



**2019-20 NCAA Division I Council-Governance Legislative Proposals
-Question and Answer Document-**

**NCAA Proposal No. 2019-19 Athletics Personnel -- Graduate Assistant Coach -- Football --
Time Spent Under Contract as Professional Football Player.**

Question No. 1: How is time spent under contract as a professional football player excepted from the seven-year period?

Answer: The exact number of days spent under contract as a professional football player may be excepted from the seven-year period.

For Example:

- Former student-athlete exhausted eligibility and graduated December 15, 2011.
- Former student-athlete was under contract as a professional football player from May 1, 2012, to March 1, 2014 (669 days).
- Former student-athlete's seven-year period could be extended from December 15, 2018, to October 14, 2020 (December 15, 2018, plus 669 days).

Former student-athlete would be eligible to start appointment to a graduate assistant coach position by fall 2020.

Question No. 2: Would signing a contract with an agent qualify as time spent under contract as a professional football player?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: Is time spent under contract as a professional football player limited to the National Football League?

Answer: No. Time spent under contract as a football player in any professional league (e.g., XFL, Canadian Football League) would qualify.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-23 Athletics Eligibility -- Seasons of Competition: Five-Year Rule -- Waiver Criteria -- Redshirt During Any Year.

Question No. 1: May a student-athlete use two redshirt years to qualify for an extension of the five-year period of eligibility?

Answer: No.

Question No. 2: May a student-athlete use NCAA Bylaw 12.8.1.7.1-(a) twice (two redshirt years and two denied participation opportunities) to qualify for two separate extensions of five-year period of eligibility?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: May a football student-athlete use a season in which he participated in four contests or fewer and another denied participation opportunity (e.g., medical hardship) to qualify for an extension of the five-year period of eligibility?

Answer: Yes, if the student-athlete met all other criteria specific to the redshirt year.

Example:

- **Year 1:** Student-athlete used a season of competition.
- **Year 2:** Student-athlete did not compete due to injury, and the institution has contemporaneous medical documentation demonstrating the student-athlete was incapacitated for the entire season.
- **Year 3:** Student-athlete was on the institution's squad list and was eligible for competition, but the institution decided to redshirt the student-athlete.
- **Year 4:** Student-athlete used a season of competition.
- **Year 5:** Student-athlete was on the institution's squad list and was eligible for competition, but the institution decided to redshirt the student-athlete.

The student-athlete would qualify for a five-year rule waiver for one additional year of eligibility (denied participation opportunity in year two and redshirt in year three). Please Note: The redshirt in year five would not be considered as part of the waiver request (see Question Nos. 1 and 2 above).

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-25 Athletics Personnel and Recruiting -- Individual Associated with a Prospective Student-Athlete -- Employment in the Athletics Department at Another Four-Year Institution and Reassignment After One Season -- Basketball and FBS.

Question No. 1: Would contact with a prospective student-athlete while not employed in the athletics department of a four-year institution be subject to individual associated with a prospective student-athlete legislation, if the contact began while the individual was employed in the athletics department of a four-year institution (e.g., former coach maintaining contact with a recruit while not employed)?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-34 Recruiting -- Institution's Sports Camps and Clinics -- Advertisements -- 14-Day Requirement.

Question No. 1: Must the camp or clinic be advertised for the entire 14 days prior to the camp or clinic?

Answer: Yes. For example, if the institution advertises the camp or clinic on a website, the advertisement should stay posted for the entire 14-day period. It would be permissible to remove the advertisement if the camp meets a participant limit; however, the institution must demonstrate the advertisement began at least 14 days before the date of the camp or clinic.

Question No. 2: May an institution send camp and clinic information to a specific group of prospective student-athletes before advertising the camp or clinic to the general public?

Answer: Yes. However, registration for the camp or clinic may not open before the camp or clinic is advertised to the general public, which must occur at least 14 days before the first date of the camp or clinic.

Question No. 3: Does the 14-day requirement apply if the camp or clinic is rescheduled due to extenuating circumstances (e.g., inclement weather)?

Answer: The camp or clinic shall be considered appropriately advertised if the camp was previously advertised at least 14 days before the original start date and any rescheduled dates are published in a reasonable timeframe.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-40 Recruiting -- Entertainment, Reimbursement and Employment of High School/College-Preparatory School/Two-Year College Coaches -- Meal During Coaches Clinic or Professional Development Event.

Question No. 1: Is there a limit on the number of coaching clinics or professional development events an institution may host?

Answer: No.

Question No. 2: Must a meal be provided to all coaches attending the coaching clinic or professional development event?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: May the meal be provided immediately before or after the coaching clinic or professional development event?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: May the meal be provided to any other individual responsible for teaching or directing an activity in which a prospective student-athlete is involved?

Answer: No. An institution may only provide the meal to a high school, preparatory school or two-year college coach attending the institution's coaching clinic or professional development event.

Question No. 5: Is the limit of \$25 specific to the actual cost of the meal?

Answer: Yes. However, if the meal is catered, the institution may use the per person food cost estimated by the caterer, regardless of the number of people who eat the meal. A discounted rate may only be used if it is available to the general public.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-41 Recruiting and Financial Aid -- Limit on Signings and Initial Counters -- Professional Departures and Medical Noncounters – Football.

Question No. 1: May an institution apply the proposal to the 2020-21 signing class?

Answer: Yes. The effective date for the proposal is immediate, applicable to the 2020-21 annual limit on signings and initial counters and beyond.

For example, if two student-athletes become ineligible by participating in the National Football League draft during spring 2020, the institution may increase the annual limit on signings and the annual limit on initial counters for the 2020-21 academic year to 27. The institution may sign individuals to fill the two additional openings upon adoption of the proposal.

Question No. 2: If the limit of 25 signings and initial counters increases pursuant to this exception, must the additional signees be counted toward the next academic year's signing limit?

Answer: Yes. For example, if an institution has two professional departures during the 2019-20 academic year, the institution may sign two additional prospective student-athletes for the 2020-21 academic year but must count those signings and initial counters toward that year's total, regardless of when athletics aid is initially provided (e.g., 2020 fall term or 2021 spring term).

Question No. 3: May an institution increase the limit on signings and initial counters for a student-athlete who enters the draft after he has exhausted eligibility in football?

Answer: No. The exception would not apply to a student-athlete who has exhausted eligibility in football.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-43 Recruiting and Financial Aid -- Limitation on Number of Signings -- Exception -- Replacement – FBS.

Question No. 1: May an institution apply the proposal to the 2020-21 signing class?

Answer: Yes. The effective date for the proposal is immediate, applicable to the 2020-21 annual limit on signings and beyond.

For example, if a prospective student-athlete signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI) in February 2020 but later receives a full release from the NLI, the institution may replace the student-athlete in the limit on annual signings for the 2020-21 academic year. The institution may sign a new individual to replace the previous signee upon adoption of the proposal.

Question No. 2: May an institution replace an initial counter?

Answer: No. The proposal is specific to replacing an individual who counts toward the annual limit on the number of signings.

Question No. 3: Would it be an individual's choice not to enroll at the institution if athletics department staff influence the individual's decision (e.g., encourage the individual not to enroll)?

Answer: No. The individual may not be replaced in the annual limit on signings if the athletics department staff interfere with the individual's admission to the institution or if staff encourages the individual not to enroll at the institution.

Question No. 4: May the institution replace a continuing student-athlete who does not count toward the annual limit on signings?

Answer: No. An institution may only replace an individual in the year he or she counts toward the annual limit on signings.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-50 Recruiting -- Tryout Exceptions -- State, Regional, National or International Training Programs -- Remove Wrestling.

Question No. 1: May an institution's wrestling coach continue to coach his or her current student-athletes in competition organized and administered by USA Wrestling (e.g., USA Wrestling Junior Nationals, Olympic Wrestling Team Trials) if such competition includes prospective student-athletes?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 2: Would it be permissible for an institution's coach to be named the USA Wrestling National Team coach if the team included prospective student-athletes?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: During the academic year (including vacation periods), may an institution's wrestling coach be involved with a local sports club that includes current student-athletes?

Answer: No. An institution's wrestling coach may only be involved with a local sports club that includes current student-athletes during the summer.

Question No. 4: May an institution's coach be involved with a local sports club that includes incoming student-athletes who live outside the 50-mile radius during the summer prior to initial full-time enrollment?

Answer: Yes, if the individuals no longer meet the definition of a prospective student-athlete.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-52 Recruiting -- Institution's Sports Camps and Clinics -- June, July and August and December 15 Through February 1 -- Sports Other Than Basketball and Football.

Question No. 1: In sports other than basketball and football, may a coach be employed (on a paid or volunteer basis) at a noninstitutional camp or clinic outside of the time period when institutional camps are permitted?

Answer: Yes, provided the noninstitutional camp employment is consistent with sport-specific legislation (see Bylaw 13.12.2.3).

Question No. 2: Would institutional camps and clinics still be subject to sport-specific recruiting calendars?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Proposal Nos. 2019-55 and 2019-56 Recruiting -- Institution's Sports Camps or Clinics -- Timing and Employment -- Institutional Camps and Clinics Only -- Memorial Day-July 31 -- Women's Volleyball.

Question No. 1: May a women's volleyball coach or noncoaching staff member with responsibilities specific to women's volleyball be employed at a beach volleyball camp or clinic outside of Memorial Day – July 31?

Answer: No.

Question No. 2: May a women's beach volleyball coach or noncoaching staff member with responsibilities specific to women's beach volleyball be employed at a beach volleyball camp or clinic outside of Memorial Day – July 31?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 3: If an institution has the same coaching and noncoaching staff for women's volleyball and women's beach volleyball, may the coaches and noncoaching staff members be employed at a beach volleyball camp or clinic outside of Memorial Day – July 31?

Answer: Yes. If the camp or clinic occurs outside of Memorial Day – July 31, it must truly be a women's beach volleyball camp or clinic and may not be designed to recruit or evaluate women's volleyball prospective student-athletes.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-59 Recruiting -- Recruiting Calendars -- Women's Basketball -- Dead and Quiet Period Surrounding National Letter of Intent Signing Dates.

Question No. 1: During a visit to campus, may a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign an NLI attend an institution's event announcing the institution's NLI signings?

Answer: Yes; however, no media entity may be present. Additionally, an institution may not publicize the prospective student-athlete's visit to campus.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-64 Academic Eligibility -- Participation Prior to Certification -- Receipt of Financial Aid During Temporary Certification Period.

Question No. 1: If the individual receives athletically related financial aid during the temporary certification period and is ultimately declared academically ineligible, would he or she be considered a transfer student?

Answer: The receipt of athletically related financial aid during a regular academic term is not a condition that affects transfer status. However, an individual is considered a transfer student if he or she attended class while enrolled full-time, if he or she reported for regular practice or if he or she received institutional financial aid while attending summer school. See Bylaw 14.5.2 for a full list of conditions affecting transfer status.

Question No. 2: If the individual receives athletically related financial aid during the temporary certification period and is ultimately declared academically ineligible, would he or she be a counter for the academic year?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 3: What if the student-athlete is declared academically ineligible after the institution has disbursed athletically related financial aid for the entire term?

Answer: At the point in which the student-athlete is declared academically ineligible, the institution must cancel the student-athlete's aid and require repayment of the aid prorated from the point of the cancellation.

Question No. 4: If the student-athlete is declared academically ineligible, may the institution continue to provide athletically related financial aid while an initial eligibility or two-year transfer waiver is pending?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: In an equivalency sport, if the individual receives athletically related financial aid during the temporary certification period and is ultimately declared academically ineligible, how should the institution calculate the student-athlete's equivalency?

Answer: The institution must prorate the amount of financial aid received by the student-athlete and calculate the equivalency by dividing the actual amount of countable aid received by the student's actual grant-in-aid value. The remaining equivalency value may be reawarded to another student-athlete, pursuant to applicable financial aid legislation.

Question No. 6: Would there be a violation for providing athletically related financial aid during the temporary certification period if the individual is ultimately declared academically ineligible?

Answer: No.

Question No. 7: If the individual is ultimately declared academically ineligible, would repayment of the athletically related financial aid be required for the aid provided up to the point of being declared ineligible?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2019-74 Playing and Practice Seasons – Football – Use of Football During Walk-Throughs.

Question No. 1: Under current legislation, when may a football be used during a walk-through that is not considered regular practice?

Answer: A football may be used during a specifically designated walk-through during the preseason practice period without the walk-through counting as a practice.

Question No. 2: Under current legislation, may a football be used during a walk-through outside of the preseason practice period?

Answer: Yes, if the walk-through is conducted as part of a regular practice.

For example, during the regular season, an institution may conduct a walk-through during any practice and use a football. During the spring practice period, an institution may conduct a walk-through without counting the walk-through toward its 15 designated days of practice. However, if a

football is used during such a walk-through, it must be counted as one of the 15 designated days of practice. During the preseason practice period, a football may be used during a walk-through without it being considered practice.

Question No. 3: If Proposal No. 2019-74 is adopted, when could an institution use a football during a walk-through?

Answer: If adopted, institutions could use a football during any walk-through.

Question No. 4: What activities are permissible during a walk-through that is not conducted as part of regular practice (e.g., out-of-season activities, nonpractice days of spring practice, separate session during preseason)?

Answer: Simulation of plays and alignments with no protective or sport-related equipment other than footballs (e.g., no helmets, no shoulder pads, no blocking sleds).

Question No. 5: May the use of a football change the speed of a walk-through that is not conducted as part of regular practice?

Answer: No. The use of a football may not change the speed of a walk-through. Additionally, conditioning, sprinting and competitive speed drills are not permissible during a walk-through.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-78 Playing and Practice Seasons -- Team Sports Other Than Basketball and Football -- Vacation-Period Workout Sessions Initiated by Student-Athlete.

Question No. 1: May more than one student-athlete be present at an individual workout session?

Answer: Yes. A coach may be involved with more than one student-athlete engaged in an individual work-out during vacation-period workout sessions, provided the request for such assistance is initiated by each student-athlete. While multiple student-athletes may be present, workouts must be individually based and cannot constitute team practice.

Question No. 2: May more than one coach be present or work with a student-athlete at the same time?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-95 Playing and Practice Seasons -- Countable Athletically Related Activities After Competition -- Exception – Tennis.

Question No. 1: Must the one hour of on-court practice activities be counted separate from competition toward the daily and weekly hour limitations for countable athletically related activities?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-118 Academic Eligibility -- Academic Misconduct – Reorganization and Clarification of Application.

Question No. 1: Does the proposal change how the existing academic misconduct legislation applies to student-athlete, institutional staff or booster conduct?

Answer: No. The proposal does not change the scope of the existing academic misconduct legislation but simply restructures the legislation into a more approachable format, intended to improve understanding and simplify evaluation of issues that occur on campus. The proposal continues to address only the specific types of institutional academic issues that currently constitute NCAA violations.

Question No. 2: Does the proposal eliminate the legislative authority currently defined as impermissible academic assistance?

Answer: No. The proposal only eliminates the use of the phrase impermissible academic assistance, which is currently used to define prohibited academic conduct that is not addressed by institutional policy.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-122 Playing and Practice Seasons -- General Playing-Season Regulations -- Exemption for Season-Ending Event -- Sports Other Than Basketball and Football.

Question No. 1: In individual sports, may the exemption apply to different events for different student-athletes?

Answer: Yes, the exemption applies per student-athlete. For example, if a women's golf student-athlete qualifies for a season-ending event and her teammate qualifies for a different season-ending event, both student-athletes may use the exception.

NCAA Proposal No. 2019-129 Infractions Program -- Penalties -- Core Penalties for Level I and Level II Violations -- \$25,000 Financial Penalty.

Question No. 1: Why is the \$20,000 increase in the minimum financial penalty for Level I and Level II violations necessary?

Answer: The Commission on College Basketball recommended significant increases in core penalties to deter violations. In making this recommendation, the Commission on College Basketball emphasized that the rewards of violations outweigh the risks. The proposed \$20,000 increase in the minimum core financial penalty for one or more Level I and Level II violations from \$5,000 to \$25,000 responds directly to the Commission on College Basketball recommendation and helps reverse this calculation.

Question No. 2: Must a \$25,000 financial penalty be prescribed in every case if the legislation is adopted?

Answer: No. In accordance with Bylaw 19.9.6, if a hearing panel finds extenuating circumstances, the panel may depart from prescribing the full \$25,000 financial penalty.

Question No. 3: Why is the current minimum financial penalty set at \$5,000?

Answer: The current \$5,000 minimum fine is based on the legislated maximum fine for Level III violations (formerly secondary violations). This has been the maximum fine for Level III or secondary violations since 1986.

Question No. 4: Does the maximum financial penalty for Level III violations also change from \$5,000?

Answer: No. Bylaw 19.9.8-(d), which states that the institutional fine for a Level III violation ranges from \$500 to \$5,000 except if an ineligible student-athlete participates in an NCAA championship or other postseason competition, does not change.

Question No. 5: When will the proposal take effect, if adopted?

Answer: Immediately upon adoption. Hearing panels could prescribe a minimum \$25,000 financial penalty in any pending infractions case once the proposal is adopted.

NCAA Proposal 2019-130: Infractions Program – Penalties – Core Penalties for Level I and Level II Violations – Vacation of Records.

Question No. 1: When may the NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions (COI) currently prescribe vacation of records?

Answer: In accordance with Bylaw 19.9.7, the COI may currently prescribe vacation of records when at least one student-athlete competes while ineligible. COI Internal Operating Procedure 5-15-6 specifies that vacation is more appropriate when a case involves any of the following: (1) academic violations; (2) serious intentional violations; (3) direct involvement of a coach, a high-ranking school administrator or booster; (4) a large number of violations; (5) the institution has a recent history of Level I, Level II or major violations; or (6) the hearing panel concludes that a failure to monitor or lack of institutional control violation occurred. The bylaws previously identified many of these factors as examples of when vacation is appropriate before the legislation changed with adoption of the current penalty structure in October 2012.

Question No. 2: How does the membership benefit from the vacation penalty?

Answer: Teams are at a competitive disadvantage when they compete against other teams that use ineligible student-athletes. Vacation remedies this disadvantage and appropriately holds institutions that field teams with ineligible student-athletes accountable while upholding the principle of competitive equity.

Question No. 3: How often does the COI prescribe vacation of records?

Answer: The COI has prescribed vacation in roughly half of cases decided under the current penalty structure, which took effect on August 1, 2013. The NCAA Division I Infractions Appeals Committee has upheld the penalty in each appeal over the past decade.

Question No. 4: If the proposal is intended to hold institutions accountable, why doesn't the proposal limit vacation to only when an institution fails to monitor or lacks institutional control?

Answer: Limiting the vacation penalty to only when an institution fails to monitor or lacks control exacerbates – not remedies – the competitive disadvantages created when a team competes against another team that uses ineligible student-athletes. Institutions are always accountable for violations by their coaches, staff members and boosters who act on their behalf, regardless of whether the institution failed to monitor or lacked control. Limiting the application of vacation in this manner could enable institutions to evade responsibility for the actions of their coaches, staff members and boosters.

Question No. 5: Must the COI prescribe vacation in every case in which at least one student-athlete competes while ineligible if the legislation is adopted?

Answer: No. In accordance with Bylaw 19.9.6, if a hearing panel finds extenuating circumstances, the panel may decline to prescribe vacation.

Question No. 6: Why should vacation of records be a core penalty?

Answer: The proposal responds directly to the recommendation by the Commission on College Basketball to strengthen the core penalty structure. Making vacation a core penalty benefits the membership by remedying competitive disadvantages and upholding the principle of competitive equity. Likewise, the proposal clarifies for the membership when the penalty may be prescribed and affirms that vacation is appropriate when ineligible competition occurs unless there are extenuating circumstances.

Question No. 7: When will the proposal take effect, if adopted?

Answer: Immediately upon adoption. Hearing panels could prescribe vacation as a core penalty when ineligible competition occurs in any pending infractions case once the proposal is adopted.