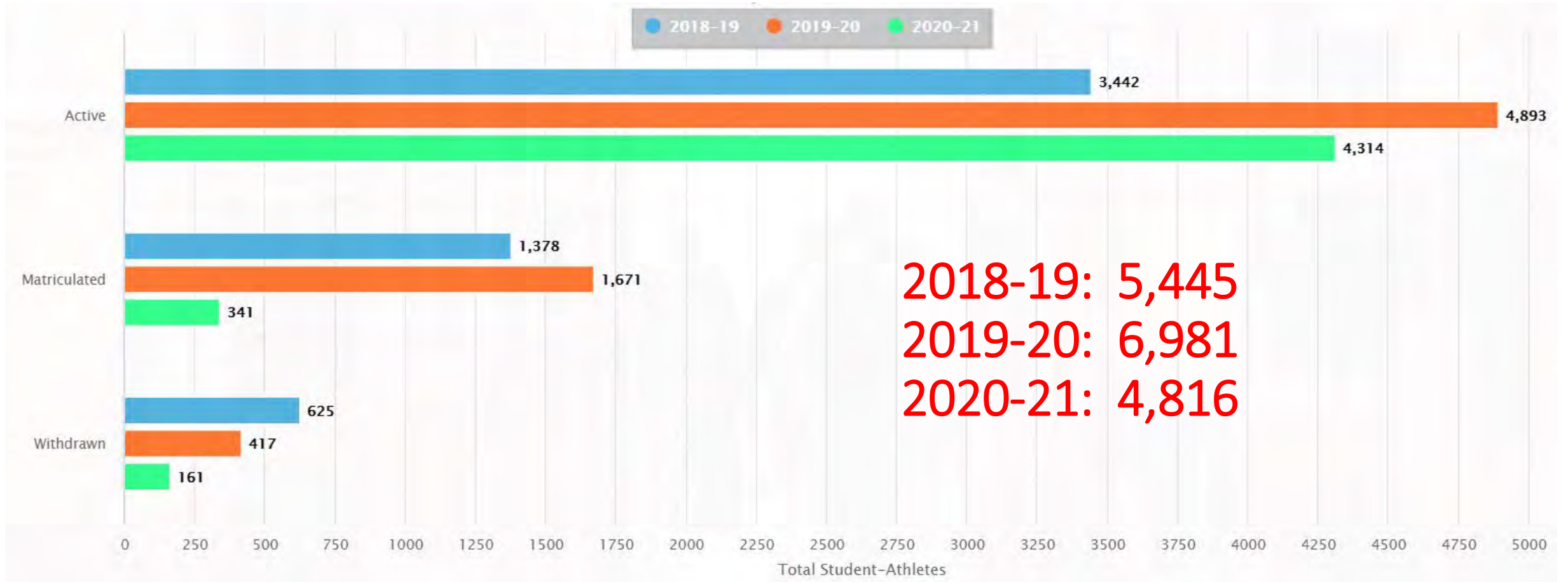
**4,816** DIVISION II STUDENT-ATHLETES ENTERED THE TRANSFER PORTAL (Data as of **APRIL 11, 2021**)



*Data is based on information entered in  
the transfer portal by member institutions.*

***Data as of 4/11/2021***

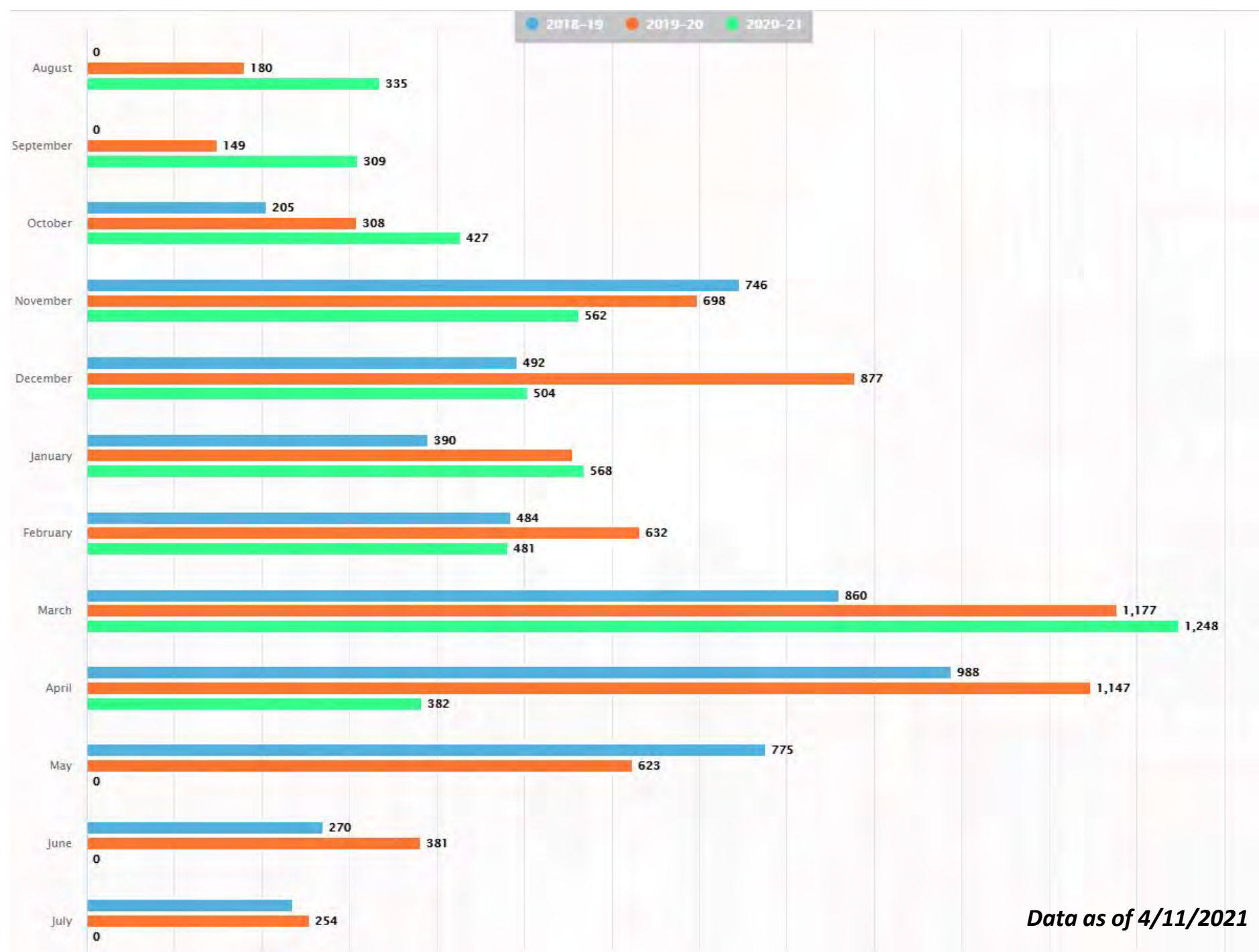
# DIVISION II DATA SUMMARY – 3 YEARS



*Data is based on information entered in the transfer portal by member institutions.*

***Data as of 4/11/2021***

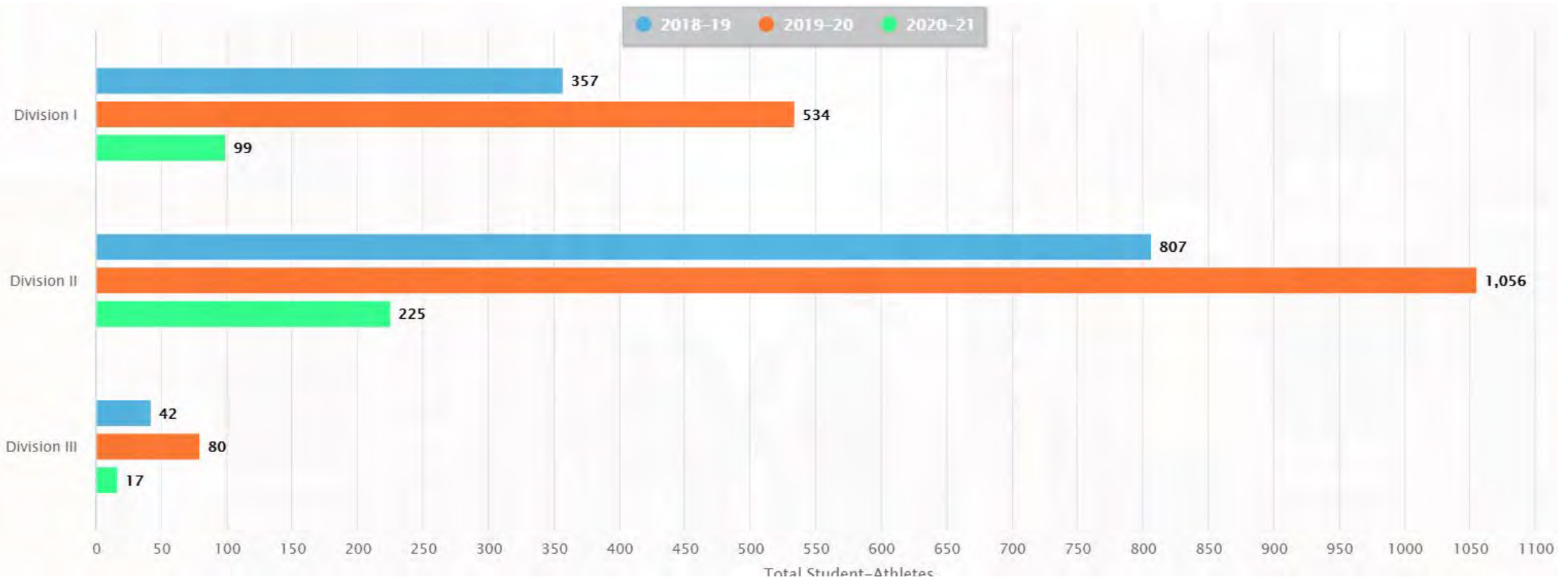
# DIVISION II ENTRIES BY MONTH



*Data as of 4/11/2021*



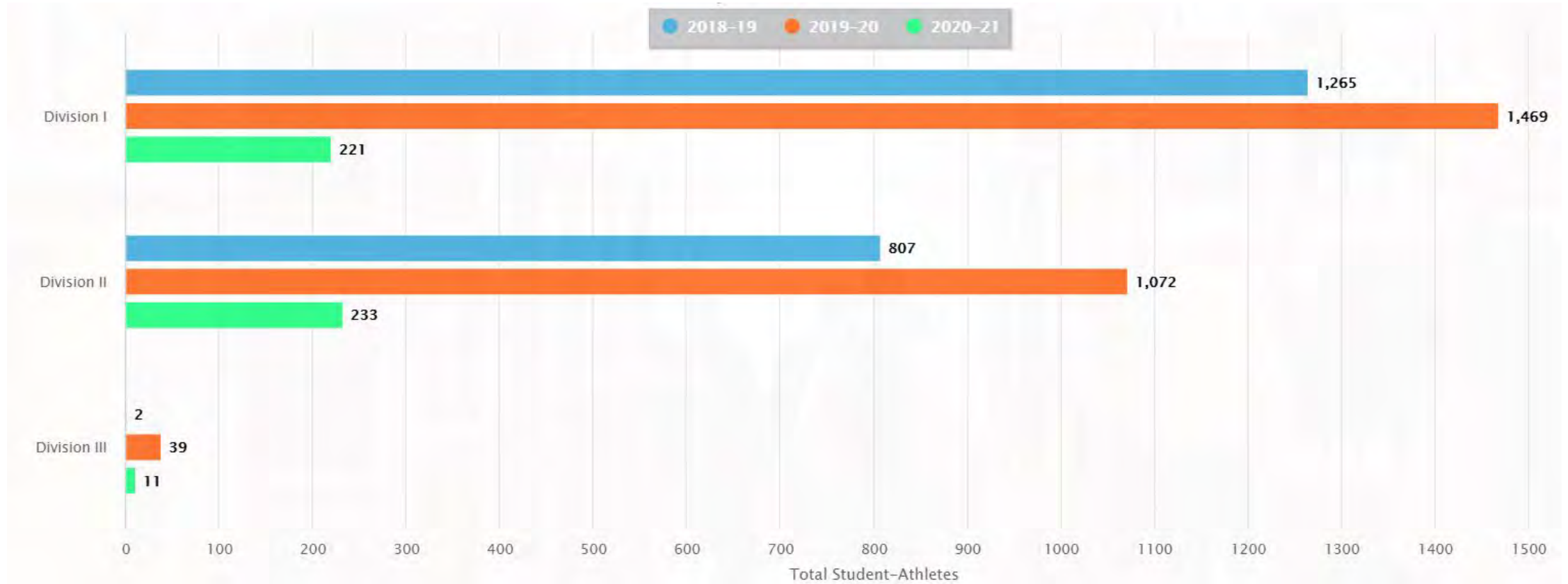
# DIVISION II STUDENT-ATHLETES TRANSFER TO:



*Data is based on information entered in the transfer portal by member institutions.*

***Data as of 4/11/2021***

# STUDENT-ATHLETES TRANSFER TO DIVISION II FROM:



*Data is based on information entered in the transfer portal by member institutions.*

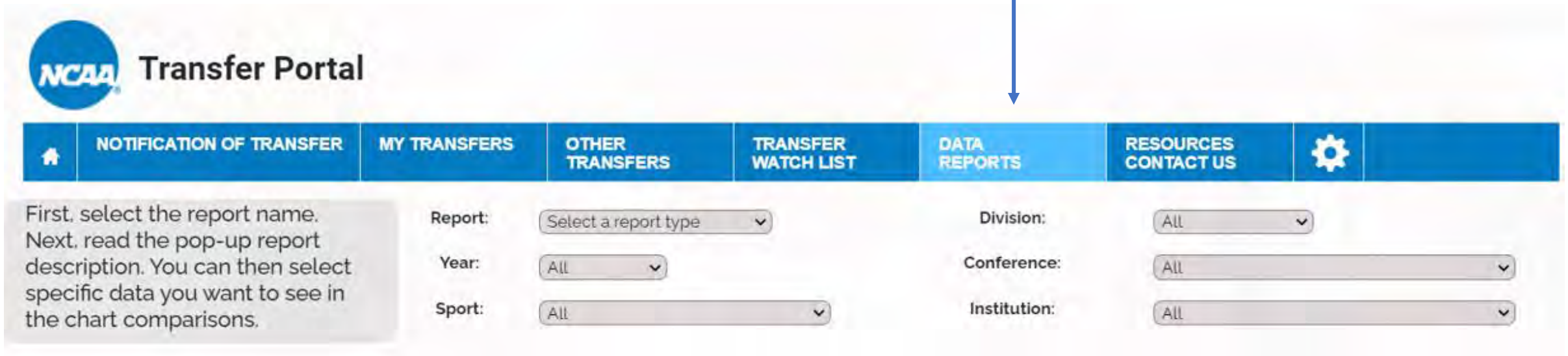
***Data as of 4/11/2021***

# Data reports available in the transfer portal

---

Student-Athlete Status  
Entry by Month

Transfers to Division  
Transfers from Division



The screenshot shows the NCAA Transfer Portal interface. At the top, the NCAA logo and 'Transfer Portal' text are visible. Below this is a navigation bar with several tabs: 'NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER', 'MY TRANSFERS', 'OTHER TRANSFERS', 'TRANSFER WATCH LIST', 'DATA REPORTS' (which is highlighted), 'RESOURCES CONTACT US', and a settings gear icon. A blue arrow points from the text 'Transfers to Division' and 'Transfers from Division' in the previous block to the 'DATA REPORTS' tab. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for selecting a report. On the left, a grey box contains instructions: 'First, select the report name. Next, read the pop-up report description. You can then select specific data you want to see in the chart comparisons.' To the right of this box are four dropdown menus arranged in two columns. The left column has 'Report:' with a dropdown showing 'Select a report type', 'Year:' with a dropdown showing 'All', and 'Sport:' with a dropdown showing 'All'. The right column has 'Division:' with a dropdown showing 'All', 'Conference:' with a dropdown showing 'All', and 'Institution:' with a dropdown showing 'All'.

**NCAA Transfer Portal**

First, select the report name. Next, read the pop-up report description. You can then select specific data you want to see in the chart comparisons.

Report:

Year:

Sport:

Division:

Conference:

Institution:



**SUSAN PEAL**

NCAA

*Director of Governance*



[speal@ncaa.org](mailto:speal@ncaa.org)



(317) 223-0705

# QUESTIONS

---



***NCAA Student-Athlete  
Well-Being Survey  
(Fall 2020)***

## NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Study

As a follow-up to the NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey (Spring 2020), NCAA Research collaborated with the NCAA Sport Science Institute and the NCAA's Division I, II and III Student-Athlete Advisory Committees to design and distribute a similar survey in fall 2020. The survey examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical and mental well-being of 24,974 student-athletes. The full report can be found [here](#).



Photo courtesy of Mountain West Conference





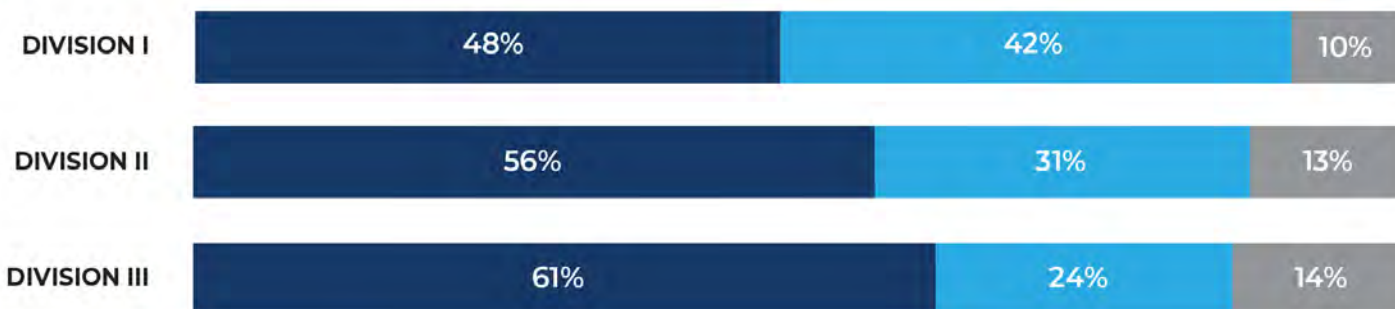
## CAMPUS LIVING AND LEARNING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Academic experiences and mental well-being were related to student-athletes' ability to return to campus and take in-person classes in the fall 2020 academic term. Nearly 90% of student-athletes surveyed across divisions reported living on campus or in their college community and 60% reported attending a blend of virtual and in-person classes in the fall. Fall campus living and learning experiences differed by NCAA division. These findings are drastically different from the spring study, where nearly 80% of respondents were living away from campus with parents, family or a significant other at the time of survey (April 2020) and nearly all student-athletes had moved to online-only education.

Knowing how to access physical and mental health care increased in the fall, while perceptions of food security and confidence in managing personal exposure to COVID-19 decreased from spring levels. Similar to spring survey results, racial disparities were reported in food security and access to health care.

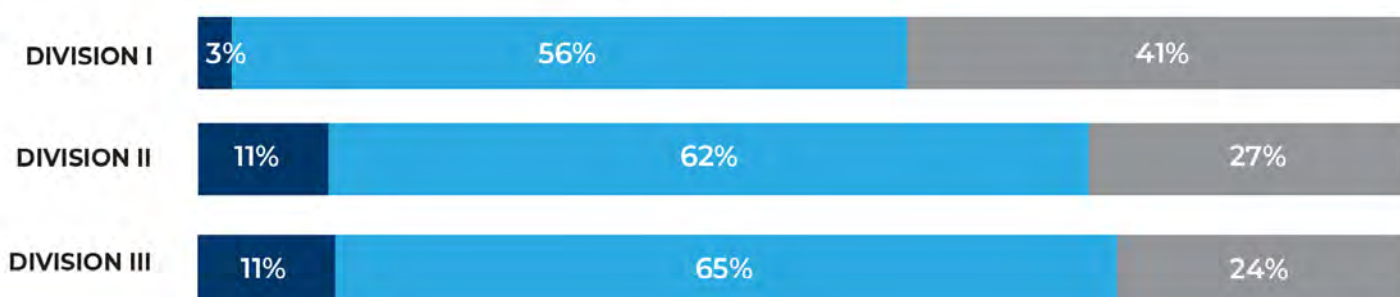
### Living Arrangements

On campus Off campus in college town In another town



### Learning Environment

Fully in-person Hybrid (virtual and in-person) Fully virtual





## MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Student-athletes reported fewer sleep difficulties and lower levels of loneliness, loss, anger and sadness in fall 2020 than at the outset of the pandemic. However, similar to spring findings, elevated rates of mental exhaustion, anxiety, hopelessness and feelings of being depressed were reported. Mental health concerns remained highest among demographic subgroups typically displaying higher rates of mental distress (for example, women, student-athletes of color, those on the queer spectrum, those living alone or away from campus and those reporting family economic hardship). Student-athletes in their senior year and those attending classes fully virtually displayed heightened mental health concerns in the fall, as well. In most instances, the rates of reported mental health concerns experienced within the last month were 1.5 to two times higher than have been historically reported by NCAA student-athletes in pre-pandemic studies.

### Mental Health Concerns by Learning Environment

(Percent of Participants Who Endorsed "Constantly" or "Most Every Day")

	Fully virtual	Hybrid (virtual/in-person)	Fully in-person
Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do	45%	42%	40%
Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)	35%	32%	31%
Experienced sleep difficulties	26%	24%	21%
Felt overwhelming anxiety	25%	22%	19%
Felt very lonely	23%	16%	14%
Felt sad	21%	17%	15%
Felt things were hopeless	17%	13%	12%
Felt a sense of loss	14%	10%	8%
Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function	10%	7%	6%
Felt overwhelming anger	9%	6%	7%

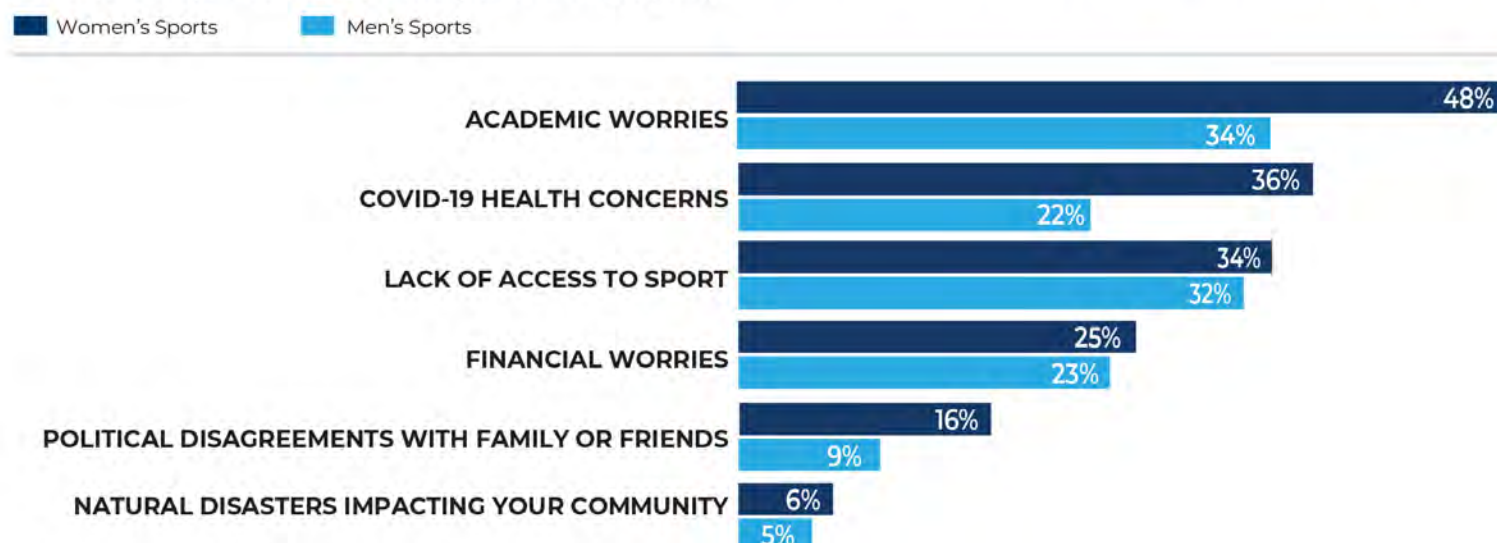
Note: Participants not enrolled in fall 2020 classes excluded.

## MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Student-athletes noted academic worries, lack of access to sport, COVID-19 health concerns and financial worries as the top factors negatively impacting their mental health in fall 2020. Women cited COVID-19 health concerns and political disagreements with family or friends 1.5 to two times the rate of men, respectively. Many student-athletes of color cited personal experiences of racism or racial trauma within the last month as negatively impacting their mental health, with levels of endorsement from Black student-athletes more than twice that of other athletes of color.

### Factors Negatively Impacting Student-Athlete Mental Health During the Past Month

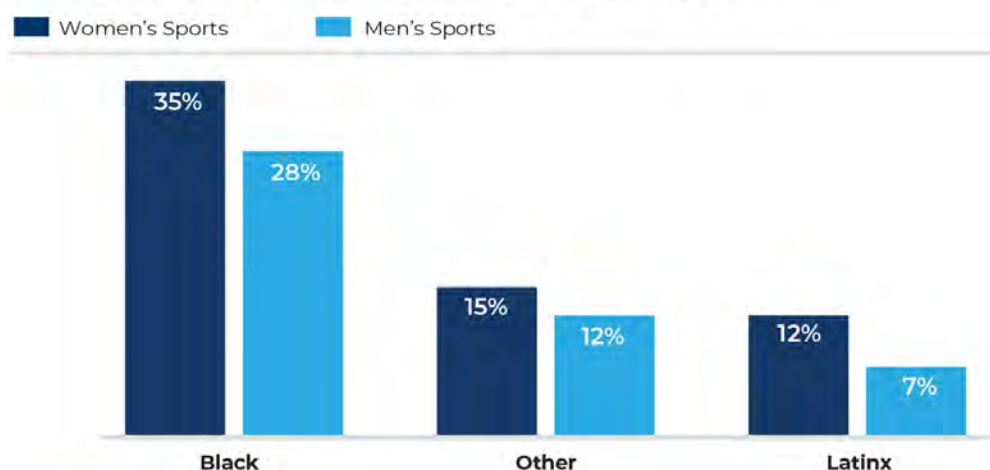
(Percent of Participants Who Responded "Agree" or "Strongly Agree")



Note: Top 2 points on a 6-point scale.

### Personal Experiences of Racism or Racial Trauma Impacting Student-Athlete Mental Health in the Month Before the Survey

(Percent of BIPOC Participants Who Responded "Agree" or "Strongly Agree")



Note: Top 2 points on a 6-point scale.

BIPOC refers to Black, Indigenous and people of color. "Other" includes those who selected American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, and multiple racial identities.





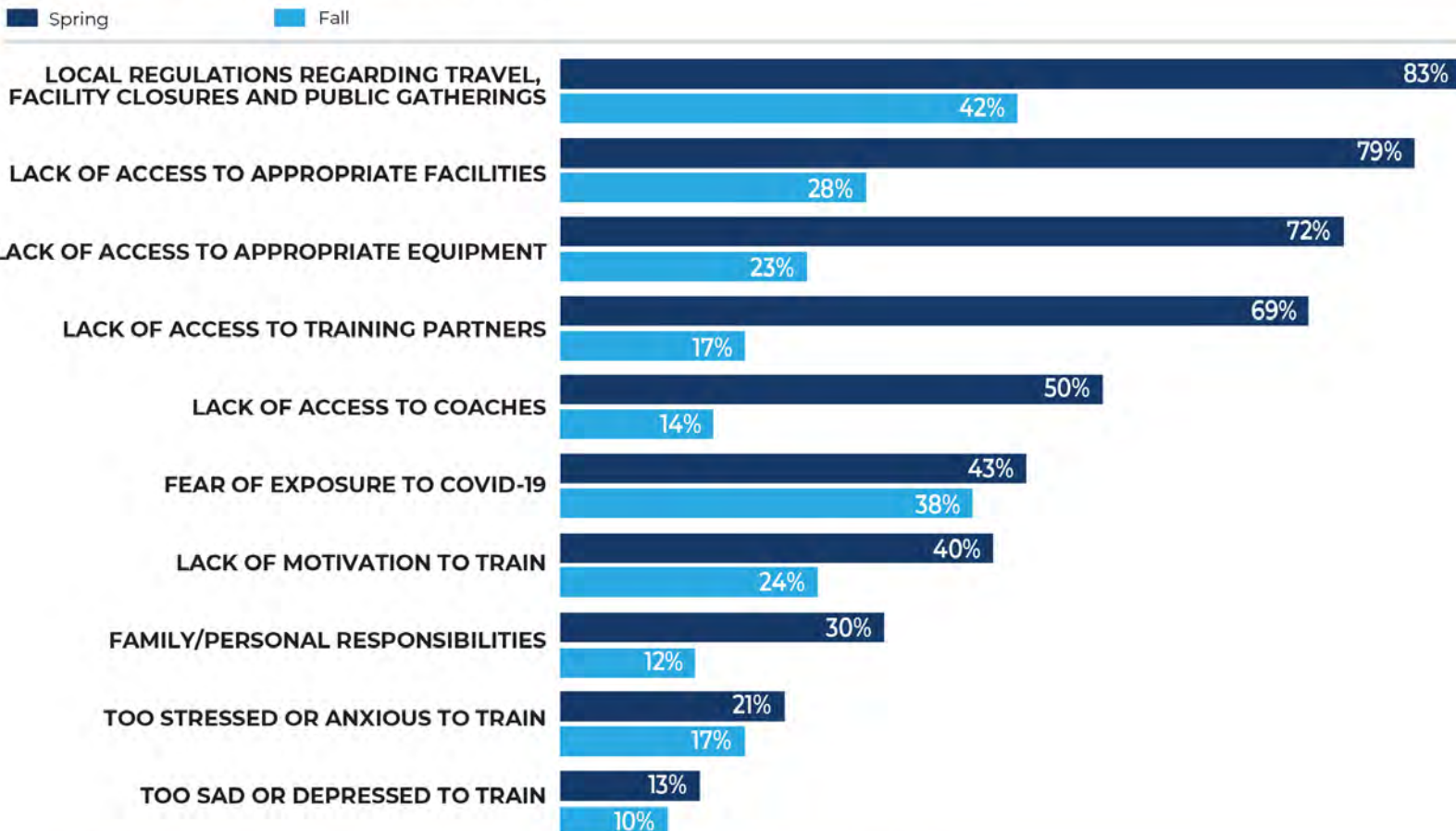
Photo courtesy of Wabash Athletics

## BARRIERS TO ATHLETICS TRAINING

With many student-athletes returning to campus and local restrictions on facility use lifted, reported barriers to training were fewer during fall as compared with spring. Slightly more than 80% of student-athletes across divisions reported they were training with their team to some degree at the time of survey. However, the pandemic continued to result in notable training challenges, with more than 40% of student-athletes citing local regulations and one quarter citing lack of access to appropriate facilities and equipment as barriers to their fall training. As we saw in spring, student-athletes continued to indicate that emotional barriers impacted their ability to train, including a fear of exposure to COVID-19, lack of motivation, feelings of stress or anxiety, and sadness or depression. Similar to spring findings, student-athletes of color were more likely than white student-athletes to cite fear of exposure to COVID-19 and family/personal responsibilities as barriers to training.

### Barriers to Athletics Training

(Percent of Participants Who "Agree" or "Strongly Agree")



Note: Top 2 points on a 6-point scale. Those unable to train due to injury were excluded from this item.



## **COVID TESTING AND PRECAUTIONS**

Student-athlete COVID-19 testing experiences varied by division in fall 2020. Division I student-athletes reported being tested more frequently than those in Divisions II and III.

Since the start of the fall 2020 term, 37% of student-athletes reported having had to isolate or quarantine due to COVID-related symptoms, exposure or campus outbreak. Over half (51%) of survey respondents reported having close friends or family test positive and 9% reported having someone close to them hospitalized or die as a result of COVID-19. Black and Latinx student-athletes were twice as likely to report someone close to them being hospitalized or dying as a result of COVID-19 (14% and 13%, respectively) as compared with white student-athletes (7%).

Nearly two-thirds of student-athletes reported almost always following social distancing guidelines, including masking, maintaining physical distance and avoiding large gatherings. This varied by gender, race/ethnicity and division.

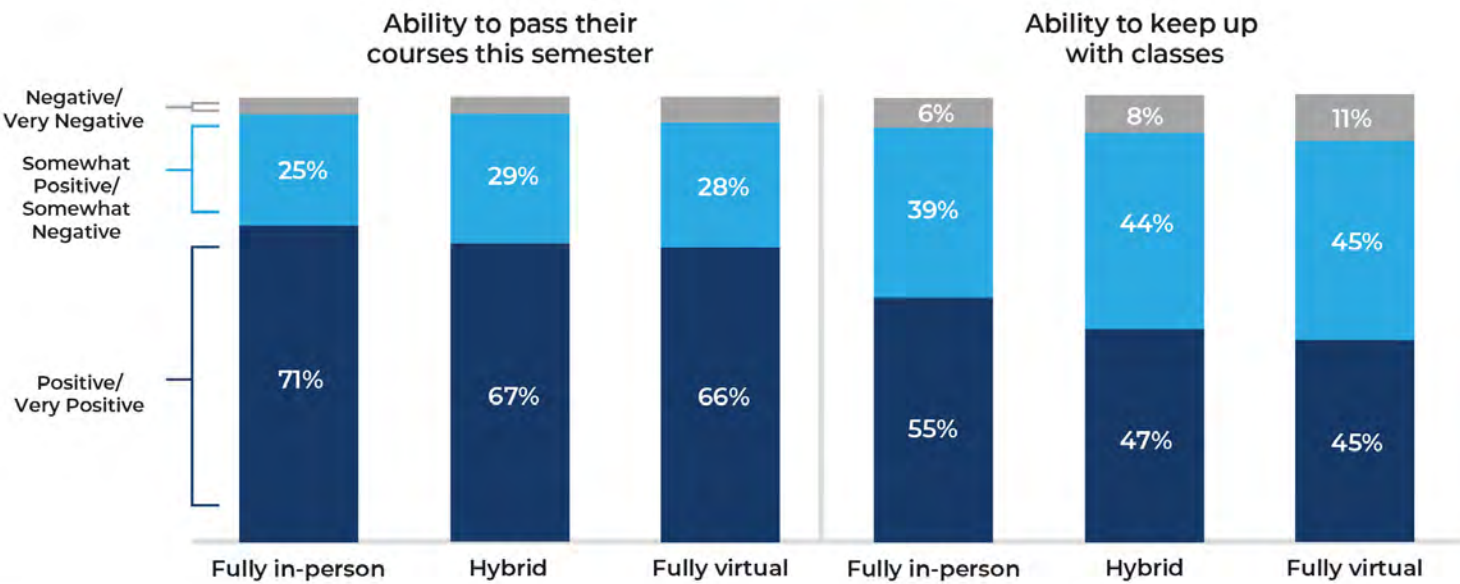




# IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ACADEMICS

Fewer student-athletes indicated feeling positive about their ability to keep up with and pass their fall courses as compared with spring. Decreases were most notable among women (down 6 percentage points in both items). Student-athletes attending classes fully virtually in the fall were less likely to feel positive about their ability to keep up with and pass their classes.

## Feelings about ...



Note: Participants not enrolled in fall 2020 classes excluded.







## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GRADUATION AND CAREER PLANNING

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to modified graduation timelines and negatively impacted the career planning of seniors. Among seniors, 18% of men and 12% of women indicated they expect a delayed graduation date, and nearly half of all seniors reported losing or opting out of a job or internship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of career preparation, 62% of seniors felt the pandemic negatively impacted their career planning.





## DESIRED RESOURCES

Student-athletes indicated greatest interest in receiving NCAA resources that will prepare them for life after sport, including skills transferable from sports to career, leadership training, financial literacy and career planning. Student-athletes were asked how athletics staff and coaches could continue to support their physical and mental well-being. Suggestions fell into five key themes:

- Attend to physical health when reacclimating to sport.
- Continue to provide workouts for those not actively competing/practicing.
- Establish or maintain regular coach-athlete team/individual check-ins and peer support.
- Make modifications that reflect the impact of COVID-19 on individual and team well-being.
- Prioritize student-athlete mental health.

### *Desired Educational Resources from the NCAA*

(Percent of Participants Who Responded "Very Interested" in Receiving Resource)

	Men's Sports	Women's Sports
Preparing for life after sport	45%	51%
Sports to career transferable skills	45%	46%
Leadership skills training	34%	38%
Personal branding	32%	27%
Financial awareness/literacy	30%	29%
Career planning	29%	29%
Health and safety information related to COVID-19	18%	26%
Diversity and inclusion	17%	27%





### METHODOLOGY

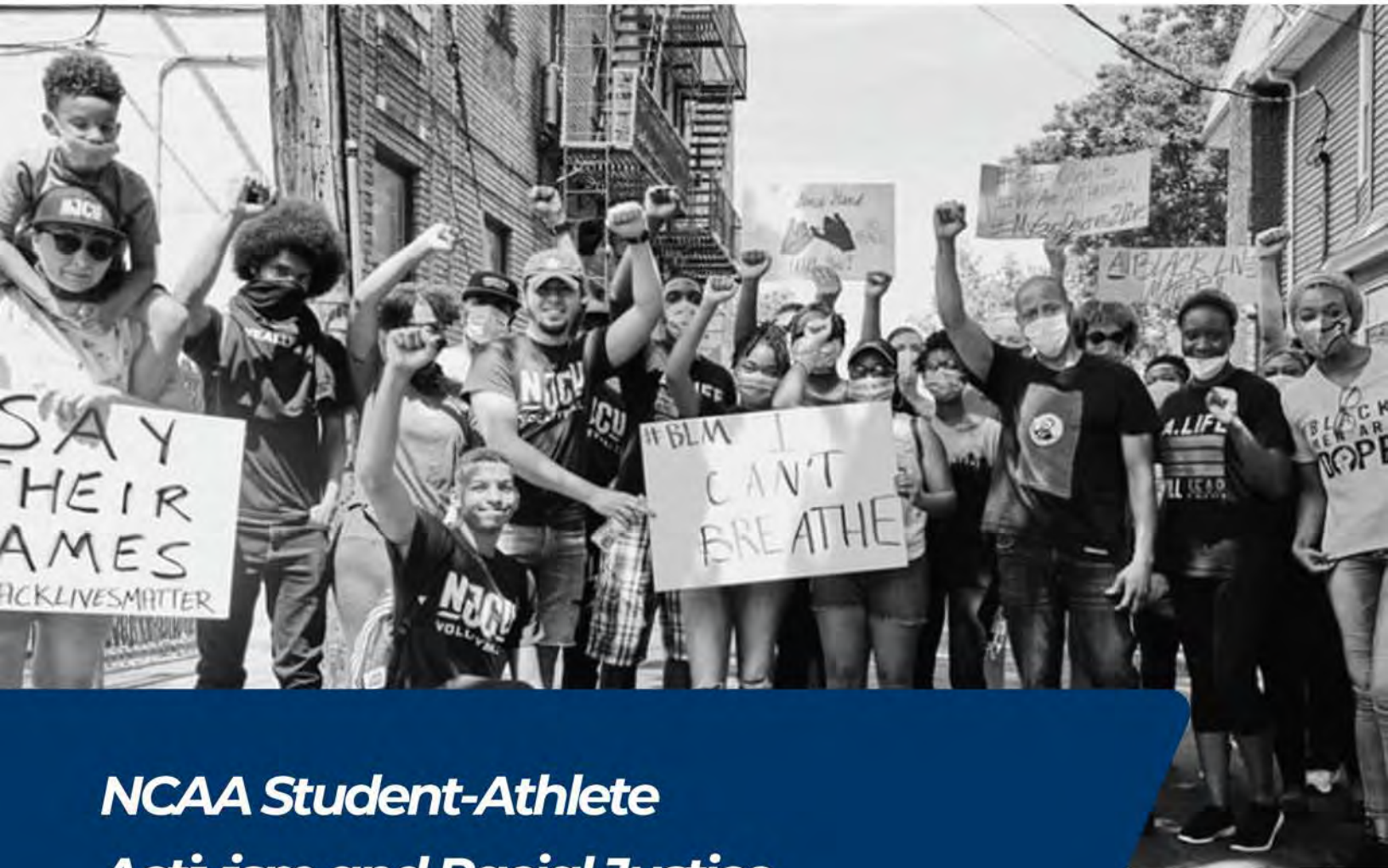
The NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey (Fall 2020) was an online survey that examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical and mental well-being of student-athletes. It was a follow-up to the NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey (Spring 2020). The survey was designed by NCAA Research in collaboration with the NCAA Sport Science Institute and the NCAA Division I, II and III Student-Athlete Advisory Committees (SAACs). The 15-minute, confidential survey was administered online using QuestionPro survey software and designed to be taken via cellphone, tablet or computer. The survey opened Oct. 6, 2020, and closed Nov. 2, 2020. A snowball sampling technique was used. National SAAC representatives forwarded the link through conference and campus SAACs to student-athletes. Conference SAAC liaisons were also made aware of the survey and encouraged student-athletes to participate. In all, 24,974 student-athletes representing all NCAA-member conferences completed the survey. We estimate that 4% of NCAA men and 9% of NCAA women completed the survey. Response rates varied widely by conference and sport. Women and white student-athletes were overrepresented in the sample. Therefore, it is important to examine results disaggregated by gender and race. See the [full slide deck](#) for a detailed look at response rates by division, conference, sport and race.





**NCAA** Research





***NCAA Student-Athlete  
Activism and Racial Justice  
Engagement Study***



## NCAA Student-Athlete Activism and Racial Justice Engagement Study

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 also saw high levels of engagement in the racial justice movement across the United States and internationally. In early fall, NCAA Research was in the process of designing a follow-up to the spring Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey and decided to expand the questions to examine student-athlete perceptions and experiences in terms of civic engagement, student-athlete activism and racial justice engagement. This report summarizes the study findings from 24,974 student-athletes. The full report can be found [here](#).







## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

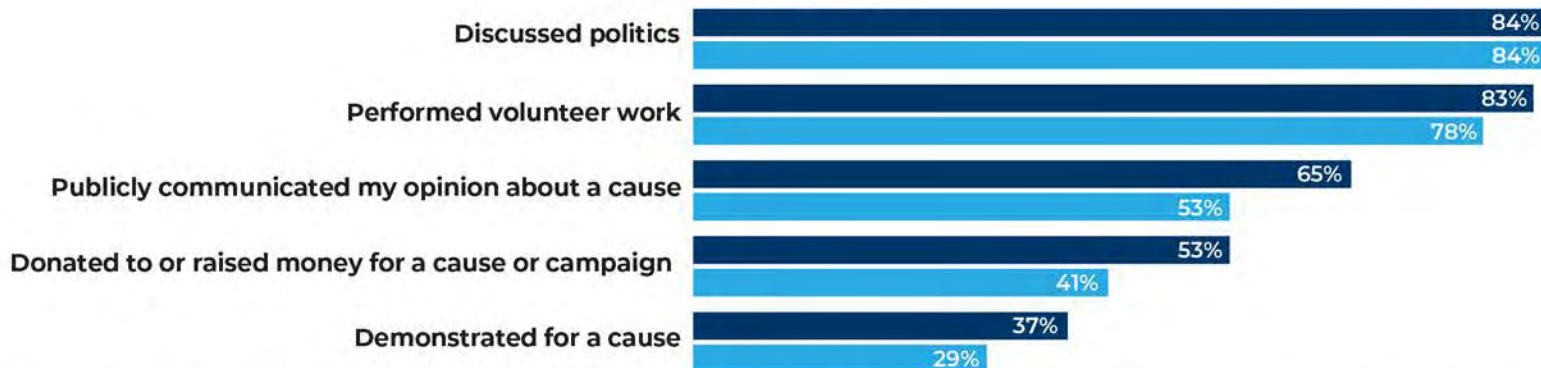
Three-quarters of student-athletes surveyed indicated that it was important to them to be an engaged citizen, and over half believed college athletes have a responsibility to volunteer in the community. Black student-athletes were the most likely to indicate a willingness to take a public stance on a social issue (60%) as compared with Latinx student-athletes (49%), other student-athletes of color (49%) and white student-athletes (41%). A majority believed that their coaches, teammates and athletics department would support them for taking a stance publicly.

More than 80% of student-athletes reported discussing politics and performing volunteer work in the last year, and over a third reported having demonstrated for a cause. Black student-athletes were significantly more likely to have communicated about a cause (77%) or demonstrated for a cause (53%) than their peers across all other racial groups.

### Participation in Social and Civic Engagement Activities in the Last Year

(Percent of Participants Who Endorsed "Occasionally" or "Frequently")

■ Women's Sports ■ Men's Sports



Note: Top 2 points on a 3-point scale. "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other and those who selected multiple racial identities.



Photo courtesy of Louisville Athletics



2020 ELECTION PARTICIPATION

Over 80% of survey respondents indicated intention to vote in the 2020 election. Black women had the highest levels of voting intention (86%) among the demographic groups examined. Additionally, 11% of student-athletes volunteered or intended to volunteer for the 2020 election (e.g., canvassing, registering voters or working at the polls). This was highest among Black student-athletes (19%).



Photo courtesy of Towson Athletics

2020 Election Participation

(Percent of Participants Who Endorsed "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" by Racial Group)

	I intend to vote in the November 2020 election.	I have or intend to volunteer for this year's election.
Black	82%	19%
Latinx	66%	15%
Other	79%	12%
White	82%	10%

Note: Top 2 points on a 6-point scale. The survey was in the field from Oct. 6, 2020 through Nov. 2, 2020. "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other and those who selected multiple racial identities.



Photo courtesy of NCCU Athletics





## RACIAL JUSTICE ENGAGEMENT

Nearly 90% of student-athletes surveyed indicated that they had conversations focused on race or racial justice with family or friends within the prior six months. Approximately 80% indicated that they had made an effort to learn more about race and racial justice on their own. Overall, just over half of all participants indicated having conversations with their coaches about race and racial justice. Among Black student-athletes that rate was 67%.

Many student-athletes also publicly participated in the racial justice movement within the prior six months. Over half posted content about race or racial justice on social media and over one-quarter participated in a protest or rally about racial justice. Black student-athletes reported the highest levels of racial justice engagement across all items.

### Racial Justice Engagement in the Last 6 Months by Race

(Percent of Participants Who Endorsed "Occasionally" or "Frequently")

	Black	Latinx	Other	White
Had conversations with family or friends focused on race or racial justice	94%	87%	91%	88%
Made an effort to learn more about race or racial justice on my own	89%	83%	86%	80%
Posted or shared content on social networking sites about race or racial justice	83%	67%	68%	51%
Had conversations with coaches focused on race or racial justice	67%	49%	56%	51%
Attended a protest or rally about racial justice	49%	29%	36%	23%
Contributed money to an organization focused on racial justice	43%	33%	39%	28%
Contacted a public official to express my opinion about racial justice	27%	19%	22%	16%

Note: Top 2 points on a 3-point scale. "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other and those who selected multiple racial identities.





## TEAM AND CAMPUS SUPPORT FOR RACIAL JUSTICE ENGAGEMENT

Student-athletes indicated being most comfortable discussing issues of race on campus within their own teams. The highest level of comfort was among teammates (67%), while a majority also reported being comfortable discussing these issues with their coaches (58%). Most participants reported feeling that the student-athlete voice was being taken into account when making efforts to advance racial equity at the campus, conference and national level.

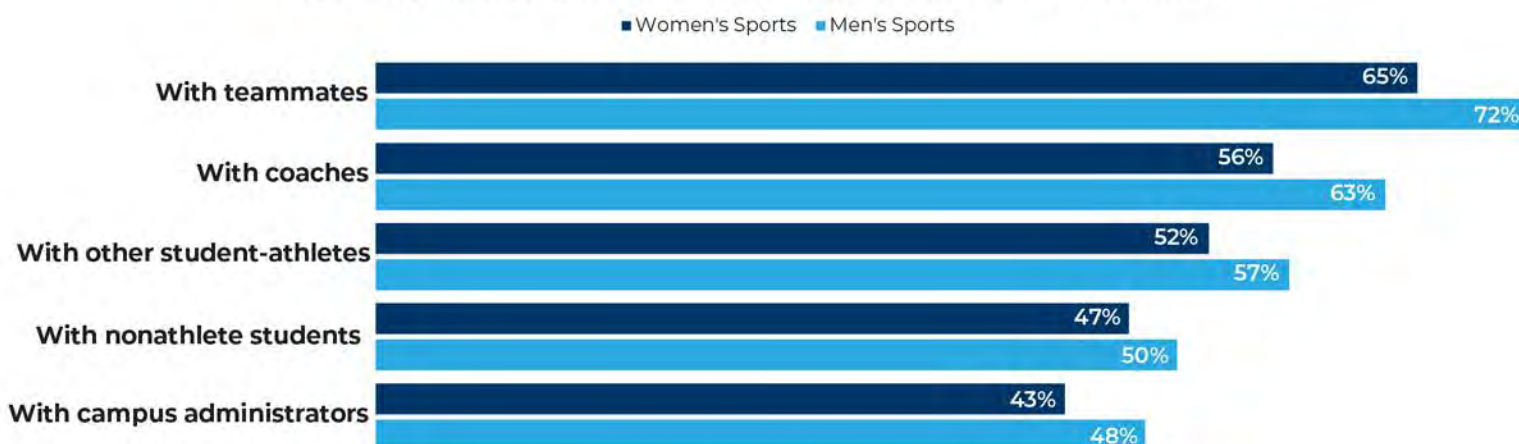
In an open-ended question, participants were asked what more they would like to see their athletics department (staff and coaches) do to address racial justice. Key themes included:

- Listen to student-athlete voices.
- Demonstrate support for student-athletes.
- Take action through:
  - Hosting education sessions and honest conversations.
  - Recruiting and hiring more student-athletes and athletics staff who are Black, Indigenous or people of color.
  - Taking a public stance via statements, departmentwide actions, or social media content that promotes civic engagement and racial justice.

While most comments, within all racial groups, provided suggestions for furthering racial justice engagement, there was a subset of predominantly white survey participants who commented that athletics departments should not play a role in addressing racial justice. Some felt that such engagement could be divisive and silence a group of student-athletes, while others felt such engagement was outside the mission of the athletics department. Thus, conversations and collective actions to promote racial justice may continue to be challenging for some teams and athletics departments.

### Participants' Level of Comfort Discussing Issues of Race on Campus

(Percent of Participants Who Responded "Mostly Comfortable" or "Extremely Comfortable")



Note: Top 2 points on a 6-point scale. "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other and those who selected multiple racial identities.



## METHODOLOGY

The NCAA Student-Athlete Activism and Racial Justice Engagement Study survey items were embedded within the NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey in fall 2020. The survey was designed by NCAA Research in collaboration with the NCAA Sport Science Institute and the NCAA's Division I, II and III Student-Athlete Advisory Committees (SAAC). It was a 15-minute, confidential survey administered online through QuestionPro survey software, designed to be taken via cellphone, tablet or computer. The survey opened Oct. 6, 2020, and closed Nov. 2, 2020. A snowball sampling technique was used. National SAAC representatives forwarded the link through conference and campus SAACs to student-athletes. Conference SAAC liaisons were also made aware of the survey and encouraged student-athletes to participate. In all, 24,974 student-athletes representing all NCAA-member conferences completed the survey. We estimate that 4% of student-athletes in men's sports and 9% of student-athletes in women's sports completed the survey. Response rates varied widely by conference and sport. Women's sports participants and white student-athletes were overrepresented in the sample. Therefore, it is important to examine results disaggregated by gender and race. See full slide deck for a detailed look at response rates by division, conference, sport and race.



